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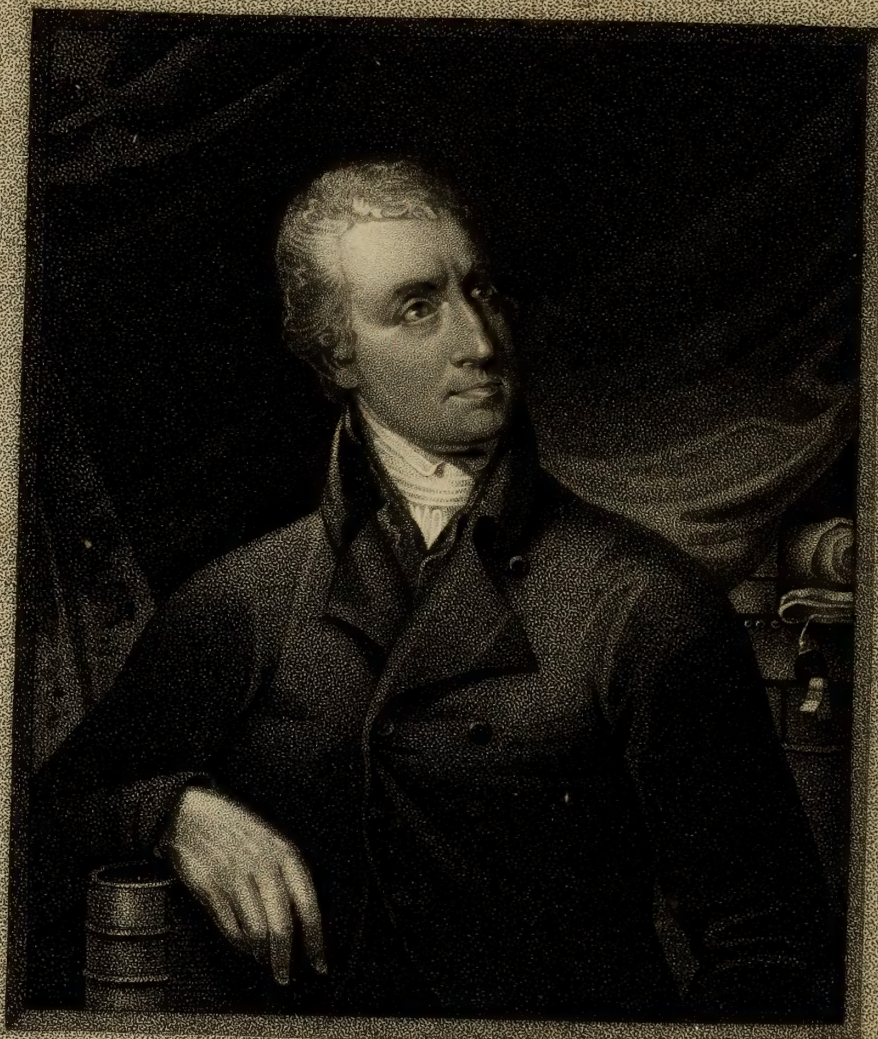












*Thomas Dunham Whitaker.*

*L.L.D. F.R.S.*

*Engraved by W. Maddocks from a Picture Painted by W. D. Fryer, of Knarlesbro'.*

*Published as the Act directs May 1. 1805.*



*Mac Powell*

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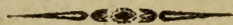
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

DEANERY OF CRAVEN,

IN THE

COUNTY OF YORK.



By THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D. F.S.A.

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ΧΑΡΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΣ ΑΜΟΙΒΑΣ, ΑΣ ΕΜΟΙ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ ΗΝ, ΑΠΟΔΟΥΝΑΙ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΤΕ  
ΜΕΜΝΗΜΕΝΩ, ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ ΑΓΑΘΩΝ ΟΣΩΝ ΑΠΕΛΑΤΣΑ ΔΙΑΤΡΙΒΩΝ  
ΕΝ ΑΥΤΗ. DION. HALIC. ANT L. I.

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1805.



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TO HIS GRACE  
WILLIAM DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, &c. &c..  
LORD OF THE PERCY FEE IN CRAVEN,  
AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LAST  
MALE LINE OF THE CLIFFORDS  
EARLS OF CUMBERLAND,  
YET NOT MORE DISTINGUISHED FOR HIS ANCIENT DESCENT  
THAN FOR THE ANCIENT VIRTUES OF AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN,  
DISINTERESTEDNESS, LIBERALITY, AND ATTENTION TO THE HAPPINESS  
OF HIS NUMEROUS DEPENDENTS:  
AND  
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THOMAS LORD RIBBLESDALE,  
WHOSE LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM  
HAVE TWICE ASSEMBLED UNDER HIS STANDARD  
THE GENTRY AND YEOMANRY OF CRAVEN,  
(NOW CONSTITUTING ONE OF THE FINEST PROVINCIAL CORPS IN THE KINGDOM)  
THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF THAT DISTRICT  
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY  
THE AUTHOR.



## TO THE READER.

THE following Advertisement is intended by the Author to discharge a duty while it will gratify his own feelings.

Topographers have often complained, and not without reason, that their applications for assistance and information were either repelled with rudeness, or received with neglect. From both these mortifications the writer of the History of Craven has been exempted.

In many instances the most valuable and original materials have been confided to him without application; in no one instance have they been withheld when asked for.

The greater part of the Author's obligations would have been acknowledged in a more conspicuous manner had not a circumstance happened, which was incapable of being remedied before it came to his knowledge. The aquatinta engravings occupy so large a space upon a page limited by the size of the volume, as to allow of no inscriptions besides a simple title. This, when discovered, was a matter of sincere regret, as it laid the author under the necessity of withholding dedications on the other engravings, to avoid the appearance of partiality in the manner of expressing his gratitude.

It only remains for him therefore to discharge that multiplied debt in the best way that he is able.

To His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, he desires to present his humble acknowledgements for two engravings, one of the great family portrait of the Cliffords, and another of Bolton Priory; as also for access to the Compotus of that house, and other evidences in the highest degree curious and important. At the same time it becomes him to state that these distinguished favours were procured by the intervention of John Heaton, Esq. his Grace's principal agent.

In the next place he is indebted to Thomas and John Heelis, Esqrs. agents of the Earl of Thanet, for their permission to open the Muniment Room at Skipton Castle, and to consult what yet remains of its once valuable contents.

The Right Honourable Lord Ribblesdale has munificently contributed no less than seven plates, of which the armorial engraving was drawn by the Honourable Thomas Lister, together with a fund of original information relating to his own and the Lambert family, as well as the parishes of Gisburne and Kirkby Malghdale. On this part of his subject the author has scarcely words to do justice to his own feelings.



The Rev. Dr. Collins, besides much assistance in searching for, arranging, and abstracting the last-mentioned evidences, obligingly presents the coloured engraving of the East Window of Gisburne Church.

Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq. besides having afforded unlimited access to his family papers, generously dedicates to the work views of Bracewell and Broughton, both of which, but particularly the former, do great credit to the graver of Mr. Basire.

James Hamerton, Esq. contributes two plates, one of Hellifield Peel, the other of Sallay Abbey, with which his family were long and intimately connected.

Pudsay Dawson, Esq., is entitled to the author's best acknowledgements for three curious engravings relating to the antiquities of his family at Bolton, and for the use of many curious charters and other evidences.

To the Reverend William Roundell he is indebted for a view of Gledstone House; and to Danson Richardson Currey, Esq. his son, for an engraving of two charters of high antiquity belonging to Embsay and Bolton Priory, of which the originals are in his possession.

But these are trifling benefits when compared with a third, without which the present work, if it had ever been undertaken, could scarcely have been completed. These gentlemen have liberally entrusted to the author's custody the entire collections of John Richardson Currey, Esq. an immense mass of evidence, out of which the laborious compiler, had he not been prevented by death, projected to digest and complete an History of Craven.

This communication, however valuable on other accounts, was chiefly so because the pedigrees of almost all the families in the district were completed down to the year 1773; by which means the dullest and most irksome part of a Topographer's labour was spared to the publisher. In the same collection were transcripts of Dodsworth's invaluable fragments relating to Craven, and some excellent papers by the late J. C. Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald, whose untimely end will long be deplored by every lover of English Antiquities.

But he must not take leave of this accomplished family without the grateful remembrance of a lady and friend, whom abundant leisure and extensive knowledge have enabled to procure more information than any other person on the subject of this work, and whose good wishes for its success have allowed her to withhold no efforts which could promote it. This benefactress is Mrs. Dorothy Richardson.

The publick, as well as the author, are indebted to the Reverend J. Griffith, A. M. Fellow of University College, Oxford, for the beautiful drawings of Kirks-tall, Bolton Priory, Barden, Skipton, Kilnsey, Gordale, and Malham, to which as well as to those contributed by Lord Ribblesdale, the ingenious Mr. Alken has done ample justice.



The like acknowledgment is due to Mr. Fryer, a rising artist of Knaresborough, of whom it is sufficient praise to say that he drew the wild cattle at Gisburne Park.

His highly-esteemed friend the Reverend William Carr, B. D. Minister of Bolton Abbey, and late Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford, as he first suggested the idea of the present work, has continued to urge it on, through every part of its progress, with a zeal and activity which merit his warmest thanks.

The Reverend Thomas Sheepshanks, A. M. late fellow of St. John's College Cambridge, and Rector of Wimpole in that county, contributes the plate of Kilnsay and one view of Bolton, in order to commemorate an uninterrupted friendship of thirty years between the author and himself, which commenced at his native village of Linton. From the same friend he received many hints for the account of ancient manners in that neighbourhood.

Richard Heber, of Marton, Esq. a name familiar to every scholar, has obligingly communicated all that was of importance in the evidences of his family, together with a plate of Marton Hall; and his brother Thomas Heber, Esq. of Brazenose College Oxford, has kindly transcribed several curious particulars from the MSS. of Dodsworth and Ashmole. It is not the least useful or pleasing circumstance attending such undertakings that they introduce their author to the acquaintance of men whose virtues and accomplishments he could otherwise have known only through the medium of general reputation.

The Townley \* MSS. have continued to pour out their inexhaustible stores on every part of the present subject; and the papers of the Assheton family at Whalley Abbey, the inspection of which was once more obtained by the kindness of John Addison, Esq. principal agent to Lady Howe, afforded much valuable information relating to Sallay Abbey and Malham.

Samuel Hailstone, Esq. of Bradford, contributes the accurate and elegant catalogue of Craven plants, a favour which is enhanced by having proceeded from a stranger, prompted by that general benevolence which men of letters always owe, not always display, to each other.

Those readers who are acquainted with the Craven churches need not be apprized that this work is far from containing a complete collection of epitaphs. The author

\* Here let me for a moment, and in my own person, give way to feelings, which will not easily be suppressed. My last research in that library, where I had spent so many happy hours, was in company with its late excellent and accomplished owner. So completely at that time did the vigour of his understanding and the vivacity of his spirits appear to buoy up a sinking constitution, that I little foresaw how soon I should be called to attend his remains to the tomb of his ancestors. A monument is preparing to his memory, which I doubt not will be worthy of his taste and virtues: but the best monument of Mr. Townley will be fixed in the hearts of those who knew him—"non quod intercedendum putem imaginibus qua marmore finguntur, sed ut vultus hominum, ita simulacra vultûs fluxa ac fragilia sunt, forma mentis æterna, quam tenere et exprimere non per alienam materiam et artem, sed tuis ipse moribus possis." TACITUS.

indeed would have had the countenance of some of his predecessors had he opened a correspondence with sextons and parish clerks for an entire assortment of those wares. But from such undistinguishing accumulations of sepulchral trash, indolence, œconomy, and taste, alike revolted. Many inscriptions therefore are omitted,

——— “ which, though neither rare  
Nor ancient, will be so preserved with care.”

These are consigned to some future Topographer, who, at the distance perhaps of two centuries, viewing the pigmies of the last generation through the mists of antiquity, may behold them dilated into giants of wisdom and virtue. Distance and indistinctness are great sources of the sublime.

But to be serious—modern epitaphs offend alike against piety, simplicity, and truth. This species of composition in England has at different times put on the form of a prayer, a psalm \*, an epigram, and an history †, specimens of all which will appear in the following work. It is now for the most part become a tunid and undistinguishing panegyric—*Incredulus odi*.

It may perhaps be matter of complaint, that in the ensuing work so little is copied from printed books (even from books scarce and expensive as the *Monasticon*); but the truth is that, instead of beating out and moulding anew the precious metals of antiquity which had already passed the furnace of older writers, the author deemed himself much better employed (at least he was employed more to his own satisfaction) in working the mines of ages hitherto unexplored, in separating the genuine ore from baser adhesions, running it for the first time into a compact and tangible mass, and impressing upon it the stamp of modern currency.

\* See the Sternholdian epitaph of Sir Ingram Clifford.

† Lady Pembroke's long epitaphs, but especially the dutchess of Norfolk's at Mitton, for which see the *History of Whalley*.



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# HISTORY OF CRAVEN.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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**T**HE District which I have now undertaken to describe is almost equally interesting to the Botanist, the Mineralogist, the Antiquary, and the Lover of Landscape. With the provinces of the two former I presume not to interfere.

Contiguous to the parish of Whalley on the South, this country assumes, from the very boundary, a new character and complexion, of which the environs of Clitheroe alone partake in the former district. The Deanery of Craven extends about thirty miles Southward from the sources of the Ribble and Wharf, and the interval between those rivers includes the first twenty miles in the course of the Are.

The basis of the country may be considered as one vast aggregate of calcareous matter, which, however generated, or wherever collected on the surface of the earth, seldom fails to produce a set of features in the face of nature, at once singular and beautiful.

No mineral substance perhaps is ever found in unmingled masses of the same extent with limestone, and none is so well adapted to take picturesque and magnificent forms from great natural convulsions. Mixed or softer minerals are shattered by the earthquake and the volcano, while stubborn and uniform strata of limestone are sometimes broken into vast disruptions on the surface, and sometimes scooped into spacious caverns beneath—forms which, after they have once acquired, they retain for ever.

But from such tremendous operations of Nature little more could be expected in forming the scenery of a country than ruggedness and horror : to soften down therefore the general landscape from Deformity to Grandeur, and from Grandeur to Beauty ; or, what is of more importance, to reduce the earth to a tractable and productive shape ; another operation seems to have been carried on in this country, not so easily explained ; for by what **process** of natural Chemistry a

substance so hard and stubborn as limestone-rock should have been smoothed into shapely knolls, or moulded into soft and regular alternations of hill and valley; how upon a surface which must at first have consisted of angles and right lines only, nothing but graceful curves should now appear, as if some plastic hand had formed the original surface over again for use and beauty at once; these are among the many questions relating to the theory of the earth, which the restless curiosity of man will ever be asking without the hope or possibility of a solution.

It is enough for us however that we know the result of these hidden operations, and profit by it: that we find in Craven a country fertile in pasturage, and rich in landscape, of which the complexion is equally pleasing with the features: for the vegetable and mineral systems are ever nearly connected; and experience, for the last century or more, has co-operated with Nature in producing the same effect. Tillage is almost universally exploded, and it would now be difficult to point out in Great Britain a tract of equal extent and of equal verdure.

But a great extent of country clad in unvarying green, or waving in an unceasing succession of hill and valley, however delightful when properly contrasted, would singly have been monotonous and tiresome. And here again Nature has interposed with the happiest effect. The strata of limestone, which are no where found upon very high levels, are here surmounted by black and rugged fells of grit and sand-stone, often of the boldest forms; so that the whole landscape may be compared to a bed of native emeralds encrusted with ferrugineous matter.

I have already assigned a reason why calcareous rocks are generally observed to abound in caverns: accordingly many of these subterraneous excavations are found in Craven, several of which appear to have been the haunts of antient banditti, or perhaps the retreats of the first inhabitants. In some of these human bones still remain; in the rest those of deer and other animals\*.

It might have been expected that a tract of country where the streams sometimes wind along sedgy bottoms, and sometimes struggle for their passage through bars of native rock, should have abounded with pools, which, though they could no where have been of great extent, would have greatly embellished the valleys; but the Are has long since worn away every impediment to its lazy progress, and the lively and impetuous Wharf seems to have been assisted by earthquakes in rending asunder the great ramparts which once opposed its passage, and in producing every where a narrow and interrupted but a certain channel for its waters.

Whatever may have been the cause, three native pools† alone are found in the whole compass of Craven; one only of which is of any considerable extent.

The climate is cold and rainy, though greatly improved since the twelfth and thirteenth century, when common grain, if we believe the complaints of the monks, seldom arrived at maturity‡.

Throughout the whole district there is some deficiency of native wood; but the ash, which from its general and spontaneous growth, and the various uses to which it is here applied, has often been called the Craven Oak, by its pale and elegant foliage forms a charming accompani-

\* In a cave near Malham were discovered, not many years ago, the skeletons of a herd of red deer, which had probably taken refuge there in severe weather, and perished from the obstruction of the entrance by snow.

† Malham, Eshton, Giggleswick.

‡ Vide infra, under Sallay abbey.



ment to the light verdure of the pastures; while the deep green of the indigenous yew, and the hoary leaves of the whitebeam\*, diversify the surfaces of the most inaccessible rocks.

So far as the hand of man unwarily contributes to improve the scenery of a country little is here to be desired: the population of the district is almost entirely collected into pleasant villages, which are generally distributed at convenient distances, and often placed in the most advantageous points of view, embosomed in aged trees, and surmounted by the towers of their little churches.

Where the basis of limestone ceases the appropriate character of the country is instantly lost: and perhaps it may be needless to point out one or two uninteresting parishes of this description which I could willingly have omitted had my plan allowed me; for I shall probably be detected by the attentive reader in moving over that ground with more speed and less pleasure than usual.

There are, on the other hand, some scenes so beautiful to the eye, or interesting to the imagination, or both, that I must take a consequence, which I am not unprepared for, if I linger over them with a fondness which cold tempers are incapable of feeling, and fastidious critics of enduring.—Of these there are two in Ribblesdale, one in Airedale, and two in Wharfedale; the environs of Salley and Giggleswick in the first, those of Malham in the second, of Bolton and Kilnsay in the last.—Had these been wanting, the History of Craven would not have been written.

With respect to the villages of this country in general, they are in the highest degree neat, healthful, and pleasant.—The great dispersion of property, which will be accounted for in the ensuing work, has given rise to an uniform stile of building in stone suited to the condition of yeomanry; and of the old thatched cabbins, which two centuries ago were universal, few remain, except on the estates of the great lords †, who are slow in building for their tenants, while they treat them with a liberality which, as it well enables, ought to encourage them to rebuild for themselves.

But independently on the general improvement which has taken place in building, the antient appearance of the villages, and their environs, must have been very different from the present. It appears from the decisive evidence of Charters, that for two or three centuries after the Conquest there were no enclosures, excepting that the “tofts,” or insulated messuages, had each a “croft” annexed to them; even the meadow-grounds lay in common: next to these was the cornfield of the township, occupied in the growth of wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp: at a greater distance, and separated by a wall, was the common pasture for cattle; and beyond, a wide waste of moor and fell, grazed by sheep.—This arrangement undoubtedly took place on the general distribution of property after the Saxon Conquest, and, with the exception of enclosed meadows, it subsisted in some parts of Wharfedale within the last 30 years.

But enclosures, however convenient for occupation, or conducive to improvement, have spoiled the face of the country as an object; the cornfields, which, by the variegated hues ‡ of tillage, relieved the uniformity of verdure about them, are now no more, and the fine swelling outlines of the pastures, formerly as extensive as large parks, and wanting little but the accompaniment of deer, to render them as beautiful, are now strapped over with ugly bandages of stone, and present nothing to the eye but right lined and angular deformity.—These remarks apply particularly to the upper parts of Wharfedale. The broad interval between the

\* The *Cratægeus Aria*.

† Particularly in Barden.

‡ This is not inconsistent with my observation in the last page, line 12. Picturesque effect, so far as man is concerned in producing it, evidently lies in the interval between too much tillage and none at all.

Ribble and the Are consisting principally of large properties, though enclosed, would, by the help of plantations judiciously disposed, assume a very park-like appearance; but the round clumps which crown knoll after knoll, employed perhaps from the vanity of displaying the extent of estates, resemble tufts of hair upon shaven crowns, and had much better be removed. But by a well-managed concealment of boundaries, by the removal of unnecessary fences, and the retaining of a sufficient number of hedge-row trees, and aged hawthorns, this part of the country is capable of great embellishment at a small expence.—Artificial plantations do not abound in Craven: the oldest and most valuable are at Gisburne-park and Broughton: the most extensive and best-disposed modern ones at Gledstone-house. In all these the king of forests\*, the oak, excepting in some particular spots, grows slowly, and with reluctance; the beech much better: but I am sorry to see no more attention paid to the broad-leaved wych-elm, the companion of the oak, as a forest-tree, in our old laws, of which the huge decaying trunks in hedge-rows would teach the proprietor, not only that it is indigenous, but capable of surpassing in such situations all its brethren of the wood. Till of late years the coldness and damps of the climate operated beyond what was necessary as a discouragement to culinary gardening; for hardy fruits would always ripen, though somewhat out of season; and green crops never expect maturity: but the introduction of glass, one of the most elegant, and not the most expensive of modern luxuries, has more than removed the first objection; and a little experience has shewn that the latter was without foundation.

On the subject of domestic architecture, as it applies to houses of a superior rank to those of the yeomanry, there is little to observe.—Bolton-hall, which is the oldest mansion in the district; Hellified Peel, which is the second; and Bracewell, which is the third, will all be considered in their order.

But upon the architecture of the churches I have several remarks to offer.

The original Craven Church was a plain Saxon or Norman building; consisting of one, or sometimes two aisles, and no tower; but with a semicircular doorway; and an handsome arch of the same shape between the nave and choir.—Many specimens of this early architecture are yet remaining; but not one exhibits a zigzag or angular moulding, or any of the enrichments of the same period, which are found in more splendid erections. In some instances this style remains entire, as at Kettlewell, Coniston, and nearly so at Hubberholm. In others it is mixed with later additions, as at Addingham, Linton, Horton, Bracewell, Broughton. In almost every other instance through the Deanery the original structure has been completely destroyed.—This first æra of church-building extended from the reign of the Conqueror to that of Stephen: afterwards a very long interval took place; in which the rude inhabitants, though lavish in their bounty to the religious houses, were contented at home with the mean and narrow ecclesiastical edifices of their forefathers. But in the end of Henry VII's reign, and the beginning of that of his son, when the monks had in some degree lost their credit, the devout liberality of the people took a new and more rational direction, and applied itself to the restoration and ornament of their decayed parish churches. Entire specimens of this period in Craven, or nearly entire, are the churches of Kildwick, Sladeburn, Giggleswick, Gargrave, Burnsall, Gisburne, and Kirkby Malghdale, all uniform, spacious, and handsome. The additions made to the old Norman churches, which were not entirely pulled down, are of the same period. All the steeples in Craven are nearly of this date; six of them, viz. Thornton, Carlton, Gargrave, Kirkby Malghdale, Gill, and Bolton Abbey,

\* The Builder Oak, sole King of forests all.—SPENSER.



have inscriptions which verify the assertion, and the rest prove their age by similarity of style to those which are ascertained.—In the next place, all these, excepting Sladeburn, have, or in the last century had, remains of painted glass evidently contemporary with the enlargement or rebuilding of the church; and every specimen of these is either dated in the reign of Henry VIII. or may be proved by circumstances to have belonged to that reign. I must add, that the monastic appropriators were no where backward in improving and adorning their chancels; those of Bingley, Gisburne, Giggleswick, Barnoldswick, and Skipton, having kept pace with the improvement of the nave.

Another discriminating feature of the first and second style of building is the masonry, which, in the Norman buildings, consisted of rude but most durable Groutwork without Courses; in the latter it almost uniformly consists of Fell Stone, well hewn and handsomely coursed. This observation however is not to apply to religious houses, which were constructed of the finest masonry from the beginning.

I might probably be pardoned by others, I should scarcely pardon myself, were I to omit the following observations :

The number, situation, and endowment of the churches in this Deanery is one of the best elucidations of the wisdom of our ecclesiastical establishment in its primitive state with which I am acquainted. Excepting indeed the endowment of vicarages, which has rarely had a bad effect, and in some instances perhaps a good one; the primitive model of our antient establishment remains entire. In every considerable village, perhaps at the first colonization of the country by the Saxons, the lord, while he marked out a Mansion and Demesne for himself, and while he cantoned the remaining lands of his little territory among his trusty followers, never lost sight of the duty and necessity of religious worship; or failed to provide for himself and his dependents the means of future happiness, as well as of present subsistence and comfort. In this provision the Jewish law was very properly made the universal model, and in parishes of moderate extent, adapted to the inspection and labours of one man, and to the facility of assembling in one place, no mode or measure of provision was so convenient as that which God had chosen for the subsistence of the Jewish priesthood. At the first establishment indeed of the English church, when tithes formed a common fund for the bishop and clergy of the whole diocese, the resemblance between the Jewish and Christian model was much more exact: but in these observations I mean to confine myself to that later modification of the great ecclesiastical fund which may perhaps be considered as the inducement for founding much the greater part of our Parochial Churches, namely, a right of patronage in the founder, and a specific provision for the minister, out of the tithes of his own manor.

If it be allowed that this mode of providing for the clergy is strictly speaking of divine institution, such a concession will supersede all reasoning, even in favour of the appointment. But waving for the present a point which I mean not either to affirm or deny, I would ask, whether at the foundation of parishes, and for many centuries after, it were possible to devise a method of supporting an incumbent equally wise and proper with that of a manse, glebe, and tithes.—The Pastor was not to wander like a vagrant among his flock; an house therefore was to be provided for him; he wanted the common necessities of life (for it was held at that time that even spiritual men must eat and drink), and money there was none to purchase them; a moderate allotment therefore of land was also required. But the growth of grain, a process  
which

which demands much care and attention, would have converted the incumbent, as it has been well and frequently urged of late, into an illiterate farmer. It was proper therefore that the glebe should be restricted within such limits as would suffice for the production of milk, butter, cheese, animal food, and such other articles as require little labour, while the bread-corn, and other grain of the minister, should be supplied by the industry of his parishioners. And if the labour of the minister fed the people, as it was his office to do, with "the bread that endureth," there was a beauty and harmony, as well as equity, in requiring that their labour should feed him in return with that "which perisheth." But this reciprocation of good offices too quickly ceased to be universal; and the common corruption of our nature will supersede the necessity of an anxious and elaborate enquiry, whether the evil began with a subtraction of tithes or teaching. The declension would be mutual; and Law, not Love, would soon become the measure both of the one payment and the other.

These circumstances are hinted at only as matter of unhappy experience, not as affording any objection to established endowments, which does not equally affect all human institutions.

I have already commended the distribution of churches, and the moderate extent of parishes, in this deanery: and it is really a circumstance of great importance in more views than one; for,

First, The immoderate extent of parishes in many parts of the North of England, which is to be ascribed to the original barrenness and poverty of the country, gave occasion, in the progress of improvement, to the foundation of numerous chapels, ill endowed, or perhaps not endowed at all. Hence the dioceses of Chester and Carlisle in particular have long swarmed with indigent ecclesiastics; and no one circumstance has more powerfully contributed to degrade the clerical character.

From this evil, however, the deanery of Craven is in a great measure exempt, as the body of the clergy consists of parochial ministers seated upon benefices of moderate value; which, even in the present day, with prudence and œconomy, will preserve an incumbent from contempt. There are indeed two vicarages sordidly poor, of which their wealthy and noble patrons, who are also impropiators, ought to be admonished\*.

2dly, Were Christianity yet to be planted, and the whole country lying a blank before the wisest founder of an establishment, I know not that he could chuse better, as to the number or situation of his churches, than our ancestors, in this district, have done. Had they been more numerous, their endowments must have been either insufficient or oppressive; had they been less so, the advantages of public worship must have been too partially distributed. Some parishes consist of a single village, and there are instances where it consists of more, in which

\* Bracewell and Kirkby Malghdale. The consciences of many noble and wealthy impropiators, in the reigns of James and Charles I. and perhaps later, were wrought upon to restore the great tithes, or some portion of them, to impoverished vicarages. See Spelman "*de non Temerandis Ecclesiis*," and Bishop Kennett's "*Case of Impropiations*." This is not the proper string to be touched at present; but though the ears of great persons are generally shut against the antiquated claims of the clergy, there never was a time when their hearts were more open to representations of their wants; and there exists not a nobler field for the exercise of liberality in patrons than in the augmentation of small benefices. This may be so managed as to double the sum actually bestowed, by quickening the slow operation of Queen Anne's bounty. Many colleges set a laudable example, in leasing the great tithes at low rates to their Vicars; and it ought not to be forgotten, though it is little understood, that the Ordinary has all the power which he ever possessed of augmenting vicarages.



the church is impartially placed at an equal distance from all. But in both cases generally it is central; and it is impossible for a serious mind, contemplating the venerable fabric of the church, the relative situation of the antient parsonage, and the collected population of the parish, or principal village of the parish, clustering around them both, without conceiving the idea of a numerous family of children gathered about their common parent, for the united purposes of comfort, instruction, and devotion.

Could weight of character and due authority be recalled from their long extinction on one hand, and ancient reverence and submission on the other, every part of this now visionary theory might yet be realized.—Above the temptations of poverty, and beneath those of dissipation, constantly resident among his flock, and attentive to the duties of his office, there is no part of them, public or private, which a minister might not discharge, according to the ideas of Herbert or Burnet, where scarce an house is more than a mile from his own residence, and all the objects of his care hardly exceed two or three hundred families\*.

In such a situation no character would need to be unknown, no piety unnoticed, no enormity unproved. I allow that the present temper of mankind is unfavourable to clerical exertions; yet a faithful discharge of duty, without excentricity or imprudence, even under circumstances the most unpromising, will never be wholly lost; but it must not be dissembled that this district has never been distinguished for the piety or the labours of its clergy: and one fact is certain, let the cause be what it will, that in no part of England are the churches more negligently attended, in none does there appear a more general indifference to religious duties.

One circumstance in the ecclesiastical History of Craven deserves to be remembered. There never was a period when the consciences of ecclesiastics were more harrassed by impositions of various kinds than in the civil wars of the last century; yet such was the flexibility of principle displayed by the incumbents of this deanery, under all their trials, that not a name in the whole number appears in the catalogue of sufferers exhibited on the two opposite sides by Calamy and Walker.

The Surplice or the Gown, the Liturgy or Directory, Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Congregational Government; a King, a Commonwealth, or an Usurper; all these changes, and all the contradictory engagements which they imposed, were deemed trifling inconveniences in comparison of the loss of a benefice.

A century before, from the time of the Six Articles to the final establishment of Protestantism under Queen Elizabeth, I have reason to think that the predecessors of these men were no less interested and compliant.

It would be equally unjust and disrespectful to dismiss this part of my subject without remarking the respectable state of repair to which the churches of this deanery have been generally restored in consequence of the continued attention of the present vigilant archdeacon. Authority, strictly legal, however weakened by disuse, may even yet be revived and applied to the most salutary purposes by steady and temperate exertions†.

\* It is none of the least evils attending the enormous increase of population in manufacturing districts that it often takes place, from circumstances of local convenience, at a distance from any place of worship; and even where it is otherwise, all possibility of intercourse and acquaintance between a clergyman and his people is taken away by numbers. The next step to estrangement is aversion. Hence manufacturing towns and villages are the seed-beds of dissent.

† See an account of Dr. Townson's Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, by commission from Bishop Porteus.

In addition to parochial endowments Craven had once its full share of monastic institutions. "No less argument of piety," saith our old topographer Speed, "are the Religious Houses that have been placed in this country, which, while they retained their own state and magnificence, were great ornaments unto it; but since their dissolution, and that the teeth of time, which devours all things, have eaten into them, they are become like dead carcasses, leaving only some poore ruines and remaines alive, as reliques to posteritie, to shew of what beauty and magnificence they have beene. Such was the abbey built by Bolton, which is now so razed and laid level with the earth as that it affords no appearance of its former dignitie \*. Such was Bernoldswick, or Kirkstall Abbey, of no small account in time past (such, I may add, that of Sallay, omitted by Speed); and such the wealthy abbey of Fountaine, founded by Thurstin Archbishop of York." All these will be particularly considered in the following work.

The Deanery of Craven consists of the parishes of Mitton, Slaidburne, Gisburne, Belton juxta Bowland, Long Preston, Giggleswick, Horton, Bracewell, Bernoldswick, Thornton, Marton, Bingley, Kighley, Kildwick, Skipton, Carlton, Broughton, Gargrave, Kirkby Malghdale, Ilkley, Addingham, Burnsal, Linton-Arncliffe, and Kettlewell. Of these the two first belong to the fee of Lacy, and connect the subject of this work with the history of Whalley, of which it is intended as a continuation; the nine following belong to Ribblesdale, as they are situated either on the banks of that river, or upon streams which fall into it †. The second nine are contiguous to the Are; and the remaining six adjoin to the Wharf. The parish of Skipton alone stretches from the Are to the Wharf, and occasions some embarrassment in the arrangement of my plan.

The deanery is more extensive than the Wapontake of Staincliffe, which excludes the parish of Horton, part of Addingham and Kighley, and the whole of Bingley and Ilkley. I could have been contented had the ecclesiastical division been circumscribed within the same limits, as the civil district comprehends almost all that is peculiar in the natural character of the country, and, excepting Ilkley, all that is interesting in antiquity.

With respect to the etymology of the word Craven, I acquiesce in Camden's conjecture, that it is derived from the British Cragen, or Rocks: not that it affords entire satisfaction to my mind, but because it suits the character of the country; and I have nothing better to offer. On this supposition, Staincliffe ‡, the name of the Wapontake, will appear to be a Saxon translation of the word: yet it may be thought that the substitution of the consonant *v* to *k* is somewhat harsh in words of so fixed a nature as local names, though a strong guttural manner of pronouncing the letter, and one antient orthography Crafna approach one another much more nearly.

\* The engravings of Bolton Abbey, in this work, as it appears two centuries after Speed, will shew how widely the old geographer was mistaken.

† Excepting Marton, which was a part of the old parish of Bernoldswick, and is therefore classed with it. With respect to Thornton, one rivulet, which has its source in that parish, runs into the Ribble, and another into the Are. In this trifling difficulty I have been guided by tradition, which reports that parish also to have been severed from Barnoldswick; and the situation of the latter church confirms the opinion.

‡ Yet as the names of Wapontakes are often derived from places now become obscure, and sometimes entirely forgotten, and as I meet with a Staincliff juxta Stainton in one of the charters of Sallay Abbey among the Townley MSS. I am inclined to believe that the hundred took its name from that village, which might be destroyed at a later period by the Scots.



But the spelling of Domesday, our oldest authority, is uniformly Crave' with a mark of contraction. Of the antiquity of the rural deanery we know nothing, and Crave', in that record, denominates the Wapontake, as Staincliffe was then unknown.

I shall assume this invaluable record, as the basis of a general investigation into the antient state of property in Craven, of which a summary view will be given in this introductory discourse.

At the time, then, when the Domesday Survey was made, the Villare of Craven was very nearly the same as at present, and the whole district was surveyed under the several titles of Terra Regis, or Land not yet granted out by the Conqueror, and out of which the original fee of Skipton was soon after taken; Terra Will'mi de Perci, which consisted of the lower part of Ribblesdale, and a small portion of the two other vallies of Craven; Terra Gislebert Tison, consisting of some scattered lands in the two last; Terra Erneis de Burun, lying in the neighbourhood of Bingley; Terra Osbernii de Arches, principally about Burnsall; Terra Tainorum Regis, entirely in Wharfedale; and lastly, Terra Rogeri Pictaviensis, which formed the remainder of Ribblesdale not included in the original fee of William de Perci, but soon after incorporated with it, together with many other detached manors, which were about the same time united with the fee of Skipton.

Of these the king held 115, of which 77 were waste. William de Perci 63, all waste. Gislebert Tison 16, and 2 oxgangs. Erneis de Burun 19½. Osb. de Arches 12½. The king's Thains 35; and Roger of Poitou 197, 2 oxgangs, of which 4 only were waste; and 37 in the manor of Gretlintone, now Grindleton, consisting of the modern parishes of Mitton and Sladeburn. The whole number of Carucates, therefore, was 495½. But to these are to be added, under the lands of W. de Perci, out of the bounds of the antient Craven, but within the present deanery, Illecleia 111 Car. and an indefinite quantity belonging to the Archbishop of York, as parcels of his fee of "Othelai," in Stube' (Stubham), Middeltune, Bungelai, and Illeclaia, as also of Erneis de Burun in Bingleia.

The proportion of the Oxgang to the Carucate was invariably that of 1 to 8; but the number of acres in an oxgang varied according to the quality of the land; and appears to have diminished in proportion to its fertility. I have seen one instance in which the Oxgang did not exceed six acres; meaning, I suppose, of seven yards to the perch, the general measure of the country; but if we fix the average at 12 statute acres, or nearly so, I believe it will come nearer to the truth than any other number. However, for the sake of round numbers, we will take every Carucate at 100 statute acres, which will leave for meadow, pasture, and ploughed land (for nothing but moor and absolute waste, as I conceive, was rejected in the admeasurement of Domesday) 49,500 acres.—Again, from Ponden South to the head of Long Strother North are about 36 miles; and from Craven Cross East to the boundary of Bowland West rather more than 20. But 20 may be considered as the general width of Craven, except at the Northern and Southern extremities. Allow therefore 20 × 30, or 600 square miles for the whole district, and it will give a total extent of 384,000 acres; so that more than six parts out of seven lay waste in the reign of the Conqueror, besides the parts which had once been in cultivation, and had probably been depopulated by the Danes.

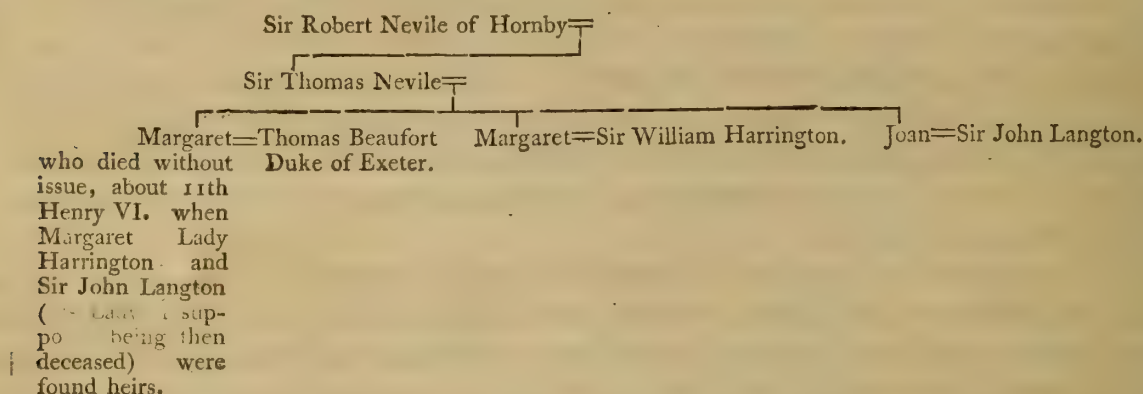
It seems probable that Roger of Poitou alienated his great possessions in Craven at the same time with the hundred of Blackburn, and for the same reason, namely, that he had fixed the seat of his barony at Lancaster, was building the castle there, and extending his domains in that quarter. At all events the 197 Carucates belonging to this grantee under the Conqueror soon became accessions to the Skipton and Percy fee, and continue such to the present day.

These two great superiorities nearly divided the whole district between them; but the Colling, or Exeter fee, which was in reality dependent upon the former, claimed, during a long time, paramount rights over the manors of Gargrave, Conondley, Colling, and Ikornshaw, which appear to have been purchased back by the Cliffords.

The history of this fee, real or pretended, was briefly as follows :

At a very early period lived Swain Fitz Alric \*, Lord of these manors, whose son Adam had two daughters, one of whom married Adam de Montbegon; who also left two daughters, of whom Clementia married — de Longvilliers, whose great-grand-daughter and co-heir Margaret married Geoffrey de Nevile, in whose family these manors rested during several descents, when the heiress of this branch marrying Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter occasioned what was before termed the Colling Fee, to be denominated the Exeter Fee, by which it is thenceforward described in inquisitions.

But the Dutchess of Exeter dying without issue, her estates descended to Sir John Harrington and Sir John Langton, Knights, as follows :



I have said, however, and am now to prove, that the Colling, or Exeter Fee, was always dependent upon the Fee of Skipton :

“ Margaret de Nevile held on the day of her death, *inter alia*, one manor, called Gargrave, of Roger de Clifford, by Knight Service, as of the honour of Skipton Castle; also at Collyne, Farnhill and Conyngely divers lands there specified, by the same service.”

Esch. 12 Edw. II.†

\* “ The castell, town, and landes about Brokenbridge (Pontefract), longgid afore the Conquest to one Richard Aschenald. Richard had Ailrick, and he had Swane, of Adam cam Adam; of whom cam two doughtters, whereof one of them was married to Galfrid Nevile.” Such is Leland's account of this obscure and early descent.

Itin. Vol. I. p. 41.

† Dodsw. MSS. V. 72.

With



With this exception, if it can be so called, and three others, *viz.* the manor of Hebden and 1 Car. in Elslack, held of the Mowbray Fee \*; the town of Bernoldswick, contested between Lacy and Bigod, and the antient manor of Grenleton, belonging to the old fee of Lacy: the whole of Craven, within the limits of the Domesday Survey, was held under these two great superiorities, which in due time became united in one.

The Skipton Fee, which passed successively from the houses of Romille and Albemarle to the crown; and thence to the family of Clifford, consists at present of the following towns, which owe suit and service to the Court Leet of that place:

Skipton †, Silsden, Stirton, and Thoraby ‡. These were never granted out, and are properly demesnes of the castle.

Hawswick cum Ouldcoats, Conistone cum Kilnsey, Burnsall cum Thorpe, Appletrewick cum Woodhouse, Addingham, Halton, Cracoe, Rilston, Hetton cum Bordley, Draughton cum Berwick, Embsay cum Eastby, Gargrave §, Eshton, Airtton, Hanlith, Scotsthorpe, Calton, Hellifield, Otterburn, Broughton cum Elslack, Conistonecald, Bracewell cum Stock, Morton cum Riddlesden, Keighley ||, Sutton, Cowling cum Ikornshaw, Kildwick, Glusburn, Farnhill cum Conondley, Bradley.

Portions, however, of some of these manors seem to have been transferred, by mistake, to the Skipton Fee from that of Percy, after the acquisition of the latter by the Cliffords, which happened upon this occasion. Henry Clifford, first earl of Cumberland, having married to his second wife Margaret daughter of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, had issue by her Henry Lord Clifford, afterwards the second Earl of Cumberland; and Henry Earl of Northumberland, son of the former, having no issue, in the 26th of Henry VIII. settled the whole Percy Fee in Craven upon his said nephew; which settlement was confirmed by act of parliament in the year following ¶.

This great seigniorship, comprehending all the Western part of Craven, consisted of the following townships: Remington, Crooke, Midhope, and Stratsurgum (an hamlet now lost), Bolton Ragill and Holme, Pagenhale, Gisburne, Pathorne, Horton, Newsome, Elwynthorp, Nappay, Thornton, Kelbrooke, Swinden, Hellifield, Malham and Conistone, Glusburne and Cheldis (or Melsis). These were the original Fee surveyed under the 'Terra Wil' de Perce in Domesday. Halton West, Litton, Ketelwell, with the hamlet of Stanerboton; Buckden, with the hamlet of Longstrotherdale, Arnecliffe, Gersinton, Linton, and Thresfield, Wicklesworth, Preston, Settle with the hamlets of Claytop and Lodge; Giggleswick with the Hamlet of Stacus, Rathmel with hamlets Winstal and Cowside, Stainford with the hamlet of Stainford altera and Kirkby \*\*. .

\* Townl. MSS.

† I do not know why Carlton cum H. Lothersdene are omitted, unless they are considered as parcel of the manor of Skipton, which they certainly were not in 1577.

‡ Barden, which was part of the antient Demesne of Skipton Castle, was sold by the Tufton family to that of Boyle, in the year 1664. Skipton MSS.

§ But a moiety of this manor always belonged to the Percy Fee.

|| Cum Laycock and Hamlettis Outley, Okeworth, Hawksworth, and Newsome. Inq. A. D. 1577.

¶ Skipton MSS.

\*\* In this account of the Percy Fee I have followed an inquisition taken at Skipton, before John Lambert, of Calton, Esq. Oct. 12, 1577.

In point of Manerial and Forest Rights this was an acquisition to the family far beyond its pecuniary value, which consisted, with a few exceptions, in antient reserved rents alone\*.

The power and influence of the Cliffords in Craven were now nearly complete; for the Bailiwick of the Wapontake of Staincliffe, with all escheats and other rights incident to it, had been already granted by Henry VI. (A. R. 25.) to Thomas Lord Clifford and his issue male†. This was repeated by James I. (A. R. 4to) during pleasure, to Francis Earl of Cumberland, and is still continued in his noble descendant the Duke of Devonshire.

This may be a proper place for introducing an Index Villaris of the Wapontake, as it was returned into the Sheriff's office by the Earl of Burlington; and according to which all processes are directed by the Sheriff to the Bailiff of the Liberty of Staincliffe.

Addingham.	Coniston Cold.	Gisburn.	Kilnsey.
Appletreewick.	Calton.	Gaisgill.	Kildwick.
Arncliffe.	Cowlinghead.	Gillgrange.	Kirby Malhamdale.
Arneforth.	Conondley.	Gargrave.	Kelbrook.
Ayrton.	Cosh.	Gressington.	Litton.
Arncliffe Coates.	Cray.	Grinwith.	Langcliffe.
Bank Newton.	Crossyates.	Gaytop.	Lothersden.
Broughton.	Cracoe.	Greenfields.	Laycock.
Bradleys (Ambo).	Crookrice.	Glusburne.	Linton.
Burnsall.	Draughton.	Grunsaigill.	Long Preston.
Bolton in Cannons.	Deepdale.	Grangemeer.	Martons (Ambo).
Barden.	Dearnbrook.	Hartlington.	Malham.
Brownthwaite.	Deepdalehead.	Hebden.	Malhammoore.
Barnoldswick & Coates.	Eshton.	Hawkswick.	Martin Tops.
Bracewell.	Elslack.	Horton.	Mitton cum Bashall.
Brogden.	Eastburn.	Halton East.	Middup.
Barwick.	Embsey.	Halton West.	Newsholme.
Bolton juxta Bolland.	Eastby.	Holden.	Nappey.
Begermonds.	Earby.	Howgill.	Neal's Ing.
Bordley.	Easington.	Halton Gill.	Newton.
Buckden.	Flasby.	Hubberholme.	Northcoate.
Braithwaite.	Farnhill.	Hesseldens (Ambo).	Newton in Bolland.
Bradfort West.	Feazer.	Hetton.	Old Coates.
Browsholme.	Foxup.	Hanlith.	Otterburn.
Carleton.	Floss.	Hellifield.	Oughtershaw.
Coniston in Kettlewell-	Grindleton.	Kighley.	Oakworth.
dale.	Giggleswick.	Kettlewell.	Oldfield.

\* It appears, by a survey of the Percy Fee, taken in 1502, 17 Henry VII. that the rental of Longstrother was 140l. 15s. 9d. and that of Ribblesdale 31l. 0s. 8d. The whole rental of the great estate belonging to the Northumberland family, at that time, in Yorkshire, was only 1348l. 19s. 4½d. Bolton MSS.

† Townl. MSS. Skipton MSS.



Paythorne.	Steeton.	Skibden.	Thorpe.
Parkhouse.	Swinden.	Stainton.	Tosside.
Rimington.	Scotsthop.	Salterforth.	Threshfield.
Raisgill.	Stirton.	Scalepark.	Utle.
Rathmell.	Sutton.	Swartha.	Winterburne.
Rawhedd.	Swaites.	Skirden.	Wigglesworth.
Rilston.	Silsden on the Moor.	Slaidburn.	Westside House.
Skipton.	Stainsforths (Ambo).	Starbottom.	Waddington.
Stackhouse.	Sawley.	Thornton.	Woodhouse.
Settle.	Skirethorns.	Thorlby.	Yockenthwaite *.
Skiracks.	Skireholme.		

To this Introductory Account I have little to add which will not appear with greater propriety under the Parochial Survey; but that Craven, though eighty miles from the Scottish border, was infested by the incursions of those banditti from the earliest periods of which we have any memorials to the reign of Edward II. and perhaps later. One account of their devastations, given by an old historian, is so affecting, and paints in such lively colours the sufferings of the weaker sex from a lawless and brutal rabble, that I shall insert the passage at length † :

“ In the year 1138, while David King of Scotland was engaged in the siege of Norham, he  
 “ detached the Picts, and part of his (Scottish) army, under the command of William son of  
 “ Duncan, his nephew ‡, into Yorkshire. Here they laid waste the possessions of a celebrated  
 “ monastery, called Suthernesse §, and the province called Crafna, with fire and sword.

\* But this enumeration has been made with such ambition of exactness that it includes many names which belong neither to villages nor hamlets, but to single houses only.

† The original is as follows: “ Dumque ibi (apud Norham) in obsidione moraretur, Willielmum filium Dunecan, nepotem suum, cum Pictis et parte exercitus sui in expeditionem ad Eboracensem Scyram transmisit. Quo pervenientes, et propter peccata populi victoriam optinentes, possessiones cujusdam nobilis Cænobii quod in Suthernessa situm est et provinciam quæ Crafna dicitur ex magna parte ferro et flamma destruxerunt. Igitur nulli gradui, nulli ætati, nulli sexui, nulli conditioni, parentes, liberos et cognatos in conspectu parentum suorum, et dominos in conspectu servorum suorum et e converso, et maritos ante oculos uxorum suarum, quanto miserabilius poterant prius trucidaverunt, deinde, proh dolor! solas nobiles matronas et castas virgines mixtim cum aliis fœminis et cum præda pariter abduxerunt. Nudatas quoque et turmatim resticulis et corrigiis colligatas et copulatas lanceis et telis suis compungentes ante se illas abegerunt. Hoc idem in aliis bellis, sed in hoc copiosius fecerunt. Deinde illis cum præda dispartitis, quidam eorum misericordia commoti aliquas ex eis ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ in Carlel liberas traderunt. Verùm Picti et multi alii illas quæ eis obvenerunt secum ad patriam suam duxerunt. Denique illi bestiales homines adulterium et incestum ac cætera scelera pro nichilo ducentes, postquam more brutorum animalium illis miseris abuti pertæsi sunt, eas vel sibi ancillas fecerunt, vel pro vaccis aliis barbaris vendiderunt.

Ricardus Prior Hagustald. p. 318.”

‡ In Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ*, Pl. XIX. is a charter of David I. dated Anno 2do quo Stephanus Rex Angliæ captus est. Test. Will'o nepotē ejus. I think the word nepos here means nephew.

§ This should undoubtedly be read Futherness, as it can only be meant of Furness-abbey, which, however, is not in Yorkshire. The word Furness has never been explained; but thus expanded it will at least be proved to have no connexion with the Furnaces of the country. However, the Peel, or small castle of Foodra, at the point of this peninsula, is always called the Peel of Futher, and Futherness is evidently nothing more than the Ness, or Promontory of Futher. Perhaps the last word is a Saxon personal name (that of some antient owner of the district), like Fecher, and many others, which enter into the composition of local appellatives.

“ In

“In this work of destruction, no rank or age, and neither sex, was spared; children were butchered before the faces of their parents, husbands in sight of their wives, and wives of their husbands: matrons and virgins of rank were carried away indiscriminately with other plunder; they were stripped naked, bound together with ropes and thongs, and thus goaded along with the points of swords and lances. Similar outrages had been committed in former wars, but never to the same extent. In their march Northward, however, some of the captors, touched with compassion, set their prisoners at liberty, as offerings to the church of St. Mary, at Carlisle; but the barbarous Picts dragged away their wretched captives, without mercy, into their own country. In short, these brutal savages, to whom adultery and incest were familiar, after they were fatigued with acts of lust and violence, either retained the female captives as slaves in their own houses, or sold them like cattle to the other barbarians.”

I have translated this shocking passage literally, and at length, that those of the same sex, who now adorn this country, may be thankful to Providence for the security and happiness which an excellent government has hitherto afforded them; and that those of the other may, by a faithful representation of the miseries of invasion and conquest, be stirred up to defend them from an enemy no less barbarous and insulting, by whom they are threatened at present.

In this expedition was fought the battle of Clitheroe, between the same William Fitz Duncan and the troops of King Stephen, who attacked him in four divisions, but were routed with great slaughter. This engagement happened on the 15th day before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, A. D. 1138\*.

Fourteen years after this event David King of Scotland established by force this William Fitz Duncan in the Honour of “Skipton and Crafn,” and destroyed a small fortress which his enemies had erected to oppose him.

In this expedition the Scots rifled some churches in Craven of their sacred utensils; and David, whose devotion was greater than his humanity, by way of atonement for these acts of sacrilege, presented each of them with a silver chalice †. I should not be sorry to learn that any of these propitiatory offerings were yet in existence ‡.

\* Interim Willielmus filius Dunecan circa Clitherhou cædens et persequens procinctum militiæ Anglorum in turmis quatuor sibi occurrentem excepit. Quem prima congressionis constantiâ in fugam actum interneconi dedit, multamque prædam et multitudinem captivitatis abduxit. Hoc bellum (the monkish bellum always means battle), factum est apud Clitherou feria vi. die xv. ante Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptistæ anno prædicto, id est MCXXXVIII.

Johannes Prior Hagustald, 260, 261.

I take shame to myself for having overlooked this passage in the History of Whalley. But there are neither remains nor tradition of this engagement at Clitheroe. The dreadful ravages mentioned above evidently took place after the battle, and it afforded some alleviation to the sufferings of the poor naked captives, “that their flight was not in the winter.”

† A. D. 1152. Et rex tunc cum exercitu suo confirmavit Willielmum filium Dunecani nepotem suum in Honorem de Skiptun et Crafn, munitiunculamque ab hostibus constructam effregit, ejectisque militibus diruit. Peccaverunt ibi Scotti in direptionibus ecclesiarum, pro quibus rex dato unicuique ecclesiæ calice argenteo satisfacit.

Joh. Prior Hagust, 279.

There are no vestiges that I know of this muniti ncula. It seems most probable that the enemies of William would hold Skipton Castle itself against him; but the Prior of Hexham would scarcely call it a Munitiuncula; and still less would David destroy the seat of his nephew's barony.

‡ Another irruption of the Scots into Craven will be noticed under Sallay, and many particulars of a third will be given under Bolton. The foregoing narrative was introduced here merely because it referred to no particular portion of the district.

Thus,



Thus, like many other conquerors, the instrument of all these outrages became peaceably possessed of the country which he had undone, and spent the remainder of his life surrounded by objects whom he had reduced to misery.

The fate of his posterity in the Honour of Skipton will be related in its proper place.

From this time forward the general history of Craven is marked by no event, and, excepting one illustrious family, by few characters of national importance. It cannot be doubted that the vassals of two warlike houses like the Percies and Cliffords, would often be summoned to the field; and it is as little to be suspected that a race of hardy Knights and Esquires would disgrace their Chiefs; but, beside John de Longstrother, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and John Clapham of Bethlesmay, both conspicuous in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, their deeds are forgotten, and their names are only preserved in the attestations of antient charters.

From the 12th to the 15th century the property of this district was nearly divided between the Lords of two great Fees already mentioned, the Mesne Lords of Manors holding under them and four religious houses: Bolton, Fountain, Bernoldswick, and Sallay. The rank of tenantry, therefore, was numerous; that of yeomanry almost unknown. The order of Knighthood was then conferred with great facility, and the families of Tempest, Pudsay, Hammerton, Lister, Marton, Malham, Stiveton, Hebden, Hartlington, Rilston, Midelton, Eshton, and perhaps some others, were ambitious of that rank, and able to support it\*.

But excepting the four first of these houses, which still remain, the possessions of the rest are broken into moderate and numerous properties; the dissolution of the religious houses, and the cantoning out of their vast estates by the first grantees, operated powerfully in the same direction; and the profusion of the three last Earls of Cumberland, accompanied by the emancipation of their numerous dependents, completed the work. Several opulent and respectable families indeed have since arisen; yet, on the whole, there are few districts in the kingdom where so much of the happy mediocrity and independence of the English yeomanry still subsists as in Craven.

Before I close this introductory account, it may not be improper to take a short view of what has been already done towards illustrating the present subject.

Leland, the father of English Antiquaries, though he completely surrounded Craven, never did it the honour of a visit. This omission is unaccountable, as well as unfortunate: for the first Earl of Cumberland, one of the favourites of Henry VIII. was then resident at Skipton, and would have communicated all the intelligence in his power to an enquirer who came recommended by a royal commission. The few and meagre hints which Leland has left on the subject are these: "Ribil risith in Ribilsdale above Sally Abbey, and so to Sawley. A 1111 miles above "Sawley it reseyvith Calder that cummith by Walley, and after reseyvith another water cawllid "Oder. Byshopsdale lyeth joynynge to the quarters of Craven. Cover River risith, as I here "say, in Craven Side, nere Skale Park. Richmondshire lieth harde on the borders of Craven- "land. Craven lyith South Weste from Richemontshire."

\* This fact is proved from the attestations of many Charters. Yet in the return of the Nobility, Gentry, and Yeomanry of Yorkshire, made A. 12 Hen. VI. and preserved by Fuller (See his Worthies, under Yorkshire), the following names only occur of the Craven families: Joh. Tempest, Chevalier (of Bracewell), Edm. Talbot, Chevalier (of Bashal and Halton), Radulph Pudsay de Craven, Arm. Roger Tempest de Broughton, Arm. Baynard Tennand de Craven, Yeom. Roger Tennand de Longstroth, Yeom. That return was made as defective as possible on a political account.

But about forty years after Leland this district was partly surveyed by Harrison, a topographer whose general accuracy and copiousness of information are truly astonishing, when we recollect the want of accommodation and the difficulty of access which lay in the way of his enquiries at that time in countries less remote than Craven. Ribblesdale, however, he never saw, and it is curious to observe how faithfully he has copied the errors of Leland; errors such as the best antiquaries will always be liable to fall into when they trust any other evidence than that of their own eyes: "The Rybell ryseth in Rybbesdale, about Salley Abbey, and from thence goeth to Salley, and a lyttle beneath Salley it receiveth the Calder, that cometh by Whaley, and then the Oder." L. I.—Again, L. II. "The Rybell, as concerning his heade, is sufficiently touched already in my first booke; beyng therefore come to Gisborne, it goeth to Salley or Sawley, Chatburne, Clitherowe Castell, and beneath Mitton, meeteth with the Odder."

The Wharf is, however, traced by Harrison with the minute exactness of a surveyor who had traversed every foot of its course\*.

"The Wharfe, or Gwarfe, ryseth above Oughtershaw, from whence it runneth to Beggermons, Rasemill, Hubberham, Buckden, Starbotton, Kettlewell, Cunnistown in Kettlewell (dale), and here it meeteth with a rill coming from Halton Gill Chapel by Arnecliffe, and joyning withal North East of Kilnesey Cragg, it passeth over the lower grounds to Gyrsington, and receyveth a ryll there alsoe from Tresfelde-parke; it procedeth on to Brunsell Brydge. Furthermore at Appletrewic it meeteth with a ryll from the North, and thence goeth to Barden Towre, Bolton, and Bethmesly Hall, where it crosseth a ryll, coming from the West, thence to Addyngham, taking in there also another from the West, and so to Ilkley."

"The Air ryseth out of a lake South of Darnbrooke, wherein, as I here, is none other fish but red troute and perche. Leland saith, it riseth neere unto Orton, in Craven, wherefore the odds is but litle. It goeth therefrom from thence to Mawlam, Hanlithe, Kyrby Mouldale, Calton Hall, Areton, and so forth till it come almost to Gargrave, there crossing the Otterburne Water on the West, and the Winterburne on the North, which at Flasby receiveth a ryll from Helton, as I here, and goeth forthe to Eshton, Elsewoode†, and so forthe on. Being past Gargrave, our Air first receiveth a brooke from South West, whereof one branch cometh by Marton; the other by Thorner, which meet about Broughton; then another from North East, that runneth by Skipton Castell. After this confluence it hasteth by Newbiggen, Bradley, and Kildwicke, by South East whereof it meeteth with one water from Mawsis and Glusburne, or Glukesburne, called Glyke; another likewise a litle beneath from Sutton, beside two rylls from by North. After which confluence it runneth by Reddlesden, and overagainst this towne the Laycock and the Worthe doe meet withall in one

\* Of the six rivers of the North, enumerated in Spencer's celebrated Distic.

"Still Are, swift Wheref, with Oze the most of might,

"High Swale, unquiet Nydd, and troublous Skell,"

the derivations of Are and Wharf are incontrovertibly fixed by Camden. Ure and Ouse are the same word, both signifying water in general. Skell is simply a fountain. Swale is plainly to be derived from A. S. *ƿælan* *torrere*, the rapidity of flame having been transferred to that of water by the same figurative process which took place in forming the Latin *Torrentes*. Nid was originally *Nidur*, and the latter syllable ought to be retained in the name of the valley now very improperly spelt *Netherdale*, instead of *Nidurdale*. *Nidbur* in Danish is *Susurrus*. *Nidur* therefore applied to a river is the murmuring stream. For the reading of Are, or Ure, see *Hist. Whalley*, p. 331.

† An account of this word, which is now lost, will be given in its proper place



“chanell, as the Morton water doth on the North, somewhat lower; thence it goeth to Rishe-  
“forthe Hall, and so to Bingley\*.”

Camden's account of Craven is elegant, but short and unsatisfactory: for which reason, and because the English translation of Bishop Gibson is accessible almost to every reader, I omit it.

Next follows our old poetical topographer Drayton, whose personifications and pleadings of rivers and districts, though often whimsical, are always amusing.

Let us hear, then, part of the speech of Ribble, contending with her rival Irwell:

From Penigent's proud foot as from my source I slide:  
That mountain, my proud sire, in height of all his pride,  
Takes pleasure in my course, as in his first-born flood:  
And Ingleborough Hill, of that Olympian brood,  
With Pendle of the North, the highest hills that be,  
Do wistly me behold; and are beheld of me †.

The praises of Are and Wharf are next sung by their impersonated mistress the West Riding, in these strains:

Now speak I of a Flood who thinks there's none should dare  
Once to compare with her, supposed, by her descent,  
The darling Daughter born of lofty Penigent;  
Who from her Father's foot, by Skipton, down doth scud

-----  
Next guide I on my Wharfe:

Who her full fountain takes from my waste Western wild  
(Whence all but Mountaineers by Nature are exiled)  
On Longstrothdale, and lights at th' entrance of her race;  
When, keeping on her course along through Barden Chace,  
She watereth Wharfdale's breast that proudly bears her name.

-----  
Ye thus behold my Hills, my Forests, Dales, and Chaces,  
Upon my spacious breast; note too what Nature places  
Far up into my West; first, Langstrothdale doth lie,  
And on the bank of Wharfe my pleasant Barden, by  
Chevin and Kilnsey Craggs, were they not here in me,  
In any other place right well might wonders be ‡.

About the year 1620 the churches in Craven were visited by the indefatigable Roger Dodsworth, whose valuable notes are incorporated with the following Work. Sir William Dugdale perambulated this district more than once, in the capacity of Norroy; and, though he has pre-

\* Harrison's Description of Britaine, prefixed to Holinshed's Chron. 1st edit. 1577.

† Song 27.

‡ Song 28. It is greatly to be regretted that Selden's learned Notes on the Polyolbion extend not beyond the 18th Song. Had they been continued through the whole of the poem, his extensive and original information would undoubtedly have brought out some new and curious matter relating to Craven.

served several monumental inscriptions, and other memorials of the Cliffords, which would otherwise have been inevitably lost, it is to be regretted that so accomplished an Antiquary made no more and wider excursions beyond his own barren track of heraldic enquiries.

But it has been the calamity of Craven to be neglected by Antiquaries of real genius. The *Iter Boreale* of Stukeley, who, if ever man was, is entitled to that eulogium, like those of Leland, made a circuit about this country, without approaching it nearer than Ribchester on the West, and Boroughbridge on the East. At a still later period it was visited by Bishops Pococke and Lyttelton \*; the former of whom has left no memorials of what he saw there; while the notices of the latter, now in the archives of the Society of Antiquaries, are few and unimportant. Mr. Gough added some valuable matter to Camden and Gibson from a personal inspection. Mr. Pennant traversed part of Wharf and Airedale, with his accustomed expedition, but described what he saw with ease and accuracy †; and Mr. Gray, who united the eye of a Painter with the fancy of a Poet and the erudition of an Antiquary, has left a few masterly sketches of this interesting country ‡.

\* Bishop Pococke was accompanied in his excursion here by a medical gentleman, yet alive, at Skipton; and Bishop Lyttelton by his excellent friend the late Reverend Mr. Richardson, Rector of Thornton.

† The praise of accuracy must be confined to Mr. Pennant's account of what he *saw*. Had he traversed Wharfedale from Burnsall to Bolton, he would not have misapprehended the meaning of an old journal so as to suppose Barden Tower to have been one of the Towers of Skipton Castle.

‡ See *Memoirs of his Life and Writings* by Mr. Mason, quarto edit. from p. 372 to 380.



## R I B B L E S D A L E.

L A C Y F E E.

## P A R I S H O F M I T T O N.

THE South Western point of the Deanery of Craven is at the confluence of the Ribble and the Hodder; and from thence to Sallay, about six miles, it is bounded by the right bank of the former river. With Rimington Brook the parish of Whalley terminates; and the remaining course of this interesting river is wholly in Yorkshire. Of this six miles every step has its beauties. The broad and rapid channel of the Ribble, hung on either side with luxuriant woods, the half monastic and half castellated form of Stonyhurst, the insulated rock and castle of Clitheroe, the vast bulk of Pendle to the East, the fells of Bowland to the West, and the more distant but more majestic mountains of Penignt and Ingleborough to the North, combine almost every feature which is required to constitute a perfect landscape.

With respect to the etymology of the word Mitton, I adhere to my former conjecture, that it is so called, qu. Mid-town, from *Mid medium* and *tun oppidum*; but from a different reason to what was before assigned\*; that is, not as being intersected and divided into two villages by the Ribble, but situated at the confluence of that river and the Hodder. For this opinion I shall cite the authority of Camden, which I think decisive:

“Ad ipsos vero fluminum confluentes sedet Mitton (i. e. Myton upon Swale).” And again, “Ubi ad confluentes intersidet *Mezeley*, id est, Interamna, vel media inter amnes ob situm dicta.”

Mitton was included in the first alienation made by the Lacies after their acquirement of the fee of Clitheroe.

It was not till after the publication of the History of Whalley that I discovered the following charter, which, as it refers to the earliest legal transaction relating to the Lacy Fee, leads to several important conclusions:

“Sciant, &c. quod ego Robertus de Lacy, dedi, &c. Radulpho de Rous pro hom. &c.  
 “Magnam Merlay cum omnibus pertinentiis, et Tuiselton, &c. et 2 bovatas in Cliderhow cum  
 “omnibus pertinentiis, et nominatim messuagias illas quæ quondam fuerant Orme le Engleis  
 “infra le Baille et deorsum, et Magnam Mitton cum pertinentiis, et Aiton cum pertinentiis, et  
 “balliam et custodiam terre mee de Watersdeles usque ad Routhesit, ultra Graget, et de Rum-

\* Vide History of Whalley, p. 447.

“ dene, usque Temepull; et hæc carta facta fuit 3<sup>o</sup> anno post coronamentum Henrici Regis in  
 “ Curia de Pontefract ad fest. S’ci Clementis.”

1st, Then, Great Mitton and Aighton having been granted together; when a parish church was founded at the former place, the latter, belonging to the same Lord, though in Lancashire, was included in the same parish. Bailey was considered as part of Aighton. This accounts for a fact not very common, that two townships of the same parish are in different counties.

2dly, In this charter, which has the singular advantage of a date, 3d of Hen. I. or 1103, are conveyed certain messuages in Clitherow, formerly the property of Orme le Engleis, within the Baillie and below. If there was a Baillie there was a castle, which will carry up the erection of that fortress to Roger of Poitou at least \*. Again, Orme le Engleis is Orme the Saxôn, *i. e.* the antient proprietor before the Conquest, whose homely edifices on the summit and slope of the rock had been partly enclosed by his Norman Disturber within the baillie of his castle. With respect to the etymology of Clitherow, I am now inclined to consider the word as pure Danish, from *Klættur cautes* and *hop môns*, the rocky hill.

Of the descendents of this Grantee the history is obscure. It appears that they divided into two branches, siling themselves de Mitton & de Bailly. The former became extinct after a few generations; but the manor of Aighton has passed through heirs general to the present proprietor; and Bailly, after being alienated to the Clitherows, and by them bestowed on Cockersand Abbey, has been re-purchased by the Sherburnes. Stonyhurst, though dependent on this manor, was not always the manor-house, or even the property of the lord; for I meet with a Lucock de Stonyhurst in an undated charter of high antiquity.

The manor of Mitton, however, had, by some means, escheated to the chief lord, and was granted by Edmund de Lacy to the first of the Talbots, along with Bashall. The following particulars are all that can be retrieved with respect to it.

By survey of the 29th Edw. I. Ralph de Mitton held 3 car. of the Earl of Lincoln, and he of the King †. In the 31st of the same reign, by inquisition of the Knights Fees within the Wapontake of Staincliffe, it was found that Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln held here, in demesne of the King, 3 car. whereof 14 make a Knight’s Fee.

In this short interval, therefore, the escheat seems to have taken place.

Again, in the 9th of Edw. II. Thomas de Southerne and the heirs of Sir Henry de Percy were found to be Lords of Mitton.

How long they or their posterity retained it, I know not; but in the beginning of James I. it belonged to the Coulthursts, whose daughter and heir Isabel carried it by marriage into the family of the Hawksworths of Hawksworth, by whom it was sold to the late Mr. Serjeant Aspinall, whose devisee still enjoys it.

\* See under Bernoldswick another proof that this castle existed at the time of the Domesday Survey. The annexed engraving of Clitherow Castle, as it stood till slighted by order of Parliament, will prove to the skilful eye that it must have been of this period.

† Hopkinson’s MSS. V. 40.



The following is a Catalogue of the Incumbents of this Benefice before and after its appropriation to the Abbey of Cockersand ; beginning with the commencement of the Archiepiscopal Registers of York.

## RECTORES DE MYTTON.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
7 Kal. Jan. 1242.	Mr. <i>Wil. de Kirkheym.</i>	Dns. <i>Rad. de Mytton.</i>	
11 Kal. Oct. 1292.	Mr. <i>Adam de Walton</i> , Subd.	Ab. et Conv. <i>de Cockersand.</i>	per resig.
8 Kal. Febr. 1329.	Dns. <i>Wil. de Tatbam</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per mort.
6 Id Maii, 1340.	Dns. <i>Wil. de Bosden</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per mort.
7 Aug. 1374.	Dns. <i>Job. de Bosden</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	

## VICARII DE MYTTON.

	Dns. <i>Will. de Bosden.</i>	Ab. et Conv. <i>de Cockersand.</i>	per mort.
7 Aug. 1374.	Dns. <i>Job. de Bosden</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	
25 Feb. 1392.	Fr. <i>Tho. de Graystock.</i>	Iidem.	per resig.
16 Jan. 1405.	Fr. <i>Nic. de Warton</i> , Canonicus Mon. <i>de Cockersand.</i>	Iidem.	
14 Oct. 1409.	Fr. <i>Wil. de Corbrig</i> , Can. ibm.	Iidem.	per resig.
28 Oct. 1423.	Fr. <i>Rog. Garnet</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
21 Oct. 1472.	Fr. <i>Rob. Egremond.</i>	Iidem.	per mort.
30 Maii, 1476.	Fr. <i>Job. Bank</i> , Canon.	Iidem.	per mort.
8 Maii, 1497.	Fr. <i>Tho. Pulton</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
20 Oct. 1503.	Fr. <i>Rob. Syngleton</i> , Can ibm.	Iidem.	per mort.
9 Jun. 1506.	Fr. <i>Tho. Kelatt</i> , Can. ibm.	Iidem.	per mort.
21 Jul. 1546.	Dns. <i>Rad. Heworth</i> , Cl.	<i>Tho. Burgon</i> , Arm.	
27 Feb. 1566.	<i>Percivall Spake.</i>	<i>Thurslan Mawdesley.</i>	
	<i>Laur. Spake.</i>		per mort.
11 Mar. 1603.	<i>Rob. Kaye</i> , Cl. A. B.	Assig. <i>Jobis Burgoyne</i> , Arm.	per cess.
4 Feb. 1605.	<i>Edw. Rowthorne</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Ric. Sherburne</i> , Arm.	per mort.
3 Sept. 1662.	<i>Sam. Felgate</i> , Cl.	} <i>Ric. Sherburne</i> , Arm.	
	ob. Jul. 1696.		
1696.	<i>William Banks</i> ,	} Dom. <i>Nic. Sherburne</i> , Bar.	per mort.
	ob. June, 1719.		
1719.	<i>Edward Rishton.</i>	<i>John Anstis</i> , Arm.	per mort.
1726.	<i>William Johnson</i> , A. M.	} Iidem.	per resig.
	ob. Feb. 1760.		
1760.	<i>William Carr</i> , A. B.	} Comes <i>Lichfield</i> , et al.	per mort.
	ob. Aug. 1771.		
1771.	<i>Thomas Armstead</i> ,	Iidem.	per mort.

the present respectable Incumbent, to whom I am indebted for many particulars of valuable information relating to this parish.

After the dissolution of Cockersand Abbey, the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage of Mitton were granted to the Burgoyne family; from whom they were purchased, about 1 James I. by Richard Sherburne, Esq. of Stonyhurst, in whose descendent, Thomas Weld, Esq. they are still vested.

The principal testamentary burials at Mitton have been :

3d Jan. 1436. Richard Sherburne, Esq.	} all of Stonyhurst.
3d Nov. 1444. Agnes Sherburne, his widow.	
2d. Oct. 1594. Sir Richard Shearburn, Knt.	
4 Sept. 1627. Richard Sherburne, Esq.	
20 Jan. 1666. Richard Sherburne, Esq.	

The following curious testament, dated 1506, has escaped the researches of Mr. Todd \* :  
 “ Thomas Clyderhow, of the parish of Mytton, bequeaths his sowle to Almighty God, our  
 “ Ladye St. Marie, and all the holie companie in heaven ; and his bodye to be buryed in the  
 “ parysh church of Allhallows of Mytton † ; his best beast for a mortuarie, and a cowe to Rich.  
 “ Denbye, Priest thereof, to saye a trentall of masses for my sowle. Alsoe my will is to have  
 “ a durge at my plase, and to have twelve Priestes to say a messe for my sowle upon the daye  
 “ that I shall be buryed. It'm, I give unto the windowe in the lofte in Mytton Church  
 “ 2d ‡ .”

I now find, on the authority of Dodsworth § , that “ Sir Richard Sherburne builded a chapel here from the ground, with consent of the parish, for a burial place for himself and his successors || .”

From the same source I learn, that Hugh Sherburne's Chantry was endowed with eighty acres of land in Aighton, Baley, and Chageley.

In the churchyard is a raised tomb, covering the remains of one of the later owners of Bashall, a Ferrers of the house of Badsley \*\*, in Warwickshire, descended from the noble family of Tamworth, with the arms lozengy, Or. and Azure, and the following epitaph.

Sub hoc humili saxo  
 Corpus reponi voluit  
 Gulielmus Ferrers, Ar.  
 Vir antiqûa virtute et fide ;  
 Qui singulari erga Deum pietate  
 Et erga homines benevolentia  
 Illustre Xtianæ Religionis, exemplum exhibuit suis,  
 Et clarum dignitatis suæ monumentum  
 Posteris reliquit.  
 Ob. 23 die Martis, A. D. 1732,  
 Ætatis 53.

\* Who abstracted the Registers of the See of York with indefatigable industry, about the year 1680.

† The church of Mitton is generally said to be dedicated to St. Michael ; but it seems probable from this passage that the real dedication is to All Saints.

‡ Townley MS .

§ MSS. V. 41.

|| See Hist. of Whalley, p. 451, where I had conjectured that this chapel was built after the death of Sir Richard Sherburne, for the reception of his tomb. Family chapels of the reign of Elizabeth, erected as places of interment, are not uncommon. The windows are pointed ; but the mouldings of the masonry are essentially different from genuine Gothic ; and the buttresses are frequently triangular. Above all, their railings, instead of being fluted upon a square, are cylindrical, and turned much in the manner of modern bed-posts. Specimens of chapels in this style, and of this age, besides Mitton, are that of the Stanley family at Ormskirk, and of the Whartons at Kirkby Stephen.

\*\* See an account of this branch of the Ferrers's in Dugdale's Warwickshire, first edit. p. 712. and a note, complaining of the then heir of the family for refusing to contribute any thing to the expence of engraving the tombs of his ancestors. On this subject a little peevishness in a disappointed Antiquary may be forgiven.



The Clitherows of Bailey were in their day a family of great devotion; for they gave away the very manor on which they resided to Cockersand Abbey, and amply endowed a chantry in their own mansion-house.

The first of these facts appears from the return to an *Ad quod Damnum*, dated 4 Edw. III. "Non est damnum si Rob. de Clitherow, Clericus, det et conc. &c. Abbatie de Cockersand Manerium de Bayley quod tenetur de Priore S<sup>c</sup>i Joh. de Jerusalem, per red' III d. pro omn. serv. et de D<sup>na</sup> Isabella Regina ut de Honore de Cliderhow."

The most ancient ecclesiastical tenure in Craven was under the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem: so ancient indeed that not a charter exists to prove when or how they became possessed of their fees; but in the multiplied subinfeudations which took place in the eleventh and twelfth centuries (a practice afterwards restrained by statute), it was not uncommon for these Knights to grant out their lands to laymen, who gave them once more to the Religious Houses in their respective neighbourhoods. The priory of Bolton held many estates by this singular and complicated tenure.

With respect to the second fact, I find in the Townley MSS. mention of the chapel of Bayley as early as the year 1222. But its regular endowment as a chantry was of later date; for it appears from the Register of Abp. Melton that, in the year 1339, 12 Edw. III. Henry de Clyderhow granted to Sir Henry de Preston, chaplain, 40 A. of land, 4 A. of meadow, 2 A. of wood, and 6 s. rent, in Ribblescestre and Dutton, for celebrating divine service daily in the chapel of St. John Baptist, of Bailey, built by Robert de Clyderhow, late Rector of Wygan, for the souls of the said Robert de Clyderhow, Jordan de Clyderhow, and Cicely his wife. This endowment was confirmed by the Metropolitan on the ides of May that year; who ordained, that Henry de Clyderhow and his heirs should present to the said chapel. Accordingly the following presentations occur in the Registers of the see of York.

## CANTARISTÆ DE BEYLE.

Temp. Inst.	Cantaristæ.	Patroni.	Vac.
16 Kal. Jun. 1334.	Dns. <i>W. de Preston</i> , Cap.	<i>Hen. de Clyderhow</i> .	
	Dns. <i>Ric. Bradeley</i> , Cap.		per mort.
3 Sept. 1421.	Dns. <i>Wil. de Bradeley</i> .	<i>Nic. de Clyderhow</i> .	per mort.
8 Junii, 1468.	Dns. <i>Joh. Bradeley</i> , Cap.	<i>Tho. de Clyderhow</i> , Ar.	
	Dns. <i>Laur. Townley</i> .		per resig.
16 Jun. 1517.	Dns. <i>Rob. Taillior</i> , Presb.	<i>Rob. Clyderhow</i> , Ar.	

The chantry of Bayley is not mentioned in Archbishop Holgate's return for the Deanery of Craven, 37 Henry VIII. though it was undoubtedly dissolved with the rest. The chapel, with a vault, probably intended for the interment of the founder's family, remained till within memory, when it was destroyed, excepting the ramified East window, which was removed to Stonyhurst, where it occupies the same relative place in the chapel of that house.

In this parish is the parochial chapel of Waddington, endowed (as per composition between the Vicar of Mitton, Sir J. Tempest, knight, and others,) A. D. 1438, but not improbably founded long before.

The choir, at least, and, I think, the tower, were rebuilt early in the reign of Henry VIII. for the former has the date MDXI\* upon a beam, and the latter, which is of excellent masonry, bears every mark of that steeple-building æra in Craven. When Dodsworth visited this church there were in the East window the figures of a Knight and Lady kneeling; on his surcoat the arms of Tempest: on hers that of Bowling, Sable; an Escutcheon, Ermine; within an Orle of Martlets, Argent.

And beneath:

*Orate pro anima Ricardi Tempest, Ar' et Rosamæ uxoris suæ, necnon omnium filiorum et filiarum prædict'*  
*Ricardi et Rosamæ, qui istam fenestram fecerunt, A. D. MDXII.*

This chapel is dedicated to St. Helen, and in the patronage of Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. of Browsholm. The present Incumbent is the Rev. — Smith, Vicar of Almonbury, to whose politeness and liberality of communication when I visited this place, I felt myself much indebted.

Waddington, at the time of Domesday, was parcel of the Terra Rogeri Pictaviensis. We are there told, that in “Widetun (it should be Wadētun). are 11 Car.”

In the next place, by a survey dated 29th Edw. I. † it appears, that Roger Tempest (by marriage with the heiress of Walter de Waddington) held one Car. of the Earl of Lincoln, and he of the King.

Again, by inquisition ‡, 31 Edw. I. the heir of Roger Tempest held in this place 1 Car. and 3 Ovg. of the same tenure; and in the 9th Edw. II. John Tempest held the “manor” of Waddington. In that family it continued till the reign of Charles the First, when it was sold, or mortgaged and never redeemed, by Richard Tempest the last of Bracewell. It was then valued at only £. 253 *per annum*. The next Proprietors whom I meet with are the Croasdales; and after them the Wilkinsons, whose heiress, marrying the father of Major Weddell, brought it into that family. The present owner is Richard Clerk, Esq. by marriage.

At Waddington is an hospital, founded in the Year 1701 by Robert Parker, second son of Edward Parker of Browsholme, Esq. for ten widows. The deed of endowment sets forth, “that the said Robert Parker, to the honour and glory of God hath erected an hospital, with an oratory for divine worship, for the convenient reception of ten poor widows. The trustees to chuse one sober and orthodox person to read daily morning and evening prayers. Also to take care that the chapel never be hereafter converted into a school, or to any other use but to the worship and service of God; and to meet yearly on the 13th of June, the founder’s birth-day, to examine the accounts, &c. and provide an honest, able, and learned Clerk in Holy Orders to preach a sermon in the chapel.” In 1719 the rental of the estate belonging to this hospital was £. 66 8s. In 1799 it amounted to £. 254. Instead of ten there are now fifteen widows. The pious founder died early in life, and unmarried, and was interred in the churchyard of Waddington.

Bashall, long distinguished by the residence of the Talbots, whose pedigree is here given, has been variously spelt, Beckshalgh, Baschelf, Batsalve, Bakesholff, and Bashall; but the first orthography is the true one, Beckshalgh, or the Hill by the Brooks, which agrees precisely with its situation.

According to Domesday there are in Baschelf 1111 Car. of the land of Roger of Poitou.

By survey 29 Edw. I. In Batsalve the Earl of Lincoln held three Car. of the King. On the 9th Edw. II. it was found by inquisition that John Talbot was Lord of Backesholf.

\* Not MDXL. as I had misread it, Hist. Whalley, under Waddington.

† Hopkinson’s MSS. V. 40.

‡ Inquisition of Knights Fees, &c. in the Wapontake of Staincliffe.



# THE GENEALOGY OF THE TALBOTS OF BASHO\*.

Hugo de Gornay sive Gornay, vir bellicosus et potens baro in Normania ante Conquestu Angliæ, GG. 3021. Basilia filia Gerardi Flatels, Radus de Waceo, Tutor Will' R' Conq', et postea ex ejus conciliis.

Girardus de Gornay filius dom' Hugonis, Baro de Yarmouth, t'p'e Conq'—Editha filia Will' Comitiss Warrenæ.—Drago de Monceo, 2 vir.

Ric'us Talbot tenuit terras in Normania xx ante Conquestum de feodo comitis Moritonii; venit in Angliam cum Conq'; et ab illo recepit predia in Anglia. Ric'us Talbot filius ipse cum cognato Gilberto de Lacco=Agnes. Hugo Talbot Nepos d'n'i Hugonis Gornay, et ab illo factus capitaneus municipii de Plessey, in com' Essex, cuius erat dominus et possessor 13 H' I. Nigellus de Albeny, scutifer Conq'; cui H. I. pro bono ier' dedit terras Rogeri de Molbray Com' Northumbriæ. Gundreda foror Hugonis. Hugo de Gornay educatus cu' H. I. et Matildis Soror Roberti Comitiss Viromandorici in Normania. ab illo multum honoratus et dilect'.

Galf'us Talbot filius ipse cum cognato Gilberto de Lacco=Agnes. Hugo Talbot Nepos d'n'i Hugonis Gornay, et ab illo factus capitaneus municipii de Plessey, in com' Essex, cuius erat dominus et possessor 13 H' I. Beatrix filia Will'—Will' de 'Say' i. R' Ste'. Rogerus filius Nigelli assumpsit nomen de Mowbray, fecit Will' Talbot in a feodis militum in Gainsberge in com' Linc'. Hugo de Gornay filius Hugonis.

Ric'us Talbot fuit testis cartæ Will' de Say et Beatrix uxoris, factæ mon' de Acre, ipse=Filia Stephani Bulmer de Will' Talbot capitaneus castri de Hertford ex p'te Matildæ Imp'atricis in servicio cum Gilberto Laco contra regem Steph' tenuit 2 feoda militum ex dedit terras in Cungeston in Craven hospitalio Beati Petri Ebor' t'p'e R' Ste'. Apletreweeke in Craven. feofamento dom' Rogeri Mowbray, in Gainsberge, in com' Linc, et tenuit terras de Will'o comite Warrenæ in com' Norfolk et com' Ebor' 22 H. II.

Rogerus Talbot de Gainsburgh dedit decimas=Simon Talbot de Ermingardis=Hen' filius Girolidi=Matildis ob' ante 7 R' I. Robertus Talbot cui Hugo de Lacy dedit terras in Brakenberge, fuit in R' servicio in Hibernia cum=Ermintruda filia et una heredum Rob' Ferrars. garbarum eccl'ie de Cambersburgh. Gainsburgh. Ermingardis filia et heres, in custodia cum terra sua Hen' filii Girolidi senioris. Henricus filius Girolidi. Hugo de Lacy, 18 R' Jo', fuit Dom' Man' de Gainsburgh 7 R' Jo'.

Ermingardis filia et heres, in custodia cum terra sua Hen' filii Girolidi senioris. Henricus filius Girolidi.

Willielmus Talbot filius Roberti dom' Man' de Dotata in Gain=Alicia fuit dotata in Sled-berg, dedit terras in Sledmore Eccl'ie de Beverlaco, fuit R' Ale-merie, 26 H. III. Johannes Talbot de Thorpe-willooughby, juxta Selby, p'quisivit feriam et m'catum apud Gainsberge. Cartæ et Pat' 27 H. III. Gerardus Talbot, frater Joh'is in R' servi- cio in Wallia. Claus' 28 H' III. n' 6. Eufemia dotata in Gains- berg 42 H' III. Rob' Talbot tenuit terras in Hun- Matilda Bere- dersfeld de feodo Lacy. ride, 3075.

Ric'us Talbot de Gainsberge, 43 H' III. Dom' Robertus Talbot, testis cartæ Theobaldi Butler factæ Rico' Butler de Racliffe, 51 H' III. Thomas Talbot de Bashall, tenuit terras in com' Linc' 46 H' III. ob' ante 3 E' I.=Mathea vidua, Fines 3 E' I.

Edmundus Talbot de Bashall, cui Simo Noell dedit terras in Bashall 7 E' I. fuit Seneschallus de Blackburnshier 33 E' I. Ione filia Roberti Holland de=Hugo Dutton, Kn't. Rob' Talbot habet Anvalet in Egidius Talbot testis cum Rogero Tempest Laurencius Knoll' ob' ante 4 E' II. Denton, K't. Huddersfeld. cartæ t'p'e E' I.

Thomas Talbot filius et heres, infra ætat' Eliz' filia et una coheredum Jan' Ballars et Læticie uxoris ejus, filiar Joh'is Talbot filius Edmundi vendidit Hapton Gilberto de Lalegh, 3 E' III, fuit Constabu- Ric'us Talbot, R' Justiciar' in Regno Scocie 13 E' III. et postea 4 E' II. fuit plena ætatis 13 E' II. et he'dis Walteri Prestopp de Melton Mowbray in comit' Lei- laris castri de Linc' 14 E' II. et dominus manerii de Sigbroke in com' Lincolniz. Gardianus Partium Borealiū Scocie. Rot' Scocie, 12 E' III. Miles 11 E' III. cessrie. Fines de E' III. 15 E' II. T. 103. num' 24.

Edmundus Talbot de Bashall filius et heres, Margeria filia Joh'is Byron Militis=Hen' Fenwick, Miles, 1 vir=Joh'es Ashton, de Ashton, Miles, 3 vir. Ric'us Talbot in R' servicio in Francia 40 E. III. testis in Causa Armorum Edmundus Talbot filius Joh'is infra ætat' et in miles, ob' 46 E' III. inter Scrope et Grosvenour. custodia R'. Inq' 20 E' III.

Thomas Talbot de Bashall filius et heres, infra ætat' in custodia Tho' Bannester, Militis Garterii, 46 E. III. fuit capitaneus castri et villæ Berwici, contra p'tes Scocie, Margeria filia et heres Nigelli de Ric'us Talbot. Edm' Talbot, frater Tho' Matildis uxor domini Petri de 10 R' II. Capitaneus castri de Guynes in Picardia, 12 R' II. cui Rex dedit 40 m'cas p' annum, pro termino vitæ 16 R' II. fuit missus in Hibernia, ad salvo terram Halton in Craven. 20 R. II. Ruggenhall.

Edmundus Talbot de Bashall filius et heres, Agnes filia tertia et una heredum Jo' de Chorlegh, 1 vir=Ed' Charnock de Char- Tho' Talbot filius Tho' Tal- Roger Talbot. John Crosby, miles=An' Talbot. Isabell Talbot, HH. 2061, Ric'us Ashton, d' Mid'leton, 14 H' IV. vicecomes Ebor' 22 H' VI. fuit Jo' Ardren de Netherdewine. Ob' 2 H' VI. S. P. nock, vir, 2. Ob'.... bot 21 E' IV. ob' 11 E' IV. 20 E' IV. K't, ob' 15 H' VII.

Thomas Talbot de Bashall filius et heres, infra ætat' 1 E' IV. fuit miles Alicia filia Jo' Tempest de Bracewell Jo' Talbot de Holt, Will' Talbot, rector Eccl'ie de Johan'es Stanhop de Rampton, in com' Nott'=Eliz' Talbot. Ann Talbot=Hugo Sherburn de Stany- dibus, ob' 13 H' VII. militis GG. 3014. 14 E' IV. Riblichester, 16 E' IV. miles, antecessor Comitiss Cestrefeldiz, ob' hurst, 7 H' VII.

Tho' Talbot filius et heres, miles, Florencia Pudsey. Dom' Hen' Clif'ord=Anna filia Dom' Jo' Jacobus Stanley, Ar'=An' filia Parcivalli, Hart de Lol.=Edm' Talbot de Bashall, ob' 11 H' Jana unica filia et heres Rob'ti Jo' Talbot, a quo Tal- Eliz'=Gilbert sone of Jam's ob' ante 13 H' VII. de Skipton. de Bletsho. 22 H' VIII. lington in Cancia, K't. HH. VIII. Sepultus in Abb'a de Harington de Hornby, K't. bot de Thornton. Scaresbreeke, Ar' 3 H' VII. BB. 913.

Hugo filius Jo' Dorothæ filia ban'is Low- fuit nupta ther, Militis. 22 H' VIII. Hen' comes Cumbriæ. Tho' Talbot de Bashall filius et heres, infra ætat' 11 H' VIII.=Cecilia filia Will' Venable, le baron de Kenderton. Jana Talbot filia Edm', cui pater dedit per volun- tatem soli. 11 H' VIII. Tho' Talbot filius et heres patris et matris, ob' ætatis 13 annorum S. P.

Jo' Talbot filius naturalis, studens apud Interius Templum Hen' Talbot de Bashall filius et heres, Milicentia filia Jo' Holcroft, de Hol- Will' Farrington de Wyreden Ar'=Anna Talbot, cui pater legavit Rectoria de Blackburne per voluntate Londoni. ob' 13 Eliz'. croft, K't. 3 Eliz'. dat' 3 P. M.

Tho' Talbot de Bashall filius et heres, ætat' 13 annorum ad mortem patris, fuit=Eliz' filia et una heredum Jo' Bradley, of Bradley- Joh'es Talbot de Bashall, frater et heres Thomæ=Ursula filia Jo' Hamerton, de Jo' Livesy de Livesy, covents del mariag'=Maria Talbot. vic' Lanc' an'is 30, 37 Eliz'. ob' 40 Eliz' S. P. hall, in com' Lanc'. ob' ante 12 Jacobi. Heleighfeld, vix' 12 Jac'. dat' 17 Apr 18 Eliz'. DD. 721.

Tho' Talbot filius et heres=Anna filia Ric' Fleetwood de Penwortham, in com' Lanc', cui pater dedit 800l. porcon', ut aparet p' covents del Edm' Talbot, cui pater legavit soli. p' ann' pro vita, 7 Jacobi, ob' S. P. Jo' Braddell de Whaly, Ar' ob'....=Milicentia Talbot. Jo', 12 Jac'. maring, dat' 7 Jacobi.

Eliz', twice married but S. P. Margery=Henry Whyte, colonel for the parliament, he purchased the moiety of Elizabeth. Jane, daughter and heiress=Edward Ferrers of Baddeley com' Warwick, Esq.

Edward Ferrers=..... John Ferrers=..... William Ferrers, Esq.=.....

Dorothy=Richard Walmsley, Esq. Another daughter=..... Joddrell, Esq. who sold his moiety of the estate to the Braddyll family.

Margaret, daughter and sole heiress=Hugh Hughes Lloyd, Esq. of Gwerclas in Merionethshire.

Richard Hughes Lloyd, Esq. the present representative of this most ancient family.

\* Printed to † literatim from the original pedigree belonging to the family. † The betrayer of Henry VI.





## RIBBLESDALE.

## LACY FEE.

## PARISH OF SLADEBURNE.

THIS, and not Slateburne, I think, is the true orthography of the word; as I know not that there are any quarries of slate about the place; but Slæð, in the Saxon language, is a road winding along a valley. In the Islandic, “Slæd” is a valley itself. Either of these senses may be adapted to the situation of the place.

I have little to add to my former account of this parish, but a catalogue of the Incumbents.—The church (a living in charge, dedicated to St. Andrew, and valued at £. 28.) is a large and handsome structure of red fell stone, apparently built about the time of Henry VIII. but, as the manor was never alienated from the Fee of Clitheroe, and the Hammertons, the only family of antiquity who ever resided within the parish, migrated at an early period to Wigglesworth and Hellifield, it has no sepulchral memorials.

## RECTORES DE SLADEBURNE.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores Ecclesiæ.	Patroni.	Vac.
10 Kal. Ap. 1294.	Dns. <i>W. de Nunny</i> , Pr.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Pontefract</i> .	
14 Kal. Dec. 1317.	Dns. <i>W. de Wirksworth</i> , Diac.	Idem.	per resig.
28 Nov. 1361.	Dns. <i>Job. Playce</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
6 Apr. 1363.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Monstroyl</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig. pro vic. de <i>Gargrave</i> .
4 Apr. 1364.	Dns. <i>Job. Dayvill</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
4 Nov. 1365.	Dns. <i>Adam de Nessefeld</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
16 Mart. 1367.	Dns. <i>Hugo de Saxton</i> , Pres.	<i>Job. Dux Lancast.</i>	per resig.
21 Mart. 1370.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Feriby</i> .	<i>Edw. III. Rex.</i>	per resig.
19 Maii, 1371.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Halton</i> , Pr.	Idem.	per resig. pro Ec. de <i>Adell</i> .
2 Mart. 1375.	Dns. <i>Rad. de Clyften</i> , Pr.		
17 Aug. 1380.	Mr. <i>Ric. Skipse</i> , L. Bac.	<i>Ric. II. Rex.</i>	per mort.
19 Nov. 1403.	Dns. <i>Ric. de Flemynge</i> , Cl.		per resig.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores Ecclesiæ.	Patroni.	Vac.
10 Aug. 1404.	Dns. <i>W. de Newwarke</i> , <i>alias Shepelay</i> . Cl.		per mort.
5 Mart. 1447.	Dns. <i>Joh. Merwes</i> , Cl.	<i>Ws. Scargill</i> , Ar.	
3 Apr. 1467.	Mr. <i>W. Browne</i> , A. M.	<i>Æp'us</i> per laps.	per mort.
12 Aug. 1474.	Dns. <i>Xtopher Parsons</i> , Cap.	<i>Edw. IV.</i> Rex.	per mort.
3 Nov. 1507.	Dns. <i>Andr. Aremain</i> , Pr.	<i>Hen. VII.</i> Rex ut Dux <i>Lanc.</i>	
16 Jan. 1507.	<i>Wm. Johnson</i> , Cl. ad "vicariam" de Sladeburne, alias Slaitburne.	Capellani Cantariæ <i>S'c'æ Catharine</i> de Eccles.	
Ult. Sept. 1509.	Dns. <i>Jac. Denton</i> , Presb.	<i>Hen. VII.</i> Rex.	per mort.
26 Mart. 1549.	Mr. <i>Antonius Otterway</i> , L. B.	<i>Edw. VI.</i> Rex.	per mort.
24 Jan. 1554.	Dns. <i>Tho. Abbat</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	<i>Phil. et Mar.</i> Rex et Reg.	per mort.
9 Aug. 1576.	<i>Tho. Sycclemore</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Eliz.</i> Regin.	per mort.
2 Apr. 1585.	<i>Geo. Myddope</i> , Cl.	<i>Eadem.</i>	per mort.
26 Nov. 1588.	<i>Fr. Dalton</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	<i>Eadem.</i>	per resig.
15 Jul. 1591.	<i>Tho. Banks</i> , S. T. B.	<i>Tho. Compton</i> , Ar.	per mort.
1 Feb. 1615.	<i>Abdias Asbeton</i> , Cl.	<i>Jer. Davers</i> hac vice.	per cess.
28 Jul. 1619.	<i>Joh. Hodson</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Fr. Crofts</i> , Arm.	per cess.
4 Dec. 1619.	<i>Joh. Blake</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Gul. Hill</i> , S. T. B.	per mort.
1 Jul. 1623.	<i>Sam. Moore</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Idem.</i>	
1690.	<i>Edm. Townley</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Charles Marsden</i> , p. h. v.	
1729.		<i>John Cowley</i> , G.	per mort.
1734.	<i>Francis Yates</i> , Cl. LL.B.	<i>Hen. Marsden</i> , Arm.	
1762.	<i>Henry Wilson</i> , A. M.	<i>Jac. Wigglesworth</i> , Arm.	per mort.
1782.	<i>Hen. Wigglesworth</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Idem.</i>	per mort.

Testamentary Burial: 3 Maii, 1538. Elizabeth Hamerton, late wife of Sir Stephen Hamerton, of the parish of Sladeburne.

This is the most numerous catalogue of Incumbents which I shall be able to exhibit in the Deanery of Craven. But nine resignations in twenty-one years prove to an attentive mind the barrenness and poverty of the place in the 14th century.

Not having had an opportunity of consulting the Registers of the See of York when the History of Whalley was printed, my information, with respect to this series, was unavoidably defective.

The succession, as it now stands, will suggest the following reflections:

Six of the first Incumbents in this catalogue were presented by the priory of Pontefract without interruption from the Lords of the Fee. But John of Gaunt, who might chuse to disclaim the grant either of Delaval or Henry de Lacy the first\*, was not a man to be contended with. He might, and probably did, proceed on the evidence of the monks of Whalley, that John de Lacy had long after presented to this benefice. In the exercise of this right he was followed by Edward the Third and Richard the Second.

\* See Hist. of Whalley, p. 454.



Afterwards, however, the Monks took heart again, and assigned the advowson to Booth and Byron, who gave it to the church of St. Catharine of Eccles\*. This donation was confirmed by a Papal Bull; and the Chaplains attempted to exercise their right, but were borne down by the weight of royal authority. Accordingly the Advowson remained in the crown till the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, when it appears to have been granted to Thomas Compton, Esq. Since which time it has been alienated again and again.

Hamerton, which gave name to one of the most antient families of this district, is in the parish of Sladeburne. A more particular account of it, and of them, will be given under Hellifield and Wigglesworth; and it will be sufficient to state in this place that a chantry was founded by Stephen de Hamerton, in the chapel of St. Mary, within his manor of Hamerton, A. D. 1332, for a competent Secular Chaplain, presentable by himself during his life, and after his decease by his son John and his heirs, in the said chapel to celebrate masses, &c. for the said Stephen, Richard his father, and Agnes his mother. For the support of which chaplain he amortized 2 Mess. 36 A. of land, and 20 A. of meadow, in Sladeburne, and New Laund in Bowland, for ever.

This endowment was confirmed by William Archbishop of York, kal. Feb. 1332 †.

Two Institutions only occur for this chantry; and as it does not appear in the catalogue of Archbishop Holgate or Browne Willis, it seems most probable that it fell long before the general dissolution.

#### CANTARISTÆ CAPELLÆ DE HAMERTON.

3 Non. Feb. 1332.	Dns. <i>Job. Hamerton</i> , Cap.	<i>Steph. de Hamerton</i> .	resig.
8 Id. Aug. 1338.	Dns. <i>Step. Peytefin</i> , Cap.	<i>Job. de Hamerton</i> .	

But it is evident, from its being void by resignation at the institution of John Hamerton, that the chapel subsisted before; and indeed the endowment itself confirms this opinion.

After the attainder of Sir Stephen Hamerton, whose unfortunate engagement in the Pilgrimage of Grace will be related hereafter, this manor remained in the Crown till 37 Hen. VIII. when the King granted “all that capital messuage and manor of Hamerton, part of the possessions of Stephen Hamerton, knight, attainted of high treason, to Ralph Greenacres, to be held of the King *in capite*, by Knight’s Service ‡.” And in the 1st of Mary, Greenacres obtained licence to alienate the capital messuage called Hamerton Hall, and divers parcels of the said manor, to Oliver Breres § and his heirs ||.

\* Hist. of Whalley, p. 457.

† Reg. Melton.

‡ Pat. XIV. 37 Hen. VIII.

§ See a pedigree of this family in Thoresby’s Duc. Leod. p. 71.

|| Pat. XII. 1 Mariæ.

Feod. D'ni Henr' de Lascy ubi xiiii Car. fac. feodum in Staincliff

De Com. Lincoln pro iiii Car. tře in Slayteburne.

De Heđ D'ni Adam de Wannervil pro i Car. tře in Esington.

D' Elya de Thornlay pro iiii bov. tře in Neuton.

D' Alano de Neuton pro i bov. tře in eadem.

D' Com. pro i Car. tře et iiii bov. in eadem.

D' Com. pro iiii Car. tře in Braddeford.

D' Com. pro iiii Car. tře in Gryndlyngton.

D' Stephano de Hamerton pro una Car. tře in Hamerton.

D' Hēdibus D'ni Radī de Mitton pro iiii Car. tře in Mitton.

D' Hed' Ricī Tempest pro i Car. tře in Wadyngton.

D' Com. pro i Car. tře in Becksholf.

De tenent. Com. pro ii Car. tře in eadem \*.

\* Ex Rotulo orig. inter Bolton MSS.





## PERCY FEE.

### GENEALOGY of the HOUSE of PERCY, as connected with CRAVEN.

As this great family, notwithstanding their extensive property, never had a residence, in Craven, and therefore have no claim to be considered under any particular manor or parish, I have thought it proper to give a brief view of their descent and transactions, as far as the latter relate to this district, dismissing such of the younger branches as do not appear to have had any particular connexion with the subject of the present work.

William de Percy obtained from the Conqueror the Manors of Remitone with Croche, Mithope, Stratesurgum, of Bolton with Raygill and Holme, of Pagenhall with Gliseburne, Pathorne, Newhuse and Elwythorpe, of Nappay with Hortune, of Torrentun—Emma de Poit. with Chelbroc, of Swindene with Helgilt, Malgun and Coningstone, of Glusbrun and Cheldis. These constituted the original fee of Percy in Craven; and to these are to be added the lands of Gislebert Tyson, in Girsinton, Linton, and Threstelt; together with a large part of the fee of Roger of Poitou, namely, Giggleswic, Couistone, Longpreston, Kettlewell, part of Gargrave, &c. with their respective dependencies, all which were added to the Percy fee at an uncertain but a very early period.

Alan de Percy—Emma de Gant.

William de Percy—Alicia.

Richard Percy—

William de Percy, founder of Sallay Abbey, A. D. 1147, and gave to the monks of Fountain Malmore and Malwater. Buried at Sallay. Harl. MSS. More No. 692, and (26), fol. 235—Adel' de Tunbridge.

Maud confirmed to the monks of Fountains her father's donation of Malmore and Malwater, and gave the church of Tadcaster to Sallay—William earl of Warwick.

Agnes—Joceline de Lovain.

Richard de Percy—Agnes.

Henry de Percy—Isabella, f. Ad. Brus de Skelton, quit claimed to the monks of Fountains all Litton and Littondale, excepting the venison, receiving in exchange the feedings and meadows, with the command of the deer which they had in Bukden, and elsewhere, within the precincts of Longstrother.

Henry, who in 33 Henry III. had a charter for a fair and market at Settle. This Henry is unknown to the genealogists; but in that charter he is expressly called Henric. 61. Ric. de Percy. He must however have died S. P.

William de Percy gave the manor and forest of Gisburne to the—Johanna de Brewere. monks of Sallay, where he was buried 29 Hen. III.

Henry de Percy received from his brother in exchange for other lands the manors of Settle and Litton.

Henry de Percy buried at Sallay—Elenor, daughter of John earl of Warenne, 56 Hen. III.

Henry de Percy, ob. 8 Ed. II. In the 4th of that reign he obtained a charter of free warren, in all his demesne lands within his lordships of Settle, Giggleswick, Routhmel, Mallum, Arne—Elenor, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, had for her dower the manors of Cletpot and Giggleswic, certain lands in Bukden, the perquisites of the court of Gisburne and Chace there, and certain rents issuing out of Westby, Pathenall, Swinden, and Stainford.

Henry de Percy. In the 1st of Edw. III. and in the 6th of that reign, entailed on his male heirs the manor of Cletpot, and advowson of Arncliffe, died Feb. 26, 26 Ed. III. In the inquisition after—Idonea, daughter of Roger lord Clifford, who held as her assignment of dower the his death the whole Percy fee in Craven appears to have been included in the manor of Spofoth of which it held.

Henry de Percy, ob. 42 Edw. III.—Mary, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster.

Roger, to whom his father gave the manor of Stanerbot (Starbottin).

1. Margaret, daughter of Ralph, lord Neville.

Henry de Percy, 1st earl of Northumberland, slain at Bramham Moor, 8 Hen. IV. seized as per Inq. of the manors of Settle, Giggleswick, and—2. Joanna, sister, of Anthony, lord Lucy; had for her dower the third part of the manor of Starbottil, and lands in Buckden.

Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, slain at Shrewsbury, 4 Hen. IV.—Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.

Henry Percy, second earl of Northumberland, slain at St. Alban's. In the 21st of Hen. VI, he gave the advowson of the church of Arncliffe to the master and scholars—Elenor, daughter of Ralph, earl of Westmoreland. Elizabeth—1. John lord Clifford.—2. Ralph, second earl of Westmoreland.

Henry Percy, third earl of Northumberland, died of his wounds after the battle of Towton, buried in St. Dionis's church \*, York.—Anne, grand-daughter of Robert, lord Poynings.

Henry Percy, fourth earl of Northumberland, murdered at Cocklodge near Thirk, 4 Hen. VII.—Maud, daughter of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke.

Henry Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland, died 18 Hen. VIII. buried at Beverley—Katherine, daughter of sir Robert Spenser, knight.

Alan Percy, vicar of Giggleswick, afterwards master of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Henry Percy, sixth earl of Northumberland, died without issue, 29 Hen. VIII. having settled the Percy Fee in Craven, upon his nephew, Henry, lord Clifford, in consequence of which,—Mary, daughter of George, earl of Shrewsbury. Margaret—Henry, first earl of Cumberland.

Henry, lord Clifford, afterwards the second earl of Cumberland, seized of the Percy Fee by deed of settlement from his uncle, dated 27 Hen. VIII. and confirmed by act of Parliament the year following; in consequence of which it is now vested in his lineal descendant the duke of Devonshire, through Elizabeth, countess of Cork, daughter and sole heiress of Henry, fifth earl of Cumberland, who died in 1643.

\* See Drake's Eboracum, p. 307.



## R I B B L E S D A L E.

## P E R C Y F E E.

## P A R I S H O F G I S B U R N E.

THE whole of this parish belongs to the original Percy Fee, and is surveyed in Domesday, under the Terra Wille' de Percy, as follows :

## IN CRAVE

7<sup>B</sup> In *RENITONE* (Remitone now Remington) VIII. car' ad gl'd. Croche . i . car'.  
Mithope . i . car'. Stratesergum . i . car'

7<sup>B</sup> In *PAGHENALĒ* (Painley) 7 Ghiseburne 7 Pathorp (Pathorne) Neuhouse (Newsome)  
Haluuidetorp (Elwinthorp) XII. car' 7 di'm ad gl'd.

7<sup>B</sup> In *NAPARS* (Nappy) II. car' ad gl'd. In *HORTVN*. IIII. car' 7 di'm ad gl'd.

All these names are yet intelligible; and all the places which they denominated yet remain, except Stratesergum, which carries something evidently Roman in its sound, especially if, by the easy change of a single letter, we read Strateburgum. That the Roman "Street" from Ribchester to Ilkley passed through this parish has already been proved \*; and that a Station hereabouts, at the distance of 17 or 18 Italian miles from Ribchester, might antecedently to all evidence be expected, is obvious. The name Strateburgum plainly indicates the existence of such a Station; but I have not been able to ascertain its site by any remains, or even tradition.

It is to be lamented that Domesday is silent with respect to the last Saxon possessors of these estates.

Gisburne is, I suppose, the Burne or Brook of Guy; but, in the oldest evidences which remain, excepting Domesday, it is lengthened into Gisleburna. It may be worth while to observe, that in our oldest class of charters, beginning with Henry I. and terminating with John, or the earlier part of the reign of his son, the proper names of places are latinized and regularly declined; a practice which, in later charters of the same language, universally ceases.

In this single instance I am enabled to trace the foundation of a parish church. The two following charters, of which the originals are in Lord Ribblesdale's possession, leave no doubt with respect to that of Gisburne. "Adam fil. Normanni, c. et d. Eccl. S. Marie de Gisleburne pro "excambio II bov. terre in Rimingtuna, quas pater meus Normannus eidem eccl. optulit quando "ipsa eccl'ia dedicata fuit, totam terram inter Kenkersie et Trhephou et inter Turberiam mona- "chor. &c. presbytero ejusdem eccl. annuatim celebranti XII missas pro a'i'a patris, &c. Test. "Radulpho Decano, Wllo p'bo de Boulton, Ric. Clerico de Prestun, Radulpho p'lbo, Rogo de "Tornetun, Malgõ de Giselb. Walt. f. Uctr. Rob. f. Radulph. Wlt fil. Orm. Ketel. fil. "Uctred. Uctred. f. Aldred, &c.

"Helyas fil. Normani d et c. ecc. Sõe Marie de Giselb' in Crave x acr. t're de feodo meo, "à Kenkersie, &c. tali conditione, q'd Walter' p'br fil. Wlti de Schadewell et her. teneant pd. "Acr. de prescriptâ eccl. reddendo annuatim duas libras incensi suprad. eccl. Test. Adam "decan. de Crave, Hñri' Diacon. Tomas Diacon. Wlls. f. Orm. Hbert. f. Berowaldi, &c.

\* Hist. Whalley, additional corrections to part I.

To these charters, the parties are brothers. The mention of the monks of Turbary proves, that the former is to be dated after the foundation of Sallay Abbey, or 1147. But this is the older of the two, for Ralph was predecessor of Adam dean of Craven, who attests the latter, and was living in 1186. Carrying back therefore the donation of Norman the Father about 40 years from the apparent date of the first, we shall fall in with the last years of Henry, the great æra of church-building in Craven. And the bulky cylindrical columns of the original structure, which yet remain at the entrance of the choir in Gisburne church, are certainly of that period.

The church of Gisburne was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and given to the Nunnery of Stainfield, com. Lincoln, which is supposed to have been endowed by William de Percy, the founder of Sallay. But the particular donor, though undoubtedly a Percy, is uncertain. Why he should confer the parish church of his own Abbey at Sallay upon so distant a foundation, it is not easy to conceive. But the Nuns of Stainfield, during half a century at least, enjoyed only the patronage; and it was not till the 11th year of the pontificate of Archbishop Walter Gray, or 1226, that they obtained the following assignment of a portion of the fruits of this benefice *in proprios usus* \* : “Walt. de G. Archiep. Ebor. cum moniales de Staynesfeld ecclesiam de Gisburne, “ in Cravene, in proprios usus convertere niterentur, &c. assignavimus in usum priorissæ et mon. “ dim. carucatam in Swindene terre et decimas garbarum tantum et leguminum de Swindene, “ de Nappy, de Pathorne, de Newsum, de Midhop, de Westby, et de Arnoldbiggin.” No vicarage, however, was yet endowed, and six successive Rectors were nominated by the Prioresses and Convent of Stainsfeld before that event took place.

## RECTORES DE GISBURNE.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
12 kal. Sept. 1239.	Dns. <i>Jordanus de Byngall</i> , Cl.	Archiep. per consens' Priorissæ et Conv. de <i>Steynsfeld</i> .	per resig.
3 id. Oct. 1251.	Dns. <i>Job. de Knoll</i> , Cl.	Eadem.	
6 kal. Apr. 1305.	Dns. <i>Rad. de Wyginton</i> , Pr.	Eadem.	per resig.
Kal. Aug. 1309.	Dns. <i>Galfr. de Wiginton</i> , Cl.	Eadem.	
7 kal. Aug. 1318.	Mr. <i>Tho. de Nevill</i> , fil. } Dni. <i>Job. de Nevill</i> , mil. } acolyth. }	Eadem.	per resig.
Kal. Maii, 1338.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Vaus</i> , } resig. Nov. 3, 1341. }	Eadem.	

## VICARII.

4 non. Oct. 1341.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Wyrkesworth</i> , Cap.	Priorissa de <i>Staynsfeld</i> .	per mort.
27 Oct. 1349.	Dns. <i>Jac. de Gisburne</i> , Cap.	Eadem.	
	Dns. <i>Henr. de Braycewell</i> .	Eadem.	per resig.
13 Feb. 1374.	Dns. <i>Wil. de Gysburne</i> , Presb.	Eadem.	
Ult. Mar. 1423.	Dns. <i>Tho. Banastre</i> , Pr.	Eadem.	per mort.
26 Nov. 1452.	Dns. <i>Job. Toller</i> , Presb.	Eadem.	per resig.
9 Dec. 1462.	Dns. <i>Ric. Houseman</i> , Pr.	Eadem.	per resig.
4 Maii, 1466.	Dns. <i>Nic. Kyrie</i> , vel. <i>Cressie</i> , Pr.	Eadem.	per mort.
28 Dec. 1482.	Dns. <i>Wil. Whalley</i> , Cap.	Eadem.	per mort.
10 Apr. 1498.	Dns. <i>Rob. Leund</i> , Presb.	Eadem.	per resig.
6 Sept. 1517.	Dns. <i>X'topher Wylkynson</i> , Pr.	Eadem.	per mort.
26 Maii, 1535.	Dns. <i>Wil. Taylboys</i> , Cl.	Assig. Pri. et Con. de <i>Staynsfeld</i> .	per resig.

\* Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 506.



Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vacat.
24 Mar. 1537.	Dns. <i>Job. Lunde</i> , Cap.	Hen. VIII. Rex.	per mort.
24 Oct. 1543.	Dns. <i>Job. Reyner</i> , Cap.	Hen. VIII. Rex.	
20 Nov. 1552.	Dns. <i>Job. Robynson</i> , A. M.	Edw. VI. Rex.	per mort.
19 Jan. 1581.	<i>Ric. Gibson</i> .	Eliz. Reg.	per mort.
29 Sept. 1588.	<i>Wil. Pratte</i> , Cl.	Eadem.	per resig.
24 Apr. 1600.	<i>Ric. Burton</i> , Cl. A. M.	Eadem.	per resig.
17 Feb. 1602.	<i>Hen. Hoyle</i> , Cl. A. M.	Eadem.	per mort.
14 Aug. 1615.	<i>Hen. Hoyle</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Æp'us Ebor.</i>	per mort.
3 Jan. 1636.	} <i>Tho. Bullingham</i> , Cl.	{ Idem.	}
1 Jun. 1637.			
	<i>Franciscus Litster</i> , Cl.	{ Car. I. Rex.	per mort.
17 Mart. 1675.	<i>Hen. Constantine</i> , Cl. A. M.	Car. II. Rex. & <i>Hen. Co. Burl.</i>	per cess.
15 Nov. 1686?	<i>Job. Horrocks</i> , Cl.	Jac. II. Rex.	

The church of Gisburne is a decent structure, with a tower, side ailes, and choir, built of fell stone, and probably not older than Henry VIth or VIIIth. The painted glass in this church is of the latter period, and I have generally found it to be contemporary with the rebuilding or enlarging of the church.

This church was visited by Dodsworth May 3, 1621, when the windows contained the following arms and inscriptions: Gu. a chevron between 3 mullets pierced Ar. two bolts Or. feathered downward in chief. Crest a buck's head Arg. attired Or. Boulton. Arg. on a bend Az. 3 roses Arg. Newsome. Arg. 3 bugle horns stringed Sab. Lowde of Hotheridge. Arg. 5 fusils, or lozenges, voided in cross, a chief Erm. \*

In the East window.

*Orate pro bono statu Eliz. Keyster, priorissæ de Stansfeld, ad etiam pro prosperitate Tho. Hilton.  
Gen. Permar. istius eccl. qui istam fenestram fieri fecit, A. D. MDLXXX.*

In the North choir window.

Quarterly, 1st. Arg. 3 bugle horns Sable, stringed and garnished Or. 2d, Arg. a bend Gu. on a canton of the 2d a lion saliant of the 1st.

*Orate p' a't'a Lowde et uxoris ejus, et pro bono statu Lowde et Mabilie uxoris ejus qui istam fenestram fieri fecit.*

It is extraordinary that the following coats, in the East window of this church, which either are now, or were very lately there, have been overlooked by Dodsworth:

Louvain, Ar. a lion rampant Az. Lucy, Gu. 3 luces Arg. Poinings, Barry of six Or and vert a bend Gules.

Lister } Ermine upon a fess Sab. 3 mullets Or.  
of Midhop. } quartered with Gules a chevron between 3 mullets pierced Arg.

\* Dods. MSS. V. 107.

The only monument in this church is on the North side of the communion table, and near the burial place of the Listers of Arnoldsbiggin.

Here lyeth

Interred the body of  
Sir John Assheton  
of Whalley Abbey in y<sup>e</sup> county  
of Lancaster, Bart. 10th son of  
Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart. who lived  
to enjoy y<sup>e</sup> honor and estate, and dyed  
without issue y<sup>e</sup> ninth of June, 1697,  
in the 76th year of his age.

Here also lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of  
Catherine his wife, daughter to  
Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton,  
in the county of Cumberland, Bart.  
Relict of Thomas Lister, of Arnoldsbigging,  
in the county of York, Esq. who departed this life  
the 25th of May, 1676,  
In the 64th year of her age.  
Thomas Lister, now of Arnoldsbigging, Esq.  
to express his gratitude to the said  
Sir John Assheton, his kind and generous  
Benefactor, erected this monument \*  
in the year of our Lord 1706.

The choir on the North side of the chancel belongs to the Listers of Westby and Arnoldsbiggin; that on the South to the devisee of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. as Lord of Midhope. It does not appear that there was any endowed chantry in this church.

The advowson of this benefice has never been alienated by the crown since the dissolution of the monasteries.

\* It is remarkable that this Baronet, at the age of 74, had survived eleven persons, i. e. nine brothers and two nephews, who stood between himself and the title. The Asshetons were zealous Puritans; and this gentleman, an Heber of Merton, and Cotes of Kildwick Grange, were the acting magistrates for Craven under the usurpation. He atoned, however, in some measure, for the errors of his public character by his private virtues. He distributed great quantities of cloathing to the poor; and, what is more extraordinary in his rank of life, he was their surgeon and physician. Of the Craven families, those who followed the royal standard were the Earl of Cumberland, the Tempests of Bracewell and Broughton, and the Malhams of Elslack. The first of these saved a confiscation by a timely death; the second and fourth were totally ruined; the third lost one of their best estates. Those who actively adhered to the Parliament were the Listers, Asshetons, and Lamberts. The rest were generally neutral. The partizans of the Commonwealth were no losers by their disloyalty. The estate of Lambert himself, obnoxious as he must have been, was saved from forfeiture. But the ruinous effects of this contest to the one party and not to the other are to be accounted for not merely from the vindictive spirit of the parliament, and the easy nature of Charles the Second, equally disinclined to reward and to punish, but from the sour and parsimonious temper of the Puritans, and the extravagant jollity and licence of the Royalists.



So at least it appears from the Registers at York. Yet the vicarage is actually included in the original grant of the Rectory from the Crown, 6 Jac. I. to Francis Philips and Richard Moore. Shortly after, these parties sold the same to John Hamond, doctor of physic, who once more disposed of it to trustees for the use of Thomas Lister, Esq. in whose descendant, lord Ribblesdale, it is now vested.

It is certain, however, that none of these parties ever presented to the benefice.

With respect to the different manors in this parish at the time of Kirkby's Inquisition, 9 Edw. II. the Abbot of Sallay, Henry de Rimington and Peter Euke de Gisburn, were Lords of Gisburne; and Henry de Scroop lord of Pathorne. At present the manors of Gisburne, Grangemere, Horton \*, Newsome, and Swinden, are the property of lord Ribblesdale. Gisburne Forest, in which is the chapel of Tosside, properly belongs to the Lord of the Percy Fee; but the Abbot and Convent of Sallay had the wood and herbage. The manor, however, was lately claimed by Thomas Brome, Esq. of Burton upon Trent, as owner of the principal estate in Gisburne Forest, which was devised by Sir Robert Burdett of Bramcote, co. Warwick, Bart. to his third wife, a Brome, who gave it to her relation abovementioned.

The manor of Midhope is the property of John Lister Kaye, Esq.; Nappy, which belonged to the rich hospital of St. Leonard at York, uncertain whether in the Crown or in the heirs of the late lord Holderness. Remington is vested in J. Fox, Esq. of Bramham-Park.

Of all these the Mesne Lords hold, or may hold, Courts Baron within their respective manors; but answer at the Court Leet of the Percy Fee.

The following are a few miscellaneous particulars relating to these several townships and manors.

The manor of Midhope, one of the most extensive and valuable grazing farms in Craven, was parcel of the great possessions of the Boltons, and passed into the Lister family by marriage with a co-heiress of that most antient name, in the time of Edward the Second. Medehope, the old orthography of the word, means the Meadow on the Hill; Hope, so common in the composition of Scotch and Northern English local names, being the same with Hough, excepting the change of a guttural letter for a labial. The present house, deserted by the family for Thornton in the reign of Philip and Mary, seems to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. In the wall of the North wing are wrought up more than thirty heater shields in stone, all suspended, like those at Whalley Abbey and Downham, by a kind of rude festoon, from hooks, but plain, and without any charge. Whether they were intended, at some future time, to have been charged with armorial bearings, or, which I rather suspect, were brought hither from Salley Abbey at the dissolution, it is impossible to determine.

The manor of Rimington, at the time of Kirkby's Inquisition, 9 Edw. II. belonged to Henry de Rimington, Michael de Bolton, and Richard Midhope. Afterwards it was the property of the Pudseys, of whom Ralph Pudsey, Esq. mortgaged it, in 1668, for £3500. and never redeemed it. From the first mortgagee, whose name was Tonge, it passed through one or two money-jobbers, and in 1703 was conveyed by Richard Graham, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Robert Benson, Esq. afterwards, in 1711, created Lord Bingley, the founder of Bramham Park. This Lord died in 1731, leaving an only daughter, Harriott, married to George Fox, Esq. of East

\* Qu. Whether within the forest? *Tosside*, qu. *Todside*, *Todber*, and *Todmanhall*, are all in this neighbourhood. *Tod*, which occurs in the old Scottish laws, as well as poetry, is a Fox. It is found in several Lancashire names, as *Todmorden*, *Toddington*, &c. The surname *Todhunter* is obviously Foxhunter.

Hasley, in Surrey, who afterwards took the name of Lane for a considerable estate in Ireland, was created lord Bingley in 1762, and died in 1773, leaving James Fox, Esq. his nephew and heir.

This manor has long been remarkable for a rich vein of lead-ore, which yielded a considerable proportion of silver; and it is not more than fifty years since a person was convicted and executed at York for counterfeiting the silver coin in metal supposed to be procured from the lead of Rimington\*. I am assured that it appears, from old leases relating to this manor, that salt-works have been formerly carried on here; but I am unacquainted with the time, and have no present opportunity of informing myself.

Gasegill was another manor of the Pudsays, which I can trace no lower in that family than Ralph Pudsay, Esq. who alienated Rimington.

In a charter s. d. † I meet with mention of a Capella de Gasegill ‡. The Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem held lands in this village, and indeed in many other parts of Craven, at an early period; for I find that † Rob. Thesaurarius, Prior Hospital. fratrum S. Joh. Jerus. in Angliā, grants 3 tofts here to Robert son of William de Gasegill, s. d. In another undated charter I find an Helias frater Jo. de Hauton, stiling him D'ns de Gasegill †. Gasegill, I suppose, is Gaitsgill, the gully frequented by goats. Among the attestations of charters relating to this parish are Jo. de Midhope, Hen. de Rimington, Walter de Pathorne; all occurring 16 Edw. II. and Jo. de Pathnal, s. d. †.

The manor of Gisburne was given by William son of Henry de Percy § to Salley Abbey for the sustentation of six Presbyter Monks, and subject to an annual payment of twenty marks to the priory or hospital of Sandon, co. Surrey. Free warren was granted here to the Abbot of Sallay, a. 26. and again, a. 54 Hen. III. It was granted, with the other possessions of that house, to Sir Arthur Darcy; and, in 13th Elizabeth, together with Grangemere, was sold by Sir Henry Darcy, Kt. to William Lister, Esq. It is now the property of Lord Ribblesdale. The little town of Gisburne is in a high degree neat, airy, and pleasant. In an elevated situation to the S. W. is the ancient house of Arnoldsbiggin, for many generations the residence of the Lister family, who removed, after the death of Sir John Assheton, to the lower hall of Gisburne, the desmesnes of which have since been enclosed for deer, it has acquired the name of Gisburne Park. It is chiefly remarkable for a herd of wild || cattle, descendants of that indigenous race which once peopled the great forests of Lancashire. After their extinction in a wild state, which we know did not take place till a short time before

\* For a farther account of this mine, see Bolton West.

† Townley MSS.

‡ In a charter, s. d. belonging to Pudsay Dawson, Esq. the Fraxini capellæ de Gaisgill are mentioned as a boundary.

§ Among the MSS. relating to the Percy Fee at Skipton Castle, I met with an half-eaten counterpart of this charter, sealed by Stephen abbot of Salley, which, as it contained an obligation to the performance of certain conditions on the part of the Grantee, was, of course, to be deposited with the Granter. I am sorry to add, that the Abbot's seal, which I wished to have engraved, crumbled to pieces under my hands.

|| Yet much attention is due to the family tradition, which reports, that they were brought from Guisborough priory after the Dissolution. This receives a powerful confirmation from the following coincidence: that priory was founded by Robert de Brus in 1129; and it is related by Matthew Paris, that one of his descendants, having offended king John, purchased a return of favour by-presenting him with 400 cows and a bull, all perfectly white.—The disproportion between the numbers of each sex renders it likely that there is some error in the numbers.—I am sorry that I have mislaid my reference to the passage alluded to in the old historian.















W. D. R. H. Fisher, Pres.

*S. Allen* *fiat*







Wild Cow. Indian Park.







ARMS:

Ermine, upon a Fess Sable, 3 Mulletts Or, quartering Bolton, Westby, and Ashteton, with a Crescent for difference.  
Crest, A Buck's Head, party per Fess Proper and Or, with a Crescent upon it.  
Arms of Westby, Argent, upon a Cheveron Azure 3 Cinquefoils of the Field.  
Ashteton, Argent, a Mallet Sable.

John Lister, of Derby, 6 Edw. II. 1312. Isabel, daughter and heir of John de Bolton, Bowbearer of Bolland.

Richard Lister, of Derby. . . .

John Lister, of Barnoldswick and Middop, 4 Hen. IV. buried at Salley Abbey. . . .

Laurence Lister. . . daughter of Richard Banester, of Brokden.

Christopher Lister, of Middop, son and heir of Laurence, 16 Edw. IV. Joan, daughter of Sir William Calverley, of Calverley, Knt. by Agnes, daughter of Sir John Tempest, Knt. 7 Edw. IV. \*

1. William Lister, of Middop, Esq. buried at Gisburn 1537. Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thurstan Banester, of Swinden.
  2. Thomas Lister. . . daughter and heir of Roger de Cliderow of Cliderow.
  3. Nicholas Lister, ob. s. p.
- Christopher Lister, 13 Hen. VIII. 1521, married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of John Clayton, of Clayton in Lancashire, Esq. and had by her the manor of Clayton. From this match are descended the Listers of Thornton. Buried at Gisburn.
- Thomas Lister, of Westby, Esq. buried at Gisburn 1573. Anne, daughter and heir of Richard King, of Kingcrosse near Halifax, buried at Gisburn Oct. 6, 1571.
- |  |  |   |   |  |   |  |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1. Thomas Lister, of Westby, Esq. buried at Gisburn, March 31, 1598.   | Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, of Houghton Tower, co. Lancaster.   | 2. John Lister, from whom the Listers of Manningham are descended. He enjoyed his mother's estate, which was granted to him 9 Eliz. by his brother Thomas.  | 3. Anthony Lister, buried at Gisburn, Aug. 19, 1588.  | Alicia, daughter of . . . buried at Gisburn, Nov. 26, 1599.                                | 4. Edmond Lister.   | 5. William Lister.   | 1. Rosamund Lister, married William Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, Esq.   | 2. Another daughter.                                  |   |
| 1. Thomas Lister, Esq. Jane, daughter of John of Westby, died at Greenacres, Esq. of Worston, co. Lancaster, buried at Gisburn, Feb. 8, 1607.  | 2. Richard Lister, of Lanbeck near Westby, baptized at Gisburn, Oct. 24, 1573.   | 3. Leonard Lister, of Cowgill, baptized at Gisburn, June 6, 1575.   | Anne, daughter of . . . Loftus, of Coverham Abbey, co. York.  | 4. Cuthbert Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Sept. 15, 1577, buried there Oct. 4, 1643.        | 5. William Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Nov. 9, 1578.   | 6. George Lister, baptized at Gisburn, May 16, 1580.                           | 7. Laurence Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Aug. 7, 1582.  | 1. Bridget Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Nov. 9, 1571. | 2. Ann Lister, baptized at Gisburn, 1576. |
| Charles Lister, died 1646.   | Three daughters.   | 1. George Lister, baptized at Gisburn, April 20, 1608.  | 2. Richard Lister, of Middleham, co. York, baptized at Gisburn, Aug. 29, 1614.  | 3. William Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Sept. 5, 1617.                                     | 1. Alice Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Sept. 2, 1604.  | 2. Elizabeth Lister, baptized at Gisburn, April 1, 1610.                       | Thomas Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Nov. 5, 1604.   |   |   |
| 1. Thomas Lister, of Westby, Esq. buried at Gisburn, July 10, 1619. He was justice of peace 15 James I.  | Jane, daughter of Thomas Heber, Esq. of Marton. She afterwards married Richard Ashe, of Aughton, Esq. who was a lawyer of the Temple, and master of the Crown Office during the Usurpation. This Ashe was counsel for the Regicides at the trial of the King.  | 2. Richard Lister.  | Hester, daughter of William Hartley, of Sturtham near Westby.   | 3. John Lister, ob. s. p.  | 4. Frances Lister, ob. s. p.  | 1. Ann Lister, baptized at Gisburn 1597.                                       | 2. Mary Lister, baptized at Gisburn, June 5, 1603.  | 3. Jane Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Sept. 21, 1606.  |   |
| 1. John Lister.  | 2. Charles Lister.   | 1. Dorothy Lister.  |   |  |   |  |   |   |   |
| 1. Thomas Lister, of Westby, Esq. baptized at Gisburn, Nov. 5, 1615; buried there Nov. 19, 1642.   | Catharine, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, co. Cumberland, Knt. After the death of Thomas Lister, Esq. she married, afterwards Sir John Ashteton, Bart. of Whalley Abbey, who left considerable estates to her grandson Lister. She was buried at Gisburn, May 20, 1676, and Sir John Ashteton was also buried there June 18, 1697. | 2. John, died at Marton Hall, April 19, 1627, and was buried at Marton May 20, following.   | 2. Josias Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Feb. 2, 1618, died at Marton Hall, April 19, 1627, and was buried at Marton May 20, following. | 1. Jane Lister, baptized at Marton, Jan. 19, 1616.   |   |  |   |   |   |
| 1. Thomas Lister, Esq. of Arncliffebiggin and Westby, born Dec. 1635, baptized at Gisburn, married there Nov. 15, 1659, buried there Dec. 1, 1660.   | Maria, or Mary, daughter of Richard Denne, of Ovendenwood, co. York, buried at Gisburn, Nov. 8, 1660.  | 2. John Lister, of Arncliffebiggin, Esq. brother and heir male to Thomas, baptized at Gisburn, Feb. 2, 1641, buried there March 3, 1674.  | Marv, daughter of William Lodge, of Leeds, Merchant, buried at Gisburn, June 10, 1676.  | 1. Jane Lister, baptized at Gisburn, May 1637, buried there April 15, 1643.                | 2. Barbara Lister, baptized at Gisburn, May 23, 1639, married 1. William Nowell, of Merelay, co. Lancashire; 2. John Lambert, Esq. of Calton, co. York, son of Major-General Lambert, by whom she had issue Frances Lambert, married to Sir John Middleton, Bart. of Belsay Castle, co. Northumberland. | 3. Mary Lister, baptized at Gisburn, July 22, 1640, buried there 1643.         |   |   |   |
| Catharine Lister, born Oct. 30, baptized at Gisburn Nov. 6, 1660, married at Kirkby Malhamdale church Dec. 9, 1680, to Thomas Yorke, Esq. of Richmond, whose Grandson now resides there.   |  |   |   |  |   |  |   |   |   |
| 1. Thomas Lister, Esq. of Elizabeth, daughter of John Parker, Esq. of Extwisle, co. Lancaster, buried at Gisburn Dec. 5, 1665, buried there 1706.  | 2. John Lister, baptized at Gisburn Oct. 30, 1666, buried there April 5, 1695.   | 3. William Lister, baptized at Gisburn, March 3, 1667.  | 4. Richard Lister, baptized at Gisburn, March 2, 1668, buried there March 16, 1675.   | 5. Henry Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Feb. 21, 1669, buried there Nov. 21, 1700.           | 6. Charles Lister, baptized at Gisburn, March 21, 1670, buried there Nov. 9, 1742. He was a merchant in London.   | 1. Mary Lister, baptized at Gisburn, April 8, 1672, buried there July 1, 1673. |   |   |   |
| 1. Thomas Lister, Esq. of Arncliffebiggin and Lower Hall, to which he gave the name of Giburn Park, born 8th, baptized at Gisburn, Oct. 18, 1683, died at Gisburn Park, and was buried at Gisburn May 22, 1745. He was member of parliament for Clitheroe many sessions. | Katharine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Ashteton, of Whalley Abbey, Bart. buried at Gisburn, Aug. 30, 1728.   | 2. John Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Nov. 13, (born the 4th), 1690. He was a merchant in London.  | 3. Richard Lister, born Jan. 30, baptized at Gisburn July 11, 1692, buried there April 11, 1747.                                      | 4. Henry Lister, born 13th, baptized at Gisburn Sept. 15, 1693, buried there in 1724.      | 5. Charles Lister, born June 6, baptized at Gisburn 10th of the same month, 1697, buried there Oct. 28, 1745. He was a merchant.  | 6. Christopher Lister, baptized at Gisburn, Sept. 13, 1699.                    | 1. Mary Lister, born May 27, baptized at Gisburn 30th, 1695, married April 19, 1716, to Ralph Ashteton, Esq. of Cuerdale. |   |   |
| 1. Thomas Lister, Esq. of Giburn Park, born Jan. 19, 1723, baptized at Gisburn Feb. 4, married at Downham, co. Lancaster, Sept. 3, 1748, died Nov. 23, buried at Gisburn Dec. 6, 1761. He was member of parliament for Clitheroe.  | Beatrice, daughter of Jesop Hulton, of Hulton Park, co. Lancashire, Esq. buried at Gisburn.  | 2. Nathaniel Lister, born 8th, baptized Jan. 21, 1725. He lived at Armitage near Litchfield, and represented Clitheroe in two Parliaments, died at Gisburn Park, and was buried at Gisburn, leaving several children. | Martha, daughter of John Fletcher, of Litchfield, Esq.  | 1. Catharine Lister, born 3d, baptized at Gisburn Dec. 22, 1718, buried there May 8, 1732. | 2. Mary Lister, buried at Gisburn, Sept. 3, 1758.   | 3. Ann Lister, baptized at Gisburn, May 22, 1722, buried there Feb. 10, 1755.  |   |   |   |
| 1. Thomas Lister, Esq. of Giburn Park, born March 11, 1752, baptized at Gisburn the same day; member for Clitheroe in several sessions of parliament; now Lord Ribblesdale.  | Rebecca, daughter of J. Fielding, Esq.   | 1. Beatrice Lister, born Nov. 25, baptized at Gisburn Dec. 23, 1749, married at Giggleswick Nov. 14, 1778, to John Parker, Esq. of Brownsheolme, member of parliament for Clitheroe.                                  | 2. Catharine Lister, born Aug. 5, 1754, baptized at Gisburn the same day, died 6th, and was buried at Gisburn Sept. 14, 1761.         |  |   |  |   |   |   |

Hon. Thomas Lister, born 1790. Catharine. Rebecca-Adelaide.





*Skull of a Species of Sheep formerly kept at Gistburn Park*









*An Ancient Horn in the Possession of Lord Ribblesdale*

*This Engraving is half the size of the Original.*







*The East Window of Gisborne Church.*

*Published by Hatchard, Piccadilly, Jan'y 1805*



the age of Leland, it is highly probable that the breed was kept up by the Abbots of Whalley in the Lord's Park, and fell into the hands of the Asshetons, who acquired possession of that rich domain soon after the Dissolution. This species differs from those of Lyme in Cheshire, and Chillingham Castle in Northumberland, where alone in South Britain they are now preserved, in being without horns. They are white, save the tips of their noses, which are black; rather mischievous, especially when guarding their young, and approach the object of their resentment in a very insidious manner. They breed with tame cattle; but it is to be hoped that respect for so ancient and singular a family will induce the noble owner to preserve them from any foreign admixtures. Here is also preserved the horn of a buffaloe, nearly 20 inches long, and containing about two quarts; it is supported on three silver feet resembling those of a man in armour. Round the middle is a filleting, inscribed, "*Qui pugnet contra tres perdet duos \**;" a seasonable though rather inconsistent warning to those who were invited to drink out of it. I regret that no tradition remains to ascertain its antiquity. The characters afford no certain light. The O, however, is a lozenge, which was in use as early as the 12th century; but was revived, in a few instances, after the declension of the old black letter in the end of Henry VIII. Such horns were common among all the Northern tribes, as they were all addicted to deep potations. One of equal capacity was exhausted at a draught by the heir of an Highland chieftain before he could be admitted to the honours of manhood.—The Pusey-horn, once belonging to Canute, is another specimen of the same kind; but what most resembles this is the Wassel-horn of Robert de Eglesfield, still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford. The feet of the former are those of a dog; the latter, in allusion to the owner's name, the claws of an eagle.

Within this demesne, and on the high bank of the Ribble, is a small and very entire square fort, called Castle-haugh; and near it a barrow, which, being opened, was found to contain a rude earthen urn. These *castella repariensia* are generally, and I think rightly, understood to be Danish.

Gisburn-park is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Ribble † and Stockbeck; and the house, with much simplicity, has a very elegant and pleasing effect. The noble owner may congratulate himself on the possession of two residences admirably adapted to the varieties of our climate; for if an *epicure* in air and weather were permitted to make his own choice in Craven, he could scarcely be better accommodated than by the warm and sheltered margin of Stockbeck in Winter, and the keen invigorating atmosphere of Malmater in its proper season. The rare and subtle element which we respire on all great elevations, when combined with vigorous exercise, is a luxury of the purest kind, with which the inhabitants of level countries have no acquaintance. In the house is a series of good portraits, among which may be distinguished lord chief justice Lister ‡, temp. Hen. VIII.; general Lambert, apparently an original; his son, an excellent painting, by himself; and, above all, Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely. This gives a truer, that is, a worse idea of the man than any portrait of him which I have seen. It is said to have been taken by his own order, with all the warts and protuberances which disfigured his countenance. On the canvass is painted the word *Now*, which probably alludes to his peremptory mandate for the immediate execution of the King. This was brought from Calton-hall, and seems to have been his own present to Lambert.

\* It has two other inscriptions, "*Nolite extollere cornu in altu'—Qui bibit me adhuc siti'—*" and a cross patee. Wine in England was first drunk out of the Mazer Bowl; afterwards out of the Bugle Horn. (Chaucer.) Silver Bowls were next introduced; and, about the end of Elizabeth's reign, were superseded, as wine grew dearer, or men more temperate, by glasses. In a letter now before me, from a gentleman to his friend, dated 1667, he says, "*we toasted you in a dish of claret.*" Even Port is now too costly to allow of such libations.

† On a tract of nearly ten miles along the banks of the Ribble, above and below Gisburne-park, have been planted, since the year 1784, 1,200,000 oaks, besides an uncounted number of other trees. I know not a more patriotic work, or one which could better entitle its author to the barony of a valley so adorned and improved.

‡ It cannot, however, be the chief justice, as it is dated A. D. 1563, æt. 55; and Sir Richard Lister was appointed Reader of the Middle Temple a. 7 Hen. VIII. (Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. p. 21.) The gold chain is not the collar of SS. but such as was at that time worn by ordinary magistrates.

## S A L L A Y A B B E Y.

THE Percy Fee in Craven stretched at least twenty-five miles from North to South, embracing the whole of Ribblesdale within that district, and much of the valleys of Are and Wharf. Yet in this extensive tract not a single spot can be pointed out equally warm and fertile with that which William de Percy marked out as the situation of a religious house. The great lords of the twelfth century were not more attentive to what they conceived to be their own spiritual interests than to the comfort and accommodation of those whom they employed “to work out their salvation for them.” Salley, or the field of Sallows, so named undoubtedly from real *salix*, and lega *ager*, stands on the eastern banks of the Ribble, at the very point where that river enters upon the parish of Whalley.

The foundation of this house is usually fixed, and upon the authority of the monks themselves, in the year 1147; one Benedict being assigned as the first abbot; but the following charter which I have retrieved from the Townley MSS. will prove at least this account to be erroneous, while it excites other doubts which I am unable to remove.

“Sciant, &c. quod ego Swain, fil. Swain, vendidi Roberto Abb'ti novi monasterii 11 carucatas in Sallaia. Insuper dedi terram, et silvam quæ vadit ultra Suaneside, et Cliderhow, usq; ad fontem Sc'i Andreæ, et sicut rivulus ejusdem fontis vadit in Ribble ad construendam Abbatiam ordinis Cistertiensis. Test. Orme decano de Wallei, Ric. clerico de Blakeburne, Ran'o presb. de Gisleburne, Rog. cler. de Gerigraf.” Here several things are to be observed: 1st, Swaine, fil' Swaine, was evidently the owner of the soil, who made this grant at the request of the Chief Lord, which agrees with the words petente et præparante eis locum W. de Percy, &c. 2d, Robert must have been called Abbas novi Monasterii by anticipation, as the building was not yet begun. 3dly, No account whatever can be given of the word Cliderhow, but that it was mistaken by the transcriber for Grinleton, which, in the case of an obscure charter, and a writer who sometimes dozed over his employment, is not improbable. 4thly, We have here a dean of Whalley unknown before. 5thly, Richard the clerk of Blackburn, (for Richard, who held a mediety of that church, lived long after,) together with the other ecclesiastics who attest this valuable charter, are equally new.

It is clear, however, that there was a Robert nominated abbot of this society before Benedict; but that, having died or resigned his charge before the convent took possession of their house, his name, which ought to have been placed at the head of the catalogue, was injuriously omitted, and would have been forgotten had not this charter been brought to light.

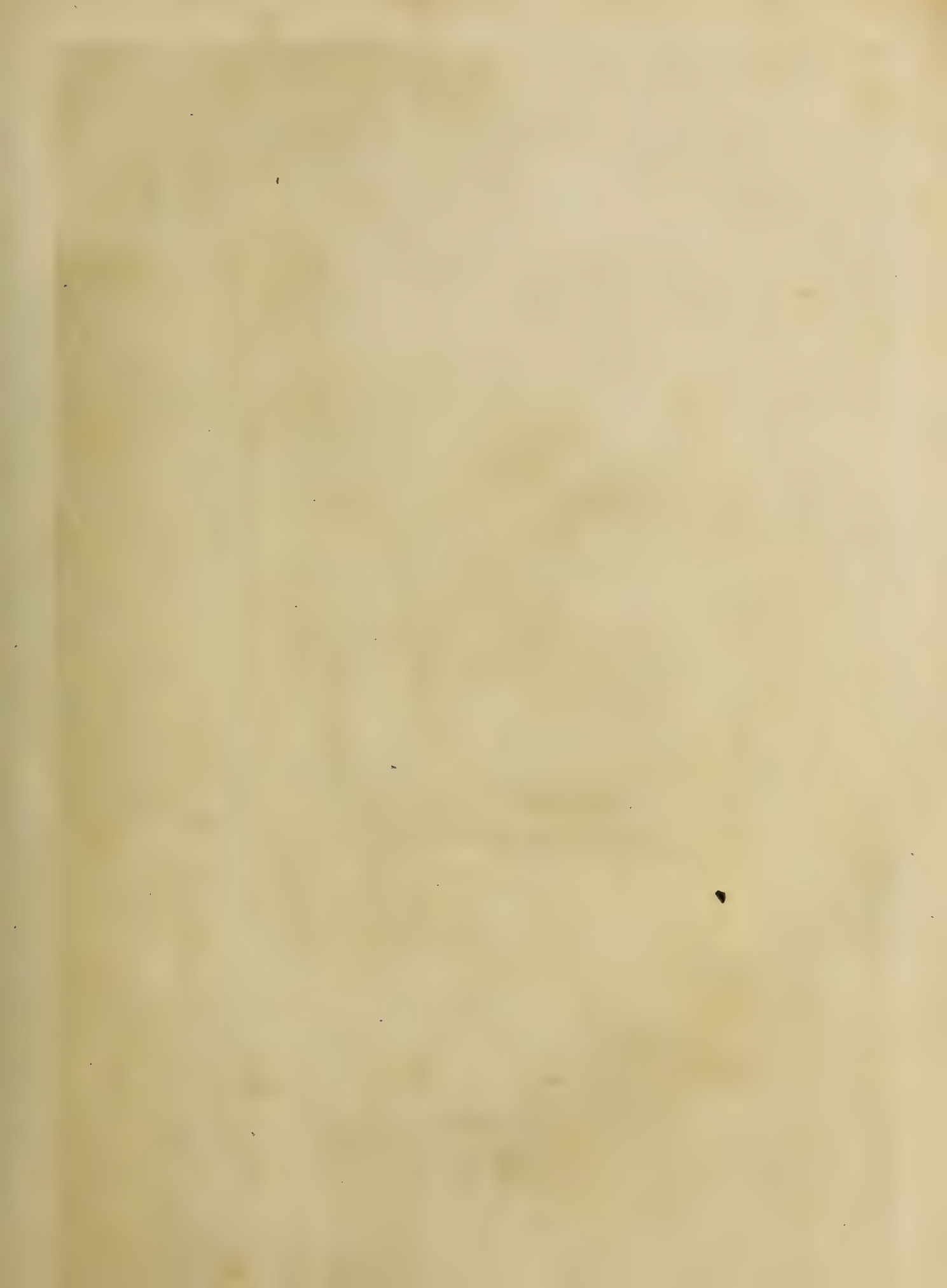
A Peter de Burnhill seems to have had some concurrent claim upon the premises, for by a charter s. d. but evidently posterior to the former, he releases to the abbot and convent all his right “in ipso loco ubi abbatia sita est.” Whatever previous transactions might taken place, it is at least certain, that in 1147 abbot Benedict with twelve monks\* and ten conversi removed to Sallay from Fountains†.

In

\* This, in reference to Christ and the apostles, was the legitimate number which constituted an early Benedictine or Cistercian House, Et sicut (Benedictus) monasteria constructa per xii monachos, adjuncto patre disponebat, sic se acturos confirmabant. Instituta Mon. Cist. Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 699.

† It is remarkable that this fruitful hive sent out another swarm in the same year 1147, which lighted at Bernoldswick,









A. Moore del.

W. D. Fyfe del.

Valley (Cathay)



In the following account of this house, I shall, with one trifling exception, adhere to a rule which I have laid down, not to quote from printed authorities. Little inconvenience will be felt from this circumstance in the present instance, as the *Mon. Angl.* contains nothing more on the subject of Sallay than copies of a few charters †: and Burton, who has thrown more light on the monastic antiquities of Yorkshire than all his brethren, was prevented from giving any account of it, by death.

The first transactions which I meet with, and pretty soon after the foundation, while men were willing to strip themselves of lands and manors for the privilege of reposing in the hallowed earth of a religious house, and partaking in the merits of the fraternity, are these:

“*Dominus Argeam super sanctum Altare Dei, et B. Marie de Sallay, d. & c. dim. car. terre in Orton, tent’ de Williemo, comite de Warwick, hac conditione, quod cum sæculum, Deo inspirante, relinquere voluero ad optionem meam in monachum me vel conversum recipient; et quando mortuus fuero, tantum pro me quantum pro uno monacho faciant. Test. Malgero P’so a de Giseburne.*”

2d, *Robertus Coc quietum clam. Crocum, concedentibus monachis de Sallay plenaria beneficia domus in perpetuum, et ad finem meum ib’m inter eos sepulturam si voluero, et servitium fieri pro anima mea sicut pro fratre in omnibus.*”

3d, “*Rob. f. Gamel de Stainford promittit fidelitatem et legalitatem dictæ domui: sicut dom. quam nobis elegimus specialiter in vita et in morte. Test. Helia de Gikleswic. Rob. de Setell, &c.*”

Next follows an ample charter of spiritual privileges bestowed by this house on one of the Dautres, of Elslack: “*Universis pateat per presentes quod nos fr. Johannes abbas de Sallay et ejusdem loci conventus, considerantes in dilecto nobis in Christo Joh. Dautre et ejus progenitoribus caritativas subventiones nostro monasterio factas: in perp. valituras devotiones in ipso monasterio concedimus ob reverentiam Virginis Gloriosæ in cujus honore fundatur, et magnam confidentiam sue salutis quam in n’ris p’cibus posuerint. Hiis quoque caritatis stimulis urgentibus provocati, concedimus p’dicto Johanni participationem omnium bonorum operum, que per nos vel monachos dictæ domus usq; in finem mundi perficere dignabitur clementia Salvatoris. Adjicientes etiam e gratia speciali quod imperpetuum assignabitur aliquis monachus Domus n’ræ ad celebrandum specialiter pro p’f’ Johanne, ejus parentibus W. de Barthael (sic) Tho. de Malghum, Jo. de Malghum; Amabil. de Malghum, &c. exceptis septimanis et vicibus quibus cæteris officiis tenebitur monachus p’dictus secundum sue religionis observationem regularem.*”

Ne autem p’dicta nostra concessio per nostros successores impediatur, oblivioni tradatur, vel (quod absit) penitus omittatur, ad ipsam futuro tempore perpetuo observandam, nos et successores n’ros firmiter obligamus sub interminatione divini Judicii. *Dat. in Domu n’ra capitular. in D. S. Pet. ad Vine. A. D. 1377 †.*”

wick, within five miles of Sallay. The reputation of Fountains for discipline and sanctity was at this time deservedly great, on which account it seems to have overflowed with novices, just as the temporary character of a modern college for learning and order is sure to fill it with pupils.

† The substance of these however will be generally given under the parishes or township to which they refer.

‡ Chartulary of Sallay, int. Townl. MSS.

The influence of the earlier monks on the laity of all ranks and descriptions was prodigious; in fact they nearly monopolized the arts, the learning, and the religion of their times. Cooled by modern philosophy, accustomed to modern elegance, and diverted by a thousand other objects of attention, we still continue to be delighted and astonished with their architecture. What then must have been the effect of it at a time when the castles of the nobility were dungeons, the mansions of the gentry little better than hovels, and the minds of the people open to every impression of simple wonder? The pomp and pageantry of their worship steals insensibly upon the imagination, in defiance of enlightened reason, of Protestant principle\*, and of perceptions blunted by factitious enjoyments of every kind: how easy then must it have been to bribe the senses of rustics, who saw no other splendid scenes but those of earth and heaven, heard little other music but that of birds, and inhaled no other perfumes† than those of the field, especially when it is considered that natural charms can only be enjoyed by cultivated minds, while the artificial and the gorgeous strike with greatest force upon the rudest. These observations will sufficiently account for the influence of monastic institutions on the *Laity* in the middle ages. But with respect to the *Religious* themselves, monastic habits, especially in advanced life, would undoubtedly have an effect which is but too observable among men whose separation from the world is less rigid than that of the cloister‡ in extinguishing the attachments of kindred, and narrowing all their regards to the interests of their own little circle.—Yet within that circle there was room for more display and greater variety of character than is generally supposed.—In a monastery consisting of no more than twenty persons, talents for intrigue and government, for husbandry, internal œconomy, arithmetic, architecture, painting, music, calligraphy, instruction of youth, entertainment of strangers, epistolary correspondence, medicine, canon-law, and theology, would all have room to display themselves; nay, even address and knowledge of the world would be acquired in no mean degree by their frequent journeys to the chapters of their order, to the court of their own Sovereign or of Rome; and, on the whole, I conceive that there would be much fewer unmarked and undistinguished characters in a convent than among the same number of men even among the superior ranks of society as they are found promiscuously in the world.—Thus much for the effects of monastic institutions upon the understanding. With respect to the state of Religion in these foundations during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the characters of the Cistercian Monks, at least, were compounded of real Christianity, of superstition, and fanaticism. With respect to the first, they were bred in the school of Bernard, and till they were corrupted by wealth and indolence certainly retained much of that evangelical spirit which their master had imbibed from Augustine. In the mean time, as a small elevation is conspicuous when opposed to a deep depression or even to a mere plane, the licentious manners and profound ignorance of the secular clergy would afford their cloistered competitors for public favour no small advantage. On their superstition it would be needless to enlarge. Of their fanaticism there can be no doubt,

\* Nay, in defiance of Infidelity itself, Lord Bolingbroke is known to have been strongly affected by attending high mass.

† The use of perfumes is a pleasing and elegant part of the catholic ritual, which if it could be adopted in our churches without offending the bigotry of puritanism, might have an wholesome as well as agreeable effect, in correcting the effluvia of crowded congregations. I suspect them to have been first introduced into religious offices in order to “represent” that universal tribute of native incense, which the vegetable world offers to the Creator. See however Durand’s *Rationale Div. Off.* l. 4. cap. 8. See also Rev. viii. 3, 4.

‡ Dr. Powell’s Sermon on the vices incident to an academical life.



and when combined with hypocrisy\*, of which the monkish history affords some examples, another powerful engine was brought to bear on the minds of an uncultivated age.

But when an opinion of their sanctity swelled into a persuasion of their merits, and when this principle in its turn begot the monstrous tenet of supererogation, a fund of spiritual riches was immediately created, and this, like every other species of wealth, became power in the hand of the possessor. Hence the anxiety we have seen expressed by their benefactors to be engrafted into their community, to be commemorated in their devotions, and to rest beside their altars. After all, I scruple not to repeat that the monks of this period were the best men of their times†, and to express a charitable hope, that many of them are saints in heaven. But there are several circumstances which lead to an opinion that a general declension in zeal and diligence had taken place among the religious in England, much earlier than is generally supposed: for, in the first place, one only of those historical memoirs of their foundations, and early histories which were common in the northern houses, is continued beneath the reign of Edward I. 2d, If decay of zeal may be inferred from a diminution of influence, it will appear that although testamentary burials in the religious houses even at the distance of forty miles or more, as at Stanlaw from the parish of Rochdale, and at Furness from the neighbourhood of Gargrave, were frequent in the twelfth century; this practice almost entirely ceases in the next. The name of Henry de Percy, of Spofforth, alone appears among the testamentary burials at Sallay after those which I have quoted above‡. Again, in the æra at which the foundation of Chantries became fashionable in Craven (from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century), only one (that of the Dawtre family) took place at Sallay Abbey and one at Bolton Priory; the rest were uniformly attached to parish churches: and in general whoever considers not only how few religious houses were founded after the reign of Edward I. but how few donations were made to those of earlier date, must be convinced that, long before the dawn of evangelical light under Wickliffe, some internal

\* See the Chronicle of Fountains, Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 750, &c. particularly the chapters De visione timoris Dei, and De Revelatione facta, &c. which might be transplanted into the journals of a modern Methodist. See also Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 795. Adam, a monk of Fountains, was a man of great skill in the architecture of religious houses, of equal taste in chusing proper situations for them, and of no less address in obtaining those situations when chosen. William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, having vowed to undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and being prevented by corpulency from fulfilling his purpose, was persuaded by Adam to found a monastery. Traversing the extensive estates of the family, in order to pitch on a proper situation, this Brown of the twelfth century was struck with the charms of a valley embosomed in aged woods, embellished by native pools, and surrounded with fertile fields. In the midst of this charming landscape arose a gentle elevation already denominated Mount St. Mary. A modern architect or earth-painter, who had been sent to fix the site of a nobleman's house, would have been in raptures at the discovery of such a scene; but the monk began to prophesy—fixing his staff deep in the earth, he exclaimed “this place shall be called the Vineyard of Heaven and the Gate of Life. Have ye not heard, my brethren, what the prophet foretold concerning the building of the house of the Lord? In the last days the mount of the Lord's house shall be prepared on the top of an hill. These words I have been revolving all this day in my mind, and now I find that, by the especial appointment of providence, an house of the Lord is to be erected on this very mount.”

But unfortunately this was a favourite retreat of the earl, who had already begun to enclose it for a park, so that notwithstanding the prophecy and the interpretation, which were equally indisputable, he presumed at first to demur to the monk's choice: but Adam was inflexible; it would have been prophane to dispute any longer the word of a prophet announcing the will of heaven; the land therefore was assigned, and the abbey of Meaux immediately built upon the spot.

This example may serve to shew that the principle of “Dominion founded in Grace” was common to the saints of the twelfth and of the seventeenth century. Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 793, 794.

† Hist. Whalley, p. 445.

‡ Reg. Ebor. A° 1349.



cause must have operated to produce this general cessation of bounty, and that can scarcely have been any other than a declension in the zeal and diligence of the religious themselves.

The depredations of the Scots in Craven have been already noticed, and will be hereafter; but the distresses which this house endured, partly from that cause, and partly, as was alledged, from the inclemency of the climate, drew the following representation from Edward I. to pope John the XXth, praying a confirmation of the rectory of Gargrave.

“ Auribus vestræ pietatis referimus per presentes, quod moñ de Salleya, in Crevene, in Angl,  
 “ ordīs Cistē, quasi in abjectionibus et ultimis totius regni nostri finibus versus mare Hibernicum,  
 “ in patriā scilicet mirabiliter silvestri et montuosā ac nimīā tempestatum frequentīā ferē  
 “ sterili et infructuosā fundatum et scituatum, ex multis causis et variis eventibus infortunis,  
 “ maxime tum præcrudeli et inhumanā omnium bonorum suorum mobilium depredatione, ac  
 “ quorundam locorum suorum horribili nimis combustione, quam malignus Scotorum exercitus  
 “ per totam illam patriam nobis absentibus nuper exercuit, &c.”

As this letter has been already printed in the Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 847. though I transcribe it immediately from the \* book of Whalley, I have merely given the most interesting passage; but the following epistle from Thomas of Lancaster to the same Pope, and on the same occasion, having hitherto lain concealed in that volume, is given as far as it is legible in the MS.

“ Quia, pater Reverendissime, optime scimus et intelligimus quod absque vestræ sanc-  
 “ tissimæ dignitatis gratiā et licentiā speciali nulla penitus ecclesia appropriari poterit,  
 “ vel ad usus proprios quorumcumque religiosorum devenire; idcirco supreme vestre  
 “ dignitati humiliter supplicamus, et vestram bonitatem devotē requirimus, et attentē quatenus  
 “ divino amore et precum nostrarum intuitu, pauperum et honestorum capellanorum nostror’  
 “ abb’is et conv. de Salleya. — humilem petitionem gracie ad presens velitis admittere.  
 “ Scientes pro certo quod dicti abbas et moñi in pauperiori parte et magis sterili pluribusque  
 “ incommoditatibus subjacenti totius regni Angl commorantur, ubi divitum, pauperum, et  
 “ peregrinorum magnus et continuus concursus est sepe - - - - - nec  
 “ alium victualium necessariorum et hospitii succursum quam ad præfatam pauperrimam do-  
 “ mum moñhorum invenire possunt nec habere. Quod cārmus cōsanguineus noster dom. h. de  
 “ Percy advocatus dicte domus et patronus perpendens, pro eorum statu roborando, et in piis  
 “ operibus caritatis de cetero magis continuando, p̄dictis abbī et moñhis patronatum parve et  
 “ pauperis ecclesie de Gayrgrave Eboř dioc caritative dedit, et in puram et per̄p. eleemosynam  
 “ confirmavit, ad cujus preces et instantiam dñs noster Rex Angl de grā sua speciali eisdem  
 “ moñhis concessit, et per literas suas licentiam dedit, ut eandem ecclām appropriare, et in usus  
 “ proprios retinere - - - - - vestram gratiam ad hoc permissive impetere valuerint et optinere.  
 “ Istam, pater scē, petitionem ūram dignemini si placet vestro piissimo cordi capere et cum effec-  
 “ tu expedire, vestras reverendas voluntates et mandata perficere prompti sumuset parati. Bene  
 “ valeat sanctissima vestra paternitas in Christo.”

The complaints of barrenness and a bad climate in both these representations, though probably exaggerated, cannot have been entirely without foundation. At a still earlier period we find Matilda countess of Warwick and daughter of the founder expressing herself on this subject in terms, if possible, stronger than those employed by Edward I.

“ Pater meus abbatiam quandam Salleiam nomine fundavit in Cravena in terra nebulosa et  
 “ pluviosa, ita quod segetes jam albæ ad messem per consuetudinem in culmo computrescant.—

\* Liber Loci Benedicti, a MS. of which some account will be given hereafter.



“ Et conventus per 40 annos et amplius propter aeris intemperiem inedia et omnium necessariorum inopia attritus est \*.”

Pendle, Longridge, and the fells of Bowland, have, in the interval of five centuries, lost nothing of their attractive power over the vapours of the Irish Sea: yet the environs of Sallay now produce crops of wheat, which seldom fail to arrive at maturity; but there were at that time probably many swamps, now drained, and great tracts of woodland, now cleared away; the former of which would augment the exhalations, and the latter arrest and detain them in their first ascent.

The translation of the convent of Stanlaw to Whalley gave great alarm to their brethren of Sallay. I transcribe at length the following catalogue of the grievances which they felt or feared, in consequence of that event, from the *Liber Loci Benedicti*, as it has been given imperfectly by Stephens, and has been but slightly noticed in the *History of Whalley*.

#### Querela.

Hæc sunt Gravamina quibus Abbas et C'ventus de Salleya se t'queruntur aggravari de t'latione Abbie de Stanlawe ad Eccliam de Whalleya.

Primum ē qd Abbia de Whalleya nimis ppe situata Abbiām de Salleya cōt cōstitutiones ordīs.

Sēdum ē qd Monachi de Whalleya modo occupant et expendunt decimas ecclie de Whalleya quas monachi de Salleya emere solebant tempe Dñi Petri de Cestria rectoris dce Ecclie, et tempe omnī pdecessor' suor', ad sustentacionē suam p' majori parte, et modo impediunt per p'dictos monachos de Whalleya ad dampnum ipso' de Salleya c s p anñm.

Iť monachi p'dict' de Whalleya mō discurrunt p se et p suos s'vientes et pcuratores infra p'ām de Craven, et in foro dci Abbtis de Salleya emunt ommoda blada quæ monachi de Salleya emere solebant ad sustentacionē suam, et vendunt modo eis blada infra Craven cariora causa illo' omī anno ad terciū denar', ad dampnum ipso' £10. per ann.; qd oportet ipso' de Salleya emē bladum suum et cariare p xl sive lx leugas pessime vie si vivere volunt.

Iť qd butyrum et caseū, ex quo vēnt dci monachi apud Whalleyam, vendunt carius monachis de Salleya ad terciū denar', ad dampnum ipso' xl s per ann.

Iťm qd mæremium quo monachi de Salleya edificari deberent et edificiā sua sustentare, vendunt eis carius ad quartū denariū, rōne quod monachi de Whalleya modo edificant et in posterum edificare intendunt, ad dampnum ipso' de Salleya xxx s per ann.

Iťm ferrum et sal vendunt eis carius causa illo' ad terciū denar', ad dampnum illo' de Salleya xx s per ann.

Iťm venditores tanæ in ptibus illis spantes monachos de Whalleya magnam tanariam habituros et tanā carius vendit ad terciū denar', unde tanaria de Salleya fere destructa est, ad dampnū ipso' c s per ann.

Iťm pisces rarius veniunt apud Salleyam causa illo', et vendunt carius cum veniunt ad terciū denar', ad dampnū ipso' xl s per ann.

Iťm, auce, galline, et cetera minuta necessaria carī vendunt eis ad terciū denar' quia rarius inveniunt, ad dampnū illo' xx s per ann.

\* Townley MSS.

This dispute was finally determined in a chapter of the order held by the Abbots of Rievall and Byland, under the mediation of the Abbots of Revesby and Swineshead, A. D. 1305. on the following conditions: “quod, sopitis et extinctis omnibus querelis, bonâ fide alterius “tanquam propriû pmovebitur comodû. Et si forte monachi vel convsi de Whalleya cont domum de Salleya in aliquo notabl excesserint, delinquentes ad Ab de Salleya sine morâ “mittentur, puniendi in capitulo monachor’, scdum quantitât delicti et ad arbitrium presiden- “tis; et si a pte ipor de Salleya aliquid tale ctingerit, per ipos de Whalleya similr punient.”

This mode of punishment, by delivering up the delinquents to the animadversion of the injured party, was sure either to fall short of Justice, or to go beyond it; the first from fear of reprisals, the latter from thirst of revenge.

With respect to the subject-matter of these complaints, some inconvenience undoubtedly was felt; yet to call for damages from the monks of Whalley for consuming their own tithes was highly unreasonable. But the whole transaction proves how little subject those times were to an inconvenience from which no situation is now secure, and which, though it excites many murmurs, would be laughed at if brought before a court of justice. If it now be made matter of complaint, that in consequence of some gigantic mercantile establishment, the necessities of life are suddenly enhanced, the answer is prompt and uniform—“Advance in proportion the price of your own commodity;” thus the commercial ball is tossed from hand to hand, while a large and unregarded portion of the community, who subsist on pensions, annuities, interest of money, or prescriptive payments, become the innocent and unhappy victims of unfeeling *Speculation*.

In my next citation I must anticipate a little, in order to introduce an article relating to both these neighbouring houses.

In the year 1418 William abbot of Sallay was joined in commission with Robert of Furness to hold a visitation of the abbey of Whalley; which is recorded in the following terms \* :

“Omñ et sing personis nostri Cisterciensis ord. Robtus abbas moñ B. M. de Fournisio Refor-  
“mator omñ et sing monasteriorum p’d’ ord, constitutus auctoritate dñi Papæ, et etiam Williel-  
“mus abbas monasterii B. M. de Sallay, ord Cister.

“Dum partibus provinciæ Ebor. pro utilitate ord’s ñri interessemus, advenit pson propria  
“reñ in Xtopater, abbas moñi B. M. de Whalley, et ex parte Dei et ordinis nostri sæpius requi-  
“sivit de et super reformatione moñi sui in spiritualibus et temporalibus tam in capite quam in  
“membris, qua requisitione nobis facta accessimus ad pfatum moñ de Whalley, et lectâ coram  
“abbate et convu diffinitione ordinis generalis cum bullâ papali, admissi sumus, et eosdem abb  
“et convm unanimi consensu ad reformandum ibm, in spiritualibus et temporalibus tam in  
“capite quam in membris († ). Igitur in actu reformationis nostræ noveritis nos  
“ita processisse: 1mo, fecimus diligentem et specialem inquisitionem de et super gradu, digni-  
“tate, gubernatione, et etiam fidei administratione dñi Willielmi de Whalley abb moñi prælobati.  
“In qua quidem inquisitionem fecimus, 1mo, et Fr Rogerum de Smethedono et omnes et  
“singulos ejus moñi monachos tunc præsentes et quemlibet eorum per se et singillatim in verbo  
“sacerdotis ponendo manus ad pectus præstare juramentum quod de infra scriptis articulis purè,  
“nudè, et simpliciter dicant veritatem, 1mo, vid, utrum dñs Willielmus esset ejus monasterii  
“de Whalley verus abbas legitimè ac canonicè electus, annon? Item utrum idem dñs Williel-

\* Townley MSS.

† Monuemus, or some such verb, is wanting here.



“ mus aliquam notoriam commisit symoniam, vel etiam incontinentiam, vel si dictus Williel-  
 “ mus fuerit dilapidator, alienator, aut dissipator bonorum moñ de Whalley, vel si idem  
 “ Wilhelmus fuerit fur, homicida, gravis, sacrilegus, solempniter perjurus, vel etiam conspirator  
 “ seu aliquo afo crimiñ notorie irretitus. Super quibus quidem articulis dnus R. de Smethedon  
 “ dicti moñi prior jurat, et examinatus in verbo sacerdotis ponendo manum super pectus dicit et  
 “ affirmat, quod idem Willmus est legitimè et canonicè electus et verus abbas . . . . .  
 “ nec fur, nec homicida, &c.—propter quæ seu eorum aliquod à gradu, statu, et dignitate ab-  
 “ batius merito debet amoveri, sed huc usq̃ dignè et laudabiliter gubernavit et administravit  
 “ tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus, cui etiam omnes et singuli monachi ejusdem mo-  
 “ nasterii unanimiter et concorditer in ejus electione spontè et voluntariè eidem suas profes-  
 “ siones et obedientiam impenderunt.

“ Quà quidem inq̃e coram nobis sic ut præmittitur privatim et secreto factâ fidelibus et veris  
 “ testibus dño R. de Smethedon priore, et moñs p̃dict, prout superius recitatur, ex eorum unanimi  
 “ cons'nsu et voluntate, plenariam et majorem declarationem status, gradus, et dignitatis  
 “ dñi Wilm ab moñ de Whalley p̃dict in dom̃ capitulari iñm coram toto conventu ejusdem loci  
 “ duximus publicandam, et de facto fecimus publicari, necnon omnibus et singulis et maximè  
 “ ejusdem ordinis professoribus innotescimus per presentes.

“ In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium sigilla nostra una cum sigillo conventuali dic̃  
 “ moñ de Whalley, toto conventu ad hoc consentiente, duximus apponenda. Data sunt hæc et  
 “ acta in domo capitulari dicti moñ de Whalley, 7mo Apr̃, A. D. 1418.”

The insertion of this instrument may be pardoned, as the form of visiting a monastery has not, I think, been given by any writer on Monastic Antiquities.

Among the MSS at Whalley Abbey I have met with a compotus of Sallay for the year 1381, which was probably removed from thence by the Assheton family when tenants of the site and demesne.

From this account I shall extract the most curious particulars, and subjoin a few remarks where they require an illustration.

The two first columns contain a summary of the receipts and expenditure of the house for the year past.

De om̃ibus firmis £cc <sup>xx</sup> <sub>iiii</sub> . xviii s. . iiii d. ob.	In decrementis anni p̃titi, £xviii. ix s. ix d.
De curiis et agistacōib xx s.	In exp̃ns cōibus, £xxxvi. iiii s. v d.
* De pellibus lanitis, xviii s. viii d.	In cōi providencia, £xxxix. xv s. xd. ob.
† De am̃is venditis, £xx. xviii s. iv d.	In emp̃cōe granorū, £xvi. xv s. ii d.
‡ De arboribus venditis, iiii s. iiii d.	In incedibus fam̃lor', £xxix. vii s. iv d.
De avena vendita, £iii. ii s.	In rep̃acōe domor'. £xviii. iiii s. iiii d.
§ De lanā cōi et dec̃ali, £xvi.	In domo abbatis, £iii. iiii s. id.

\* That is, woolfells.

† A'mis, animalibus; a violent, but not unfrequent, contraction about this time.

‡ The extreme smallness of this article shews how laudably careful the monks were, even when they exceeded their stated income, to commit no waste upon their woods.

§ “ Lana communi et dec̃ali;” i. e. Wool from their own flocks, and taken in tithe.

\* De drafto, xx s.

De fufure, xvii s.

De tannaria, £ vii.

De Ecclā de Tadcaſt̃r, £ xxx.

† De adeodatis, vii s.

‡ De p̃ore de p̃co p̃ expoſiçon', xlv s.

In ſm̃is cā geñalis p̃pe et r̃is, £ xvi. iis. viii d. §.

In litu conventū, £ xxiv. viii s. iv d. ||.

In plitis et feodis, £ xiii. xvi s. x d.

In exp̃ns g̃ngar, £ xx. x s. ii d.

In exp̃ñ meñſum, £ xviii. xii s. ix d. ¶.

In penſionib̃ et firmis ex̃t̃ ſoluť, £ xv. vi s. v d.

In exp̃ns ap̃d Gargrave, £ ii. xvii s. x d.

In exp̃ns ap̃d Tadcaſt̃, £ iii. ii s.

In emp̃çone Stauri, £ xxxviii. xi s. iii d.

S̃m̃a om̃i receptor', £ cccxlvii. xiiis. viii d. ob.—S̃m̃ om̃i exp̃ns' £ ccclv. xiii s. x d. ob.

Et ſic exp̃nſe excedunt recepta, £ vii. xix s. iii d.

Next follows the Compotus of Gargrave, the result of which, for some reason or other, was omitted in the general statement given above.

Compotus } Custos frat' Thōs Bolton. In p̃mis ind̃ct \*\* de xxviii q̃t dī fr̃uti de Staynton  
de Gargrave. } xiii q̃t c̃m xli dī q̃t p̃r q̃r vi s. viii d. c̃m in dem̃is £ xiii. xvii s. It̃ lii q̃r  
ordii de G̃r̃ve, de Staynton x q̃r c̃m <sup>xx</sup>iii q̃r p̃r q̃r iiii s. c̃m in dem̃is £ xii. viii s. It̃ iv  
dī q̃r fabař de Gargr̃ve, de Staynton i q̃r iii b̃u c̃m v q̃r dī iii b̃u. c̃m in dem̃is xxiii s. vi d.  
It̃, <sup>xx</sup>vi <sup>viii</sup> q̃r avene de Gargr̃ve, de Staynton <sup>xx</sup>iii q̃rs c̃m c <sup>xx</sup>viii q̃r per q̃r ii s. c̃m in dem̃is  
£ xx. xvi s. It̃, ind̃ct de xl p̃etris lanæ d'cialis ejusd̃ eccles. p̃m̃ le p̃et̃r ii s. c̃m in dem̃is  
iv li, de penſione de Wynťburne £ ii. xiii s. vi d. De firmis Rectorie xxxiii s. †† De S̃t̃m̃ie  
de Gargr̃ xxxiii s. iv d. De S̃t̃m̃ie de Staynton x s. c̃m lviii. xiii.

De quibus pr' penſione archiepi £ iii. vi s. viii d. It̃ pr' companagio †† famuloř temp̃ col-  
lectionis frugum et agistaçoe bovum xxii s. p̃ companagio ſvor temp̃ t̃turatio x s. x d. p̃r cař  
deciař, cumulaciõe et ventilaciõe xxv s. c̃m̃a £ vi. iiii s. vi d. et valet de claro  
£ lii. vii s. viii d.

\* "Draſto," Draff from their brewery.

† "Adeodatis," I ſuppoſe to be deodands.

‡ "P̃ore de p̃co p̃ expoſiçon'." Theſe contractions may be read, Pecore de parco per expoſitionem; meaning probably, by the laſt word, an open ſale.

§ From a title in this account, which will be noticed below, theſe contractions, which would otherwiſe have ſcarcely been intelligible, are made out to mean, De ſummis capitis generalis Papæ et Regis.

|| "In habitu conventus." The wages of an upper ſervant, beſides board, were from 20 s. to 16 s. which may be conſidered as equivalent to 10 l. or 8 l. at preſent. The cloathing of monks, conſiſting wholly of woollen, would ſcarcely exceed the ſmaller of theſe ſums annually; it will therefore follow, that in the year 1381 here were thirty monks. The numbers of the Religious certainly diminished in later times, either from a decay of zeal, or becauſe the governing members of thoſe ſocieties underſtood the ſpirit of a well-known proverb, "the fewer, the better fare."

¶ "Mens'um." Mensarum.

\*\* "Ind'ct," indicat.

†† "St'm̃ie," Stramine, or ſtraw.

‡‡ Companagio, in the language of the monks, means whatever was eaten, cum pane, along with bread. Here it ſeems to ſignify board wages in general.



We have here a very curious and authentic account of the state of husbandry in the parish of Gargrave, A. D. 1381. And first it appears, that the monks of Sallay collected from thence forty-one and a half quarters of tithe-wheat; sixty-two of tithe-barley; five and a half quarters, three bushels of beans; two hundred and eight quarters of oats (for there is an error in the addition of the quarters, which is rectified by the sum total in money); and forty stones of wool.

Supposing, therefore, these tithes to have been collected with the utmost strictness, the quantity of grain grown within the parish in this year cannot have been less than 415 quarters of wheat; 620 of barley; 55 of beans; and 2080 of oats. If the monks allowed themselves to be defrauded it must have been more in proportion. Allowing therefore a produce of three quarters to every statute acre, which, in the wretched state of husbandry at that time, is perhaps enough, here must have been at least 1000 acres of land in tillage. An intelligent stranger will immediately conceive how complete a change has taken place in this parish from husbandry to pasturage, when he is informed, that the present value of the great tithes of Gargrave scarcely exceeds that of the year 1381 in terms of money.

Again, forty stones of tithe-wool being here accounted for, the annual produce of wool in the parish therefore would be about 400 stones; and, if we suppose the breed of sheep to be small, which there is every reason to believe at that time, about five fleeces must be allowed to a stone, which will leave a stock of sheep for this large parish of no more than 2000.

The relative prices of these great necessities of life were not materially different from those of the present day. Wheat was 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter; barley 4*s.*; oats 2*s.* Yet the difference between the two last articles is rather more than might have been expected; and between the first and the last somewhat less.

I cannot conceive why this Compotus was not brought into the general account of receipts for the year.

Compotus { Custos fr' Willmus Harg'ves. In p̄mis indic̄ de <sup>xx</sup><sub>v</sub>xxvi q̄r fruti' remanentibus sup̄  
Granatoris. { c̄poti De Gargve xxviii q̄rt dī De Staynton xiii q̄t De Empcōe in  
Craven lxx q̄rt dī dī bs de q̄s in incremento xxv q̄rs, iii bū cm <sup>xx</sup><sub>vi</sub> q̄r, iii bū dī. De  
alta gr'a xxv q̄rt. De Elwīn lviii q̄rt. De Tadcast' xxvii q̄rt dī de quib' in incremento xiii q̄rt,  
dī bū cm <sup>xx</sup><sub>vi</sub> q̄rt, ii bū cm recepti cccvi q̄rt dī i bū ex incremento ḡntoris xx q̄rt  
cm total cccxxvi q̄rt dī et bs dī. De quib' annū in pane c̄ventuali \* <sup>xx</sup><sub>vii</sub> q̄rs in pane  
seviētiū xii q̄rs. Iī in semine alte ḡngve. Et Elwīn xxxiii q̄rt in pasto † ii q̄rt, ii bū,  
in herpīcacioe ‡ sc̄lacione § et aratris exp̄cacoe i q̄rt dī. In tonsione oviū ii bū. In Cena Dñi

\* Thus it appears that 143 quarters of wheat were annually consumed in convent bread of the better sort, and 12 in an inferior sort for the servants.

† "In pasto." pastus—cibaria annona. Ducange.

‡ Herpicatione is harrowing, from herpex, an harrow; probably a corruption of harpax.

§ "Sc̄lacione," appears to mean Sarculatione; i. e. weeding, or raking. On the word following, unless it be expectatione, I can offer no conjecture.

di q̄rt. In Ex̄psis autump̄n̄ IIII q̄rt. It̄ āp̄d Ger̄gr̄v temp̄ autumpnat̄ III bū in vendiçone di q̄rt in Domo Dñi Abbatis v bū dī \*. It̄, p̄grinantib̄ I q̄rt.

C M <sup>XX</sup><sub>IX</sub> XVIII q̄rt di et restant in Grangia <sup>XX</sup><sub>IX</sub> XVIII q̄rt. It̄, indic̄t de XVIII q̄rt. Siliginis † remaũtibus sup̄. C̄potu de Tadcast̄ v q̄rt de q̄s incrementor v bū c mā XXIII q̄rt v bū de q̄s in pane švientu VIII q̄rt dī. In Ex̄p̄no autump̄n̄ I q̄rt de III bū. It̄ āp̄d Garḡr̄ve temp̄ autumpnali III bū in Cœna dīm q̄rt in Domo Dñi Abbatis I bū Tho. Tempest militi II q̄rt, II bū, C M XIII q̄rt v bū q̄rum restant in Ḡnaria IX q̄rt.

Compotus } Custos idm imprimis indic̄t de Elwin <sup>XX</sup><sub>VII</sub> XII q̄rt avene. De alta gr̄gia <sup>XX</sup><sub>VII</sub> XVIII q̄rt. Brasii. } De Ḡr̄gr̄aie <sup>XX</sup><sub>VI</sub> XVIII q̄u de Staynton <sup>XX</sup><sub>IV</sub> q̄rt. C̄m CCCXXVIII q̄rt de q̄vi stablo cellararii Dñi Abb̄tis XLV q̄rt. Stablo cariatoř LVI. Equis aurigař et h̄picator̄ XIII q̄rt. Stablo ‡ cellariū IIII q̄rt, bursarii III q̄rt, stablo comuni XVIII q̄rt. It̄, dīvisis fr̄ibus et hosp̄tibus p̄ḡnator I q̄rt. Rogo Midhope II q̄rt, šb cellario p̄r grotts x q̄rt, eidem p̄ caponiř, aucis, et XXII q̄rt §. Dñi Dñi Abbatis II q̄rt, v bū. In vendiçoe IV q̄rt in pr̄staciõe II q̄rt, III bū, dim. Cariatoribū cōductis v q̄rt, VI bū. It̄, restant in Ḡnaria XXIV q̄rt, I bū. C̄m <sup>XX</sup><sub>X</sub> XII q̄rt, VII bū di q̄rt liberavī pro basio faciendo CCLV q̄rt ||. It̄, indic̄t de XVI q̄rt, ordii remanent̄ sup̄ c̄potus de Ḡr̄greve III q̄rt, de Staynton x q̄rt, de Tadcast̄ <sup>XX</sup><sub>III</sub> I q̄rt, dī, de emp̄cone III q̄rt, III bū dī. C̄m <sup>XX</sup><sub>VII</sub> II q̄rt, dī, III bū pi. De q̄s ḡngiario p̄ semine I q̄rt. In pane švient XII q̄rs in expens̄ autump̄ III q̄rt, v bū in h̄picaciõe et s̄caciõe dī q̄rt in cœna D'ni dī q̄rt in pr̄staciõe II bū s̄bcellario I q̄rt p̄r aucis. It̄, restant in separate ḡnaria XX q̄rt. C̄m XXXVIII q̄re di, III bū q̄r libavit p̄r brasio faciendo || <sup>XX</sup><sub>V</sub> IIII q̄rt dī bū. Un̄ conguntatis uno q̄tario ordeī et duobus avene f̄cunt <sup>XX</sup><sub>X</sub> XVIII q̄rt.

\* Five and a half bushels of wheat, and half a quarter of rye, for the abbot's private establishment, prove him to have lived almost alone.

† The Siligo of the monkish writers is generally understood to have been rye.

‡ "Stabulo cellararii dom. abbatis." The word cellararii, I am persuaded, is here inserted by mistake. Forty-five quarters of oats for the abbot's stable prove, that, however small his domestic establishment, he had at least eight or nine horses for his own use; for three quarters only being allowed for the bursar's horse, and four for the cellarers, which last had evidently more work, if we allot five for each of the abbot's horses, as being more stately and better fed animals, the conclusion will be what I have stated above. The whole amount of oats consumed in the stables is 139 quarters, which, being divided by 4, leaves a stock of 34 horses at least. Neither was their hospitality very great; for only one quarter appeared to have been consumed in the year on the beasts of their guests.

§ Their capons, chickens, (aucæ, geese, and perhaps ducks,) devoured twenty-two quarters, or nearly as much as six horses. Grotts, I suppose, are oaten-groats, with which pottage was made and broth thickened. There is no account of oaten-bread for the house, or of oatmeal for fattening hogs, except one boar. From the last omission I conclude that their hogs were slaughtered immediately out of the woods, and probably as soon as the season of acorns was over.

|| The use of oaten ale, which is said to be a wretched liquor, must have been very general in antient times. But who would have believed antecedently to their own evidence, that the monks of Sallay had annually brewed 255 quarters of malted oats, and 104 of barley? I shall prove hereafter that their whole establishment consisted of about seventy persons; supposing every quarter to have been brewed to sixty gallons, each individual would consume nearly five quarters, or 300 gallons annually. Too large an allowance, if hospitality were not taken into the account. But it must be observed, that they drank no wine; or, at least, paid for none this year, unless it be included under the general head of Providentia Domus.

Compotus



\* Compotus } Custos Thō Bolton recepit in labore xxxvi boſ xxxvis. In lacte xxiv vac  
de Elwin'. } xxivs. In meūmo focali vis. viii d. It pī ferro instrumentor' ferreor' butiro,  
caseo et carniſ xx s.

In mēcedibū et Cūpanagiis trium hominū et trūm pñor † £ IIII. v s. iv d.

It Edm Ayston vis. viii d. pī trucioc ‡ scalalioc variis opariis ibm £ II. iis. It messorib  
ibm £ III. viii s. Cū £ XIII. viii s. viii d. Et reddit in xxiv sturks iv lb pē ele sturk  
iiis. iv d. It LVIII qrt fruti £ XIX. vi s. viii d. pē § qūtarū vis. viii d. It <sup>xx</sup><sub>vii</sub>-xii qrt  
avene libat' Granator', in vendicio'e xxxvii qrt p'cum qrt iis. cū c<sup>xxxx</sup><sub>iiii</sub> cū de iii s.  
£ XVIII. xviii s. In falcaōe || cūms pī. In cariaōe cōe xx s. In agistaōe xx s. cū  
£ XLIII. xi s. iii d. et sic valet de claro £ xxx. xiv s. viii d.

B } It indicē de v qrt dī fabar remanent sup cōpoſ d Ggve iii qrt di. De Staynton  
} i qrt iii bus De Tadcastr vbus cū xii qrt de quib in pane \*\* sventum iii qrt  
dim Stablo' dñi abb'tis ii qrt dī reformatoriſ †† di qrt. It apro di qrt. It restant in Gñaria i qrt  
i bus et liberaſt p iii qrt vii bus brasii cū Brasii ordiacii et avenacii hoc anno facti  
ccccxxvii qrt. It indicē de cccxxvii remanentiſ sup cōpoſ sū totalis brasii <sup>c</sup><sub>i</sub> xlvi qrt dī  
bus. De qūs per xxxi vices libāvit pandoxatoriſ †† cc<sup>x</sup><sub>v</sub> qrt brasii in domo dñi abb'tis §§  
ii qrt i bus (then follow a number of small deliveries of malt) Sc restant in Gñaria cccLv qrt  
v bu. After which follows this correction in another hand " restant in Gñaria cc<sup>xx</sup><sub>iii</sub>-xi qrt.

\* This is the bailiff's account of the Grange of Elwinthorpe, which contains some curious particulars. And first, the bailiff had let out the use of twenty-four milch cows for the year at one shilling each, that is about three shillings of our money, for the penny then weighed nearly three times as much as now. At present however the milk of a small cow for the same time (and I suppose the old Craven breed not to have been large) is worth six pounds. Here therefore is a difference in 422 years of forty to one. But a quarter of wheat then sold for six shillings and eight-pence, or twenty shillings of our money, that is for more than the year's milk of six cows, and for a third of the modern price. These facts illustrate an observation which has often been made on the husbandry of barbarous times, in which the prices of animals and animal food are always comparatively low, while those of grain are the reverse: and the reason is obvious: turn out a given number of horses and mares, bulls and cows, ewes and rams, and with no skill and little attention the increase will be certain. But the successful cultivation of grain depends upon a combination of circumstances, of which, beside those which result from natural causes, patient attention and pertinacious industry will rarely be practised but in a more advanced period of society.

† Probably trium hominum et trium pretenciorum.

‡ Trituratione, sarculatione, &c.

§ Precium Quartarii.

|| Falcatione communis prati, mowing the common meadow of the town. I shall hereafter have occasion to remark that the meadows as well as pastures in Craven anciently lay in common.

\*\* Three quarters of beans were used for servants bread.

†† The visitation of Whalley abbey, which has been already given, proves these reformers to have been visitors of the Cistercian order for the correction of abuses, and it appears that their horses while they were employed in their office at Sallay consumed 2½ quarters of beans.

‡‡ Pandoxatores were the brewers, though it is conjectured by bishop Kennet (Gloss. Par. Ant.) originally to have signified innkeepers from πανδοχῆιον. As the Custos Brasii delivered out to these people 305 quarters of malt at 31 times in the year, it seems that they have brewed so often yearly, and therefore nearly ten quarters every time. According to this account, however, their pans, coolers, &c. must have been very capacious.

§§ Only two quarters one bushel. This confirms my conjecture that the abbot lived almost alone, yet he had a distinct cook from that of the convent, (vide in Mercedibus famulor') and as he had eight or nine horses he must have had other servants. The smallness therefore of the consumption in his house can only be accounted for by supposing that his servants eat with those of the abbey.

Repacio } Jō Fesar \* Carpentario in mcede et vestibus XLIII s. IIII d. If Willō Brodyrton Domoſ. } et Ade Holgatte XL s. If Robti Mersden, Apprenticio XIII s. IIII d. If W. Patricke regulatori XXVI s. VIII d. If W. Dewhust appſ XIII s. IV d. If Robti Seller Lathomo IX s. II d. If Thome Lacke vitriario apd Sallay et Gargſve XXII s. VIII d. If Rič Plumbario XII s. Then follow several trifling payments for repairs, &c. Sū £ XXI. II s. VI d.

Compſ } † Scolari de Furnese XX d. If Jō Puñnend ‡ II s. If Jō Ellell. Xtoph Brodton Abbtis. } XX d. If pauſibus § et mendicantibus V s. et III d. If If etē etē. || If famlo dñi ducis Glawcestr' III s. IV d. If pauſibus in cæna D'ni II s. VI d. If etē. ¶ If in domo D'ni comit Northūbr VII s. VI d. If diſis nūciis p̄ añum XI s. VI d\*\*. If histrionibus p̄ añ XXVII s. IIII d. Sū £ III. XIII s. I d.

Mercedes } Rogero Medope XX s. Heñ Radclyf XXVI s. VIII d. If Egidio Forſt XIII s. IV d. Famuloſ. } If †† Willō Bradley in officio pinctie et barbitonsorū XVI s. VIII d. If W. Claef Nichō Full W. Mitton, Thō Wadynton, W. Taylyor, W. Brogden, et p̄ris ‡‡ cañe £ VI. If Chriſt Gayt coco §§ abbtis XVI s. VIII d. If Heñ ||| Tatſall coco coventuali et socio pistoris XIV s. VIII d. If W. Halyfax Pistori XX s. If pro custodia ¶¶ molendini brasii III s. IV d. If Pandoxatoribus\*\*\* in mercedibū vestibū et cpanagiis XXXIII s. IV d. If Thō Kario cis-sori ††† X s. If p̄ filatione III s. IV d. If Lauſ Stevynson Cowp III s. IV d. If p̄ noñe

\* The first six of these seem to have been constantly employed and to have received regular wages. The mason, glazier, and plumber, after the abbey was finished, would only have occasional employment, and were paid accordingly.

† I meet with many traces of a friendly connexion between Sallay and Furness. One novice at least seems to have been maintained by every religious house at one of the universities, and this scholar seems to have been on his way to or from Cambridge when he received this benefaction from the abbot of Sallay. Sallay was much to the East of the line to Oxford. It was almost two centuries after this time that Hooker, then a poor scholar journeying from Oxford, received a present of ten groats, just twice this sum, from bishop Jewell.

‡ I believe this is Johanni puniendo. It was a practice of which I could produce many instances from the "Liber loci Benedicti," to send refractory monks to undergo a temporary discipline in some neighbouring monastery. Two shillings for his expences were probably given by the Abbot to this man when he was sent on his unwelcome errand.

§ Pauperibus et Mendicantibus 5 s. 3 d. less than a thousandth part of the income of the house!

|| Famulo D'ni Ducis Glawcestr'; this was Thomas of Woodstock. On what occasion a servant of the duke of Gloucester happened to stop at Sallay 400 years since, I will not attempt to guess.

¶ In Domo D'ni Com' North'. The abbot had evidently paid a visit in the course of the year to his patron the earl of Northumberland, and would naturally be liberal to the servants.

\*\* But this is greatly exceeded by the last article histrionibus £ 1. 7 s. 4 d. by which we are not to understand stage players, (nor even the actors of ancient mysteries), but simply minstrels: Vide Dr. Percy's Dissertation on the Minstrels, pp. 71, 2, 3.

†† In Officio Pinctie et Barbitonsorū, this man, I believe, was at once the barber and shoe-maker of the convent, for Pinca in the Latin of the middle ages, signified an awl.

‡‡ Pri's came, is pretty clearly prioris cameræ: I suspect some such word as pagio to be omitted, unless the latter word be read more at length camerario, which is not improbable. The prior of Sallay we see had a distinct chamber, which I believe was usual.

§§ Vide supra. ||| Tattersal was convent cook and baker's mate, for so I translate Socio.

¶¶ The mill for grinding malt. N. B. Here is no mention of a corn-mill, an inseparable attendant however of a religious house. Perhaps the miller was included in the alii laborarii.

\*\*\* There must have been either three or four brewers.

††† The taylor ought to have been placed as magnificently as the shoe-maker in Officio Cissorio, but he seems to have been an officer of the house, however necessary, in no high repute, as he did not receive two thirds of the former's wages.



vasis viii d. If mōcho \* cōn kyd in merced vest' et cpanag̃ xiiii s. If plaustatori in eisdem xv s. iiii d. If pagius coqne † x s. If custod̃ aucar ‡ ii s. If Thō Kear, Thō Rediall, Joh̃ Brig, et Bñardo Harope liii s. iv d. If Joh̃ Wade, Joh̃ Brodton, Miloni Walker, et aliis laborariis ii s. vii d. If W. Staynforth p̃r custodia aīnoī § et oviū xxii s. If W. Elynthorpe, custodi de Dudlayn x s. If Joh̃i Cleveley pro Knotts vi s. viii d. If Robto Baylay pro custodia de Hagh, xiiii s. iv d. || If W. Alan Fors̃ Alē Grangie x s. If Forster de Swansyde xi s. viii d. If Thō Fors̃ pro foresta x s. If pastoribus oviū xxxv s. iv d. If fabrō vi s. viii d. S̃m £ xxviii. iiii s. iiii d.

Thirty-one servants are here mentioned by name, and several more described by their offices, but as more than one are included in some single payments the whole number can only be inferred from a division of such sums by the medium rate of wages: this will give a total amount of 45 or 46 servants, all males. It were to be wished that the offices of many of them had been more distinctly ascertained: of these however Hen. Radclyff, who received much the highest wages, was probably bailiff of the demesnes of Sallay.

C̃ma cap̃ geñalis } Dño Pape vii s. Dño Archēpo p̃r synodoī xiii s. iv d. If p̃r cōtibu-  
Pape et Regis. } tionibus xx s. If Dño W. Holden quōdam abb̃ti £ vi. xiii s. iv d ¶. If  
in decrementis pro \*\* collectione duar̃ medietatū unius integre decume Dño Regi in Archi-  
diaconatu Eboī a clero consess̃ xxxv li. If fr̃ Jacobo Kepas Scolari †† £ v. xiii s. iv d.  
S̃m xlix li. vii s.

Placita } Thomæ Medylton xiii s. iv d. Rič Bunny, p̃r Curiis ñris xiii s. iv d. If Rič Beilby  
feodi. } attorñ ñro vi s. viii d. If Baillivo Waponē de Staynclyff xv s. If Ballivo cōm Lan-  
cast̃ xii s. If Ballivo de Bolland p̃r collectione firmaī in Gryndilton ii s. If Jacobo Hamton xl s.  
If p̃r Secta usq; Thomā Talbott apud Westmes̃ Eustasio p̃svēti armōr ad attachm̃ iii s. iv d.  
T. Byllyngton Leg̃sperito et Clerico ejus viii s. iv d. If Catesby Sṽienti Dñi Regis v s.  
&c. &c. &c. S̃m £ vi. vi s. x d.

\* Mo'cho cond' kyd'. This difficult contraction, I am persuaded, is to be read, monacho conventus Kyd, for whose situation here among the servants I can only account by supposing that he was the porter, an office which I well know was at Whalley only entrusted to a monk.

† Probably two scullion boys.

‡ From the smallness of this sum the Custos aucarum may seem to have been some poor decrepit old man fit for no other employment than feeding poultry.

§ This word is not and never has been very distinct in the roll. It may have been a contraction of averiorum.

|| From the appointment of Foresters I conclude that the demesnes of the monks, as perhaps almost every other part of Craven at this time, were ranged by wild deer. But as the word Forresta can scarcely mean any other than the Forest of Gisburne, I am at a loss to account for the monks having a Forster here after it had been ascertained by inquisition that they possessed within that tract every other right than those of the Forest which belonged exclusively to their patrons the earls of Northumberland.

¶ An annuity paid to a late abbot who had resigned.

\*\* Here I have little more than to remark the unusual weight of taxation which fell upon the house in this year. But it must be remembered that it was the only imposition of government.

†† This seems to have been the annual exhibition paid to their scholar at one of the universities, and may serve as a scale of academical expences towards the end of the fourteenth century.

This head consists of fees and law expences. Their attorney's fee, probably an annual payment, was 6*s.* 8*d.* James Hamerton, from the largeness of his stipend and the respectability of his family, I suppose to have been their principal agent, who was generally a man of some consequence\*. The monks appear at this time to have been carrying on a suit against Talbot of Bashall, whom they attached by a Pursuevant at Arms, who received 3*s.* 4*d.* for his pains. Attachments which form part of the many fictions of a modern lawsuit, were then practised in earnest. The fee of an inferior counsel and his clerk (perhaps however it was an annual payment to a lawyer in the country) was 8*s.* 4*d.* while Catesby the king's serjeant, who must have ledde their cause at "Westmēnsē," received no more than 5*s.* As he was contemporary with Chaucer, and there were few at that time of his degree, we may conceive him to have been the Archetype or the counterpart of that formal character so admirably delineated by the poet:

A Serjeant of the lawe bothe ware and wise,  
Who had bene often at the Parvise.

Exp } In Ovis £ III. x*s.* vi*d.* In Pullis et Caponibus £ II. viii*s.* i*d.* In Pisc  
Menſum. } recentib £ IX. vii*s.* vii*d.* In Carnibus porc £ II. xii*s.* vii*d.* In Carnib  
vitul £ IV. xii*s.* In Cōchylis vii*s.* x*d.* In Butir empī xvi*d.* &c. Famul in carnib ii*s.* iii*d.*  
in Auc xxx*s.* Sm £ xxiv. vi*s.* ii*d.* ob.

Fish and eggs were articles of great consumption in the religious houses. The former, which must have been purchased in Preston market, cost in the instance before us as much as thirty quarters of wheat, or nearly £ 100. of our money. The proportion of shell-fish was unusually small. The monks of Sallay bought no beef or mutton. Why they could not as well fatten their own veal and pork does not appear.

Pensiones et firme } Dño Archo Eboꝝ pꝛ Eccl de Gargr £ III. iii*s.* viii*d.* †. It Abbti de  
extri solute. } Fontibus xxvi*s.* viii*d.* †. Abbti de Selby xl*s.* §. Abbti de Westderham  
pro firma de Ovraged xxx*s.* †. Abbti de Furnesio pꝛ attach Stagñ Mol de Langclyff ii*d.* It  
Pōri Trijntatis Eboꝝ xii*d.* et libꝛ pipꝛis. It monial' de Hampull ii*s.* It domui Scī Leonḡdi pꝛ  
tenemento in Neusun xii*d.* ||. It Capellano de Gygylswek £ III. cum vino et cera ¶. It  
Dño Duci Lancastrie pꝛ Stagno Owtlan et Dubcaleard iii*s.* iv*d.* \*\* It eid pro querenra †† in

\* Some years since a massy gold ring with the arms of Hamerton was found in the ruins of Sallay abbey: it is now in the possession of James Hamerton, jun. esq. heir apparent of this very ancient family.

† This was the usual pension reserved by the ordinary at the endowment of a vicarage.

‡ Vide Winterburne Par. Gargrave. Somewhere in the parish of Kirkby Malhamdale, but the name as far as I know is lost.

§ Probably a quit rent for Stainton which anciently belonged to Selby abbey.

|| At York. Newsham belonged to this wealthy hospital.

¶ Certain lands had probably been vested in the abbot and convent of Sallay for the endowment of one of the three chantries at Giggleswick.

\*\* I suppose these two places to have been in Bowland.

†† The insertion of the letter *u* or *n* in this word renders me alike uncertain as to its meaning: but it is probably meant for quarrera: if so, the monks of Sallay who had no nearer tenements to Pendle than their own house, made use of the Stone-quarries of that forest for the buildings of the abbey itself. The fee-farm rents which follow were small acknowledgements to the representative of their founder for some very fine estates. Nothing appears to have been paid for Sallay itself.



Penyll III s. IV d. It Dñō Cōiti Northumbrie p̄r lib̄ fir̄m de Staynforth et Lanclyff et s'vicio de Lytton xxix s. VII d. It eid̄ p̄r lib̄a fir̄m de Gysburn III s. VIII d. It eid̄ p̄r lib̄ fir̄m de Ovrāhed VI s. &c. \* It Dñō Jō Pudsay p̄r incrementos up̄ aquam in Crokydbow.

From these accounts it may on the whole be inferred, that the establishment of Sallay Abbey, in the year 1381, consisted of the Lord Abbot and Prior, nearly thirty monks, including novices, and forty-five or forty-six servants. The demesnes of Sallay itself, which are not accounted for in the Compotus, appear to have been occupied in pasturage. This opinion is confirmed by the abundant provision of grain from their other estates. The number of cows or oxen slaughtered can only be computed from the profits of the Tannaria, which, at two shillings each hide, the price of a quarter of oats, or nearly the present rate, will leave seventy head of cattle for the annual consumption of the house, or nearly a beast to every person. Of these it appears, from the amount of the article "*pro em̄cione stauri*," that the greater part were purchased, and not bred upon the demesnes of the house. The lands at Sallay were too rich for breeding cattle. Besides a little rye and bean flour, one hundred and fifty-five quarters of wheat (more than two quarters to every person) were consumed in bread; and two hundred and fifty-five quarters of malt, partly made of barley and partly of oats, actually delivered to the brewers. And when we add to the account the large provision of fish, and other necessities, included in the *Providentia*; the milk, butter, &c. produced by the demesnes of the house, and remember, at the same time, that the hospitality and charity of the monks of Sallay does not seem to have been abundant, the provision will appear to have been amply sufficient for those habits of rustic plenty which prevailed in the religious houses. With respect to the value of the demesne, it has already been proved, from the consumption of grain, that here were kept about thirty-five horses; to these may be added, from conjecture, thirty milch-cows; and, from probable proof, about seventy fat cattle. According to the low rate of lands in the fourteenth century, all this may be estimated at £ 30. *per annum* †, which, if added to the general receipt of £ 347. 14 s. 7 d. leaves an extended rental of £ 377. 14 s. 7 d. But from this sum is to be deducted, for the purchase of seed-corn, for repairs, for payments to the King and Pope, for costs in suits at law, for expences at the Granges, for pensions and fee-farm rents, &c. £ 106. 15 s. 5 d. leaving a clear value of £ 270. 19 s. 2 d. Now it appears, from Fleetwood's Chron. Pretiosum, that the price of the necessities of life was nearly the same in the year 1381 and at the time of the dissolution, yet the extended value of this house was only returned at £ 221. 15 s. 8 d. and the clear amount at £ 147. 3 s. 10 d. by which means it fell, very undeservedly, among the smaller houses. It may, however, be conjectured, that the spiritualities were really diminished in value at the latter period, by the diminution of the growth of grain. In the last place, if it be enquired what would have been the present amount of the estates of Sallay Abbey, independently on improvements, we are first to triple £ 270. on account of the diminution of the standard of money, which will leave £ 810; and may then multiply the latter sum by 8, or thereabouts, for the actual value. The result will be £ 6480.

\* The last payment was made to their neighbour Sir John Pudsay lord of Bolton, for some river increment or alluvion, occasioned I suppose by an accidental change in the course of Ribble upon the confines of the two estates.

† See the Compotus of Elwinthorpe.

No catalogue of the Abbots of this house has been hitherto formed. The following have been collected partly from the Registers of the see of York, and partly from charters. The omissions, probably, are not many, as twenty names occur in a period of 390 years, which elapsed from the foundation to the attainder and forfeiture of Sallay\*.

## ABBATES DE SALLAY.

Temp. Confirm. vel in quibus decur.	Abbates Loci.	Vacat.
	<i>Robertus Abbas nov. monasterii.</i>	
8 Id. Jan. 1147.	<i>Fr. Benedictus, Monachus de Monte</i> <i>S. Andreae.</i>	
Circ. 1210.	<i>Fr. Stephanus.</i>	
Temp. <i>Rob. de Lacy,</i>	<i>Adam.</i>	
1265.	<i>Fr. Hugo.</i>	
1278.	<i>Fr. Thomas.</i>	
8 Kal. Apr. 1303.	<i>Fr. Johannes.</i>	
6 Non. Maii, 1322.	<i>Fr. Joh. de Heton.</i>	
	<i>Fr. Wm. de Ingleton.</i>	per mort.
1366.	<i>Fr. Galfridus †.</i>	
	<i>Dns. W'mus Holden.</i>	
1377—1380.	<i>Johannes.</i>	
1418.	<i>Dns. Will'mus ‡.</i>	<i>W'm Prior ibm.</i>
10 April, 1453.	<i>Fr. Tho. Bradley.</i>	per mort.
14 Mart. 1467.	<i>Fr. Rob. Wood, Mon. ibm.</i>	
1480.	<i>Fr. Ricardus.</i>	
4 Sept. 1502.	<i>Fr. Tho. Burton.</i>	
27 Sept. 1506.	<i>Fr. Hen. Ha'mond §.</i>	
29 Apr. 1527.	<i>Fr. Tho. Bolton.</i>	
	<i>Fr. Wil. Trafford, capitali affectus</i> <i>supplicio. A. D. 1537.</i>	

As the name of the last abbot does not appear in the archiepiscopal registers at York, and only ten years had elapsed from the appointment of his predecessor to the dissolution of the house, it seems most probable that he was elected only, and not confirmed. His family, and tragical end, have been recorded in the History of Whalley.

\* Some of the Monks of Sallay, as I learn from West's History of Furness, were transplanted, after the dissolution, to that house, where they carried with them the Poison of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

† Sponsor to Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham. Dugdale's Baronage, in Mowbray.

‡ He visited Whalley Abbey this year by commission from the general chapter of the order. Vide supra.

§ I have seen the handwriting of this Abbot in a paper now in the possession of Pudsay Dawson, Esq.



The site and demesnes of this house, together with all other manors, messuages, &c. thereto belonging, were granted by king Henry VIII. a. r. 30. to Sir Arthur Darcy, knight, to be held *in capite* by Knight's service.

And by inquisition, taken 12 Eliz. it was found that Henry Darcy, son and heir of Sir Arthur Darcy, held the manors of Grangemoor and Gisborne, the granges of Ellingthorpe and Pathorne, the rectory of Gargrave, and the manor of Stainforth Underborough, in Craven, all parcels of the possessions of the dissolved abbey of Sallay. Once more, a. 3 Eliz. it was found, by inquisition, that the same Henry Darcy held the manors of Langcliffe and Nappay, the manor of Gisborne Forest, and the site of the dissolved monastery of Sallay, with all the demesne lands of the said monastery, and a moiety of the manor of Bolton, in Craven; all of the Queen *in capite* by Knight's Service.

From this period I have no further information on this subject till the 13th Jac. I. when Sir James Hay, knight, being seised of that manor, was created, by that King, baron of Sallay. The vanity and profuseness of this nobleman, who will be better remembered by the title of Earl of Carlisle, are generally known; and the following letter, written in 1635, the year before he died, to his agent at Sallay, will prove, that how loudly soever a profligate old peer may talk of his honour, no rank in life can protect incurable extravagance either from distress or shame \*.

“ RICHMOND,

“ I am informed that . . . . . hath lately extended my mannor and lands at Sawley  
 “ upon a statute acknowledged by mee to . . . . . about twenty yeares since, wherein  
 “ shee hath delte unjustlie w'th mee, and therein down mee manifest wronge, for that the  
 “ debt was longe since paide, as I can make it manifestlye appear. And I alsoe understand,  
 “ that my ten'ts there are threatened by . . . . . to be troubled aboute the same.  
 “ As I am informed, that shee, nor anie other, cann stirre or troble them otherwise then by a  
 “ suite in law to evict them, I desire yow to let them know, from mee, that I will defend  
 “ them; and therefore let them keepe theire possessions, and paye there rents unto yow for  
 “ me, and I will p'tect them to the uttermoste; and if they, or anie of them, shall refuse soe  
 “ to doe, or seem to deal ill w'th me herein, w'ch may tend to my dishoner, lett them not ex-  
 “ pect any favor from me hereafter, &c. &c.

“ And soe I rest yo'r m̄r,

“ CARLISLE.”

This Earl died in 1636, leaving a son, James, whose only daughter and heiress, Margaret, married Robert earl of Warwick, and received the rents and profits of this estate in 1662 †.

I have been the more particular in this statement, in order to correct an error of Lord Clarendon, who says of Hay Earl of Carlisle, that, having spent above £400,000, which, upon a strict computation, he received from the crown, he left not an house nor acre of land to be remembered by ‡.

\* Assheton MSS.

† Ib.

‡ Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, Fol. Vol. I. p. 49.

That he died poor and embarrassed, is very certain; but it is equally true that he transmitted the manor of Sallay to his son, and through him to his granddaughter.

Whether it were sold by this lady, or her husband, to the Weddeil family, I know not; and can only state with certainty, that, upon the death of the late William Weddell, Esq. the manor and demesnes of Sallay devolved upon the Right Honourable Lord Grantham, the present possessor.

The Abbay of Sallay was not a gradual erection of the Monks, but prepared for their reception by William de Percy the founder. Had they been left to their own plans, it seems probable that, poor as the house was for a century or two, they would have produced a more magnificent building. The ambition of the Percies did not carry them to rival their neighbours the Lacies, who, at this very time, were building the church of Kirkstall; or the Romilles, who were rearing that of Bolton; both in the first style of the age\*. Enough is still left of the church of Sallay to shew that it has been a plain cross, without columns, side ailes, or chapels, and extremely resembling the Chapel of Jesus College in Cambridge: great part of the nave and transept are standing; the choir, chapter-house, &c. are distinctly traceable, by their foundations. The gate-way, a mean building, now converted into a cottage, is entire. Part of a richly ornamented tabernacle, wrought into it, has the common inscription:

*Sc̃ta Maria, ora p̃r' nobis.*

The close wall, including, perhaps, the richest feeding pasture in this rich valley is still distinguishable, in some places of its original height, and wrought into the walls of the adjoining houses, are several large and well-cut shields, exhibiting the arms of Percy and Lucy, Tempest, Lacy, Hamerton, and others.

The burial place of the Percies was probably the chapter-house, where neither stone nor brass is now left to tell where they lie; and nothing protects their remains but the rubbish, which an undistinguishing Reformation has heaped upon their heads.

\* If the church of Sallay were finished before or immediately after the entrance of the monks, it would perhaps be more correct to say that the ambition of the Lacies and Romillies led them to surpass the Percies in the magnificence of their erections.



## R I B B L E S D A L E.

## L A C Y F E E.

## P A R I S H O F B E R N O L D S W I C K.

THE antient parish of Bernoldswick comprehended Bracewell, Marton, and perhaps Thornton also. The manor and township are thus surveyed in Domesday.

¶ In Bernulfesuuic . Gamel xii car<sup>4</sup> ad gl<sup>4</sup>. Bereng<sup>4</sup> de  
toden<sup>4</sup>i tenuit . f<sup>4</sup> m . ē in castulatu . Rog<sup>4</sup> pictauensis.

By which, I suppose is meant, that Gamel had been the Saxon possessor at the time of Edward the Confessor's Survey, that Berenger de Toden<sup>4</sup>i was the first Norman Grantee, and that he had transferred it to Roger of Poitou. But what is the Castellate of Roger, and why is Bernoldswick said to be included within it? There can be no doubt that this is the Castellate of Clitheroe, to which Bernoldswick was understood to belong more than half a century afterwards. It will necessarily follow, that Clitheroe Castle was already in existence, and that while I corrected the general error, in assigning it to so late a period as 1179, I had myself committed a second in ascribing it to the first possessor of the family of Lacy\*. But it may be urged, that Roger of Pictou was at this time Lord of Lancaster, and that the word Castellate may refer to the Fee depending upon "that" Castle. To which I reply, that there was, at this time, no castle and no fee of Lancaster; for it may be proved, on the decisive authority of Domesday, that Loncastre and Cherchlongcastre, far from being at the head of any dependent manors, were nothing more than Berewicks, holding under the maner of Halton.

I suppose, therefore, it will no longer be doubted that the Castellate of Roger was that of the Castle of Clitheroe.

But the ecclesiastical history of this parish is much more interesting.

Notwithstanding the silence of Domesday, which really proves little or nothing, there is the strongest presumptive evidence that here was a church at least as early as that survey; for Serlo, the monk, who wrote an account of the foundation of the monastery in this place, and was himself one of the ten who were translated from Fountains to Bernoldswick, expressly declares, "quod fuit ecclesia de Bernolswick † antiqua nimis et ab olim fundata, habens villas parochiales quatuor, viz. Martonam et aliam Martonam, Bracewellam, et Stokam, excepta villa de Bernolswick et duabus Villulis appendentibus, Elwynstrop et Brocadene, quas amotis habita-

\* Vide Hist. Whalley in Clitheroe. See also Mitton in this volume.

† Leland, who found the name of Bernoldswic in the Chronicle of Fountains, mistook it for Berwick in Elmet—Bernolfwic, al. Berwick in Helmet. 11 mil. p. ab. Abberforth. Coll. V. 4. p. 105.

“toribus jam dicti monachi possidebant.” The church of Bracewell, however, must have been already founded; for in the Charter of Feoffment, in which that benefice was conveyed to Kirkstall by Richard son of Roger Tempest, all the right is conveyed, quod ego et antecessores mei habuimus in advocacione. Now it is certain that Roger Tempest lived in the reign of Henry I. and the very beginning of Stephen’s reign.

From another circumstance it seems equally certain, that the church of Marton was erected, and the parish severed from Bernoldswick, *after* the foundation of the monastery here, and by consent of the Monks; for, when the rectory of that place was given to the priory of Bolton, a pension out of the profits was regularly paid by the Canons of that house, to the Abbot and Monks of Kirkstall\*.

But to return: Henry de Lacy, “vir magnarum rerum et inter procures regni notissimus,” as saith the Monk, in performance of a vow made during a dangerous sickness, founded a monastery at this place, began the building, finished the offices and necessary lodgings, and, in the year 1147, translated hither twelve Monks and ten Conversi, under Alexander prior of Fountains, who named the place *Montem S’c’æ Mariæ*.—For the support of his new foundation, he assigned the whole town of Bernoldswick, and probably the church too; as we are expressly assured, that Henry Murdoc, Archbishop of York, of whom there is no reason to suppose that he was the patron, by his pontifical authority, confirmed it to the Monks “liberam et solutam ab omni calumnia.” But nothing is more blind or mischievous than Liberality when it loses sight of Justice. For here was a Rector in possession of his benefice, and a parish with legal claims upon their own church, neither of whom, it seems, were disposed to make a compliment of their rights to these intruders. The priest, and his clerks, continued to perform divine offices in the choir; and the people assembled as usual; but the Monks bore this inoffensive and even laudable conduct with such extreme impatience, that the Abbot, in a rage, levelled the church with the ground. Even our historian Serlo acknowledges, that this was done “minus consultè.” The dispute was now brought before the Metropolitan, who was himself a Monk; but it seems probable that Alexander had some apprehension of an impartial sentence, and therefore avocated the cause to Rome. This step had the intended effect. The Rector and parishioners were put to silence, and their plea dismissed with contempt; for it seemed a godly work, and deserving of encouragement, that a church should be destroyed to make room for a monastery; that a lesser good should give way to a greater; and *that* cause prevail which would ultimately be most beneficial to the interests of Religion. I never think of this sentence without astonishment. The pernicious doctrine, *that ends sanctify means*, prevailed, it seems, thus early in the church, and a vile casuistry had silenced alike the voice of natural conscience and the precepts of Scripture. Such judges, though Ecclesiastics of the highest rank, never reflected, perhaps did not even know, that a “woe” had been denounced in the Old Testament against him that “buildeth his house by iniquity, and his chambers by wrong;” or, that it had been forbidden in the New to do evil that good may come.

The work, however, thus inauspiciously begun, did not prosper in the hands of the Monks: the Scots ravaged their lands; the climate (certainly worse than at present) would not suffer their crops to ripen; and, after six years of labour and disappointment, they abandoned Bernoldswick in despair.

\* Coucher Book of Bolton, from 1291 to 1325.















Their erections had probably advanced very little beyond the humble offices constructed for their first reception by the founder; yet, after six centuries and an half, the situation of the monastery is still remembered, and in some degree visible. It stood on the margin of the brook immediately to the West of the village, where tiles, lead-pipes, &c. have been dug up within memory; and the channel for the mill-stream, on the North-East, is still very conspicuous.

It often happens that a man remains insensible to the inconveniences of his present situation till he has fallen in love with a new one: this might in part be the case with Abbot Alexander, who, journeying through Airdale, on the business of his house, discovered a delicious retreat, embosomed by woods, and inhabited by a fraternity of poor and laborious hermits. The contrast between this situation and his own bleak and barren abode instantly struck him: the possibility of talking these simple men out of the exclusive possession of the place probably occurred to him at the same instant; and he began, with much address, to enquire into their way of life, their native country, their rule, and lastly, their title to the place.

The Religious of those days practised a degree of bodily mortification, which always exposes the mind to the fumes of Fanaticism: nor have the enthusiasts of the last or present age been more given up to the direction of dreams, visions, and secret impulses, than the monks of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Accordingly, Seleth, the principal of this Brotherhood, informed Alexander, that he was a native of the South of England, but had been admonished, by a voice in his sleep, “Arise, Seleth: go into the province of York; seek for the Valley called Airedale, and the place which is called Kirkstall\* ; there shalt thou provide an habitation for me and my Son.” Enquiring from whom the voice proceeded, he was answered, “I am Mary, and my son is JESUS of Nazareth.” Seleth added, that, in obedience to this call, he left his house and friends, and, after many difficulties, arrived at this place, which, as he learned from the shepherds, was called Kirkstall: that he remained here many days alone, feeding on herbs and roots, assisted by the casual bounty of good people: but that after some time he was joined by a few brethren, who put themselves under his government; and that ever since they had subsisted by the labour of their hands, having all things in common.

During this reply, the Abbot sent his eyes around to contemplate the site and advantages of the place, the beauty of the valley, the river winding through it, the quarries of fine freestone, upon the spot, and the timber-trees in the adjoining woods. His mind was now made up on the subject of a translation. He entered into the character of the men whom he had to deal with; talked of the danger of their souls, from the want of a stricter rule; the small number of the brethren (too small to constitute a religious society), the necessity of a regular superior; and, above all, of the addition of priests to a fraternity of laymen.—Leaving these insinuations to work, as he knew they would do, on the minds of simple hermits, he proceeded to his patron, Henry de Lacy, explained to him the inconveniences of his present situation, enforced the necessity of a removal, and intreated his assistance in obtaining a grant of Kirkstall from William of Poitou, the immediate Lord of the Fee. This affair being settled, the hermits were easily disposed of, some consenting to be incorporated with the new society, and others to transfer their title, such as it was, for a sum of money.

\* The falshood of this part of the story betrays itself from the inconsistency of the Monk, who tells us, a little after, that Abbot Alexander named the place Kirkstall after he obtained possession. There was indeed no reason for the name before.

On the 14th kal. June, 1153, the convent finally abandoned Bernoldswick: the structure of a magnificent abbey was vigorously begun at Kirkstall: their patron supplied them with grain, money, and other necessities, laid the foundation of the church, which he finished at his own expence, and assisted in hastening the buildings which were necessary for immediate use. The whole was a work of thirty years, begun and ended under the superintendence of the same able and active superior, Alexander, of whose skill and taste \* almost the whole of this noble fabric remains a monument to this day. To be the author or the instrument of progressive improvement is always delightful; and if any thing could have reconciled me to the life of a Monk, it would have been the conduct of a magnificent building, with the command of a Patron's purse. The last was the case at Kirkstall; but the earlier monks often and generously submitted to great privations while they carried on expensive erections from their own resources.

This active and useful man having, in addition to his other merits, acquired the best estates belonging to his house, died; after a presidency of thirty-five years, “*verus Abbas, et re et nomine,*” as saith the Chronicle of Kirkstall †.

Alexander was succeeded by Ralph Hageth, originally a monk of Fountains, a just and holy man, and rigid observer of his rule. He set about the administration of affairs with better meaning than judgement, never reflecting, as his Chronicler sagely observes, that a small income is inadequate to great expences. The house, at his accession, was neither wealthy, nor oppressed with debts; but his inattention soon involved it in great distress.

In his time also a great calamity befel them from without; for Henry II. by the evil counsel of Roger de Mowbray, disseised the house of their best estate, the Grange of Micklethwaite. This occasioned great murmurs; and the Monks imputed to their Abbot, not only the loss of the estate, but of some sacred utensils and ornaments which he had disposed of; for, in order to conciliate the King's favour, he had presented him with a gold chalice, and a MS of the Gospels ‡.

At length the convent was broken up for a time, and the brethren dispersed in other houses of their order; partly on account of real distress, but principally for the purpose of moving the

\* It is another proof both of his taste and foresight, that he spared the fine woods which surrounded the house, and brought the timber for the buildings from a distance. *Mon. Ang.* vol. I. p. 860.

† The stile of one monk is so like that of another that I am unable to distinguish where Serlo's narrative ends, and that of his continuer begins. I have hitherto been constrained to write from the printed narrative, *Mon. Ang.* vol. I. p. 855, &c.; but from this period Dugdale and Dodsworth began to abridge that account; I shall therefore confine myself, for the future, principally to particulars which they have omitted; after premising, that I write from a copy of the Chronicle of Kirkstall, among the Townley MSS.

‡ This may be added to the instances adduced by Dr. Robertson, (*Hist. Charles V.* vol. I. Note 10,) of the extreme scarcity of MSS. in the middle ages. A copy of the Gospels here accompanied a golden chalice, as a propitiatory offering to a King. I am pleased with the dissatisfaction of the monks on this account; I hope they really prized the Gospels as gold. If it was their only copy, which is far from being improbable, their loss was indeed to be deplored.—Compare this with the following account of a contemporary fact:

“Hugo Decanus Ebor. cum omnibus fortunis suis Fontes se contulit. Dives erat in libris scripturarum sanctarum, quos multis sibi sumptibus comparaverat. Hic primus Armariolum de Fontibus suscitavit.”—A library in the twelfth century, collected at a great expence, sufficed only to furnish a little closet, or perhaps even a small chest. I am willing to hope, that as books multiplied, and wealth increased, the library of Fountains expanded in proportion. *Leland's Collect.* vol. IV. p. 105.



King to compassion. But this expedient failed of its effect. Henry's heart was obdurate, and death at length cut off from the monks all hope of recovering their grange, and from the Monarch of redeeming his soul \*.

These misfortunes at length taught the Abbot to be more attentive to his secular duties ; and the last years of his administration were frugal, and not unprosperous. Had this been otherwise, he would not have been translated to a much greater charge. After nine years he was removed to Fountains, where he died.

To him succeeded Lambert, a simple and innocent man, who had been professed forty-two years, and was one of the original convent, sent from Fountains to Bernoldswick. He never attended to temporal matters ; but, confining himself to all the rigours of the cloister, chose, according to his Historian, to sit, with Mary, at the feet of his Lord, that he might hear his word. But when a man has undertaken a charge which demands attention and activity, indolent meditation and incessant study become breaches of duty. It had been well if Abbot Lambert had, like Martha, been careful, and troubled about many things which concerned him ; for while he was dreaming in his cloister, Enmity and Self-interest were awake without, and the Grange of Cliviger was lost. He died in the third year of his presidency.

Next followed Turgesius, a true Ascetic, of whom his historian, a contemporary and companion, gives the following account : " He was a severe chastiser of his own body, and of the motions of the flesh ; ever clad in hair-cloth, and frequently repeating to himself, ' They who are clad in soft raiment are in king's houses.' His cloathing was alike at all seasons, consisting of nothing more than a tunic and a cowl. His body was so habituated to this discipline, that he appeared equally insensible to the heat of the dog-days and the cold of January. In the severest weather he endured the night-watches without shoes, and when his well-clad brethren were almost stiff with frost, he gave himself up to the praises of God, and repelled the cold without by the heat of devotion within. Yet no one was more affable than Turgesius. His abstinence was extreme. He never tasted wine, excepting where no other beverage could be obtained †. To say that he never touched flesh-meat would be superfluous. Fish he permitted to be set before him, for the entertainment of his guests, but he himself beheld it only. His compunction knew no bounds. In common conversation he scarcely refrained from weeping. At the altar he never celebrated without such a profusion of tears that his eyes might be said rather to rain than to weep ‡, insomuch that scarcely any other person could use the sacerdotal vestments after him." Having governed nine years Turgesius returned to Fountains.

The monks were by this time convinced that they wanted a man of business at their head, and therefore sought out a stranger, Helias monk of Rock, who was well acquainted with common affairs, and soon reduced the concerns of the house into better order. Of his death or translation there is no account.

\* This hard sentence the Chronicler could endure to pronounce on one of the best and greatest of our English monarchs. But he wrote with the irritation of a sufferer.

† A difficulty which he would not often encounter, unless he travelled to Ravenna.

‡ We may admire, as the Satyrst did concerning Heraclitus, " Unde ille oculis suffecerit humor ;" but constitutional differences in the power and in the manner of expressing our religious feelings are very great. Turgesius had the wish of Jeremiah : " Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears !" Jer. ix. 1.

Next follows a rapid succession of Abbots, concerning whom, with the exception of Grimston and Birdsall, little is known beside their names and the time of their creations and deaths.

6. Ralph de Newcastle, who died a° . . . Hen. III. on the 8th of the ides of April.
7. Walter, ob. a° . . . Hen. III. 2do id. Oct.
8. Maurice, elected in 1222, ob. 1249, 7 cal. Apr.
9. Adam, elected fer. 5ta post quindenae Paschæ eo anno.
10. Hugh de Mikelay, elected 17 cal. Apr. 1259. ob. cal. Jun. 1262.
11. Simon, el. 15 cal. Jun. eo. an. ob. 13 cal. Mart. 1269.
12. Wm. de Ledis, el. 2do non. Mar. die Jov. eo an.; governed till the Ass. of the B. V. 1275.
13. Gilbert de Cotes, el. in crast. oct. Ass. B. V. M. eo an.; governed 3 years, 1 month, 4 days, when he resigned, or was deposed; but was re-elected 2d id. Dec. the same year, and governed to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 1280.
14. Henry Carr, el. in vig. S. Andr. ap. eo an.
15. Hugh de Grimstone, el. in die St. Lamberti, 1284; ob. cal. Maii, 1304.
16. John Birdsall.

Under these two last abbots an interesting transaction took place; which will enable me to lay before the Reader some specimens of the epistolary style in use among the Religious at the close of the thirteenth century; as well as some instances of the difficulty of communication at that time between neighbouring countries.

Ever since the time of abbot Simon the house had been gradually sinking under a load of debt. Their affairs were now come to a crisis, and they seem to have been in a state of absolute insolvency. Their revenues were exhausted by usurious payments, and their live stock had been nearly consumed for present support. Their creditors grew clamorous, and they were compelled to have recourse to Edward I. for his interposition to procure a suspension of payment. In the MS. from which I write are long details of their transactions with the King, the Barons of the Exchequer, &c. relating to this affair; but the numerals are so obscure, and where legible so incorrectly copied, that I am utterly unable to represent, or even to understand, their pleas, or the principles on which they proceeded. Suffice it however to say, that Henry de Lacy, their Patron, agreed to take their estates in Blackburnshire, together with some other lands, at ten years purchase; in which I am not sure whether he took any advantage of their necessity, or lands at that time really bore no higher value. This, however, will render intelligible the following letters. I do not often task myself with the drudgery of translating monkish Latin, but in this instance I am anxious that the English Reader may have it in his power to judge for himself whether these men have always had justice done them, and whether these original documents do not infer more piety and more intelligence in the religious houses than he had been taught to expect.—The first of these curious remains is evidently the composition of a man of business; the second, of a saint.

“ Brother



“ Brother Hugh, called abbot of Kirkstall, to his beloved in Christ the convent of the same house, health and blessing in the bond of peace.

“ Our distresses at the last general chapter with respect to Simon being ended; on the morrow of St. Lambert we set out for Gascony, on an uncertain errand, and with a bitter and heavy heart, as our beloved brother and son John de Bridesall will inform you. But after many hindrances and with great difficulty, both from the unexpected length of the journey and the extreme poverty of Burgundy, which we traversed through thickets rather than along highways\*, we met with the king in the remotest part of Gascony†: On the way we were afflicted with a quartan fever, which reduced us so low that we despaired of life; but, blessed be the heavenly Physician! nothing more than a trifling remnant of the complaint now hangs about us.

“ Here we found our patron the earl of Lincoln, with other great men of the court, attending upon the king; and to him we explained fully and to the best of our ability the distresses of the house. He was touched with pity at the representation, and promised us all the information and assistance in his power. — — — — —

Here follow several details; which are scarcely intelligible, for the reason assigned above. — — — — —

“ And that the treasurer and barons of the exchequer aforesaid may faithfully execute these writs, we have letters of recommendation addressed to them from all the earls, bishops, barons, and other counsellors of the king attending upon him at this place. But because the king was not inclined to interfere with the debt due to the cardinal or to Tockes the Jew, or with the wool, although we had many intercessors with him; yet, by the grace of God obtained through the mediation of your prayers, and by the mediocrity of our own understanding, reflecting that, if either of these debts remained undischarged, it would be productive of great inconvenience to the house, we hit at length upon a remedy which is likely to be effectual.

“ For, having shewn to the earl and his council an extent of our lands in Blackburnshire besides Extwysell, and another of our lands in Roundhay, Schadwell, and Secroft, it appeared that the above-mentioned lands and tenements with the addition of £ 4, which for several years last past we have received out of the exchequer of Pontefract, deducting every thing which in reason ought to be deducted, would amount to £ 41. 7 s. 9 d. yearly. Now this revenue might be sold for £ 413. 7 s. 6 d. What need of more words? Let there be no buying or sale of these premises, but a dextrous exchange. So that, instead of this £ 41. 7 s. 9 d. deducting uncertain and untried improvements, the possibility of which we are not convinced of, we shall receive yearly out of the exchequer at Pontefract 24 marks for ever, with this excellent condition annexed, that the said earl, in order to discharge the debt due to the Cardinal and the Jew, engages for the payment of 350 marks, under the penalty of repairing whatever damage may accrue to us by any irregularity in the payment.

\* Such was the state of this fine province in the end of the 13th century—overrun with woods, and destitute of high roads!

† Edward was at St. Sever.

“ But what it was that touched the abbot of Fountains with compassion, by what reasons he was overcome, and how induced to give up a great deal for a little, it would not be prudent to trust to paper.

“ And, that we might not be deceived in any of the premises, we have been careful to enroll in chancery the obligations we have received for payment of the above sums and the contract in like manner. Both these moreover are ratified by the King’s confirmation, which is in our hands.

“ And now, brethren, from what has gone before, ye may in some measure understand what trouble we have undergone.—If, therefore, we have done well, think of a recompence; if otherwise, or we have been lukewarm in your concern, spare our infirmity.

“ But we require you that ye labour day and night, to the utmost of your ability, that every thing belonging to you (excepting the crops upon the ground, which cannot be removed without being destroyed), may be entirely taken away before the Earl’s messenger, whom we purposely detain here with his horse and groom, shall arrive to take livery and seisin of the lands.

“ And whatever is incapable of being removed, abandon peaceably, because the said Earl, by his letters, directed to Sir R. de Salem, which he will receive by the bearer of these, hath required him to purchase, at a fair price, whatever you are inclined to sell within his bailiwick, and to afford you every other accommodation consistent with the livery of the lands.—A similar commission is addressed to the steward of Cliderhow, for the lands in *his* bailiwick, by the bearer hereof.

“ It will not be prudent to shew these letters to any one; but, until you have all safe, keep your own counsel secret from every one out of the bosom of the chapter.

“ And because we desire to be informed of what has happened since our departure, before we make any new contract, which might possibly interfere with your present circumstances, we require you, on sight and reading hereof, to inform us of your situation by the swiftest messenger you have.

“ Send some money too, by the same hand, however you come by it, even though it be taken from the sacred oblations, that we may at least be able to purchase necessities while we are labouring in your vineyard. In this we earnestly intreat you not to fail; for in truth we never were so destitute before.

“ Farewell, my beloved !—Peace be with you. Amen.”

“ *From Castle Reginald, on the morrow  
of St. Martin, A. D. 1287.*”

“ To his Reverend Brethren the Prior and Convent of the Monastery of Kirkstall, John, styled Abbot of the same, wishes health and grace, and that they may labour more earnestly after the things which concern Religion, Peace, and Charity.

“ Beloved, we have written this letter in haste from Canterbury, knowing that an account of the success of our journey will be pleasing to you.

“ In the first place, our dear brother, who was present, will inform you, that on the morrow of St. Laurence we were met by letters from the King, in a very threatening style; that we  
were



were apprized of robbers who laid wait for us in the woods, under a rock ; and that we were bound, under the penalty of forfeiting all our goods, to abide the King's pleasure. However, having been at length dismissed from his presence with honour, we proceeded on our way, and, notwithstanding the delay in London, arrived at Canterbury on Monday evening, ourselves, our servants, and horses, being all well. We are not without hope, therefore, that our feeble beginnings will be followed by better fortune. On Wednesday morning, the wind blowing fair, we put the horses on board a ship — — — — —

“ For the time to come we commend you, dear Brethren, to God, and our bodily safety to your prayers. But especially pray for the salvation of our soul ; for we are not greatly solicitous if this earthly part of us be delivered into the hand of the wicked one, so that the spirit be saved in the day of the Lord, which we hope for, through the assistance of your intercessions : yet we should wish, if it be the will of God, to be committed to the earth by your hands, wherever you shall dispose.

“ But know assuredly, that, if we return, whosoever shall have been most humble in conversation, and active in business, during our absence, shall receive an ample measure of grace and recompence from God, and shall every hour be more affectionately regarded by us.

“ We entreat and enjoin brother R. Eckisley to prepare himself for the duty of preaching on the Nativity of our Lord, unless we return in the mean time, that so great a festival may not pass without a sermon, a thing which hath never yet happened, nor, by the grace of God, ever shall do.

“ We wrote unto certain persons, ‘ abstain from every appearance of evil, and avoid it beforehand, whatever is or can be pretended in its behalf.’

“ God shall give you the knowledge of these things.

“ We adjure you, Brethren, by the bowels of mercy in Jesus Christ, that, if ye hear of our departure, ye will pray for us faithfully, remembering the labours and distresses which we endured in the beginning of our creation, and of which ye are now reaping the fruits in peace.

“ Ye know, dearly beloved, that worldly occupations, such as we have long been entangled in for your sakes, are not without danger to the soul. But we derive great hopes from your compassion, seeing that we aim at no earthly advantage, nor consume the revenues of the monastery without cause.

“ Salute our dear friends : — — — — —

“ and especially our dearest companion \*, to whom we would have some one interpret this letter. When he hears it, he will scarcely be able to refrain from tears, which he shed abundantly at our parting.

“ We commend our poor mother to your compassion.—Salute one another with an holy kiss.

“ The salutation of me, John, your minister, such as I am, who am studying to do every thing in my power for your advantage and honour.

“ We commend you again and again to God and the B. V.

*Written at Canterbury, with many tears.”*

\* Some illiterate but affectionate friend, whom he does not name.

With this transaction the MS Chronicle of Kirkstall ends; and nothing more is known of this history than the names of the Abbots henceforward to the dissolution of the house.—Abbot John de Birdsall, the pious and amiable writer of the above epistle, appears to have survived to the year 1313, when,

17. Walter was elected.
18. William, el. in 1341. confirmed . . . .
19. Roger de Ledes, el. Dec. 15, 1349.
20. John Thornberg occurs in 1378 \*.
21. John de Bardsey occurs in 1396 and 1399.
22. William Grayson, cessit.
23. Thomas Wimmersley, confirmed Apr. 6, 1468. mort.
24. Robert Kelingbec, conf. 21 Aug. 1499.
25. William Stockdale, conf. Dec. 10. 1501.
26. William Marshall, conf. 5 Dec. 1509.
27. John Ripley, al. Browne, the last Abbot, conf. Jul. 21, 1528.  
who surrendered the house Nov. 22, 1540.

An imperfect catalogue of the Abbots of Kirkstall, consisting only of fourteen, was first given by Thoresby.

This was afterwards enlarged, by Browne Willis (Mitred Ab. vol. II. p. 276.) to 22; and by Dr. Burton, from the Archiepiscopal Registers at York, to 26. I have added John Thornberg from a charter of Archbishop Alexander Nevile, at Skipton Castle, though it is not impossible that he may be the same person with John de Bardsey, as the monks often bore both a local and family name. The probabilities on each side are nearly equal; inasmuch from the election of Roger de Ledes to the first mention of Bardsey, is an interval of 47 years, which may, without any violation of the common chances of life, be divided either into one or two entire reigns, and an indefinite portion of another.

Among the monastic remains of the North of England this Abbey may claim the second place, whether it be considered as a feature in a landscape, or as a specimen of architecture. In the former view it must perhaps yield the palm to Bolton; in the latter, indisputably to Fountains.

The lead and timber only were removed at the dissolution; and nearly the whole building yet remains, with few additions to the structure of abbot Alexander; and fewer losses by removal or decay.

The whole exhibits that struggle between the Norman and early Gothic styles which took place in the reign of Stephen. The windows are single-rounded headed lights; the doors of the same shape, adorned with zigzag or rectangular mouldings; the columns of the church massy, but clustered, with pointed arches and with Saxon capitals, each varying in pattern from the rest. The cloister quadrangle with the various apartments surrounding it, is nearly entire. The original refectory (for there is another of much later date) has been a magnificent vaulted room, supported on two fine cylindrical columns, each of a single stone. The chapter-house is partly of the original structure, and partly an enlargement, little prior to the dissolution:

The



The tower, according to the practice of the twelfth century, was carried at first little higher than the roof: but a lofty and graceful addition made to it, apparently about the time of Henry VII. so loaded the columns on which it stood that, about twenty years ago, the N. W. pillar suddenly gave way, and drew after it an enormous ruin of two sides of the whole tower; which has, perhaps, contributed to the picturesque effect of the whole. The Cloister-court was the monks' cemetery, and about three years ago the gravestone of one of the last of the society was found in fragments, though nothing more of the inscription was legible than:

*m'nachus hujus domus, A. D. MDXX—*

At the same time the remains of a coffin, consisting of plates of beaten iron, were discovered.

The morning sun, thrown full upon the Eastern front, is here finely contrasted by the impenetrable gloom of the vaulted apartments within, and the fortunate neglect of two centuries and an half has spread over the walls a mantling of the most luxuriant ivy; while the aged wychelms, whose roots twine about the foundations, rear their heads among the pinnacles, and produce a disposition of light and shade which have long rendered Kirkstall a favourite subject for the pencil and the graver\*.

Though this abbey is at least six miles from the extremity of Craven, its own merit and near connexion with Bernoldswick will, it is hoped, apologize for so long a digression.

After the translation it was probably not many years before the parish church was rebuilt, though at the distance of a mile and a half from the former. This change of situation was probably intended for the convenience of Marton, which did not long want it. The present church stands upon the brink of a deep glen, whence it has obtained the name of Gill Church. The choir, from its long lancet windows, three of which occupy their original position in the East end, together with its slender buttresses, which run out beneath the square, seems to be the identical building by which the monks replaced their own work of havock about the reign of Henry II. But it has been raised, and the stalls within repaired, at a much later period. On the N. E. end of the stalls are carved the arms of Kirkstall; viz. three swords in fess. The steeple, which is strong and handsome, and, from its elevated situation, a good object on every side, has the following date, CCCCXXIIII. intended for 1524; and the only instance I ever observed in which the millenary numeral is omitted; but the omission was designed, for the stone is evidently entire.

No Vicarage was ever endowed in this church. The great tithes belong to Lord Petre, who exercises a subordinate ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the probate of wills, and granting letters of administration, &c.; and nominates a curate. The church retains the original dedication of Barnoldswick to St. Mary, and its certified value is £ 5. 8s. 4d.; but the actual endowment consists in an ancient pension of fourteen nobles, paid out of the great and small tithes; a tene-ment, valued at £ 12; the rent of the churchyard, or 5s; £ 3. for preaching two sermons; and one augmentation at least from Queen Anne's Bounty. In the register of Abp. Zouch I meet with the following dismission, which will prove how early the church had acquired the name of Gill Church:

“ Will'mus, &c. Abb. et Conv. Mon. de Kirkstall, Ecclesiam sive Capellam de Gillkirke in  
“ usus proprios optinentibus, sal'm.

\* Passing by a herd of ordinary tourists and describers, see a charming account of this ruin by Mr. Gray, Letters, ed. 4to. p. 379.

“ Cum nos nuper in visitatione nostrâ quam exercuimus in Decanatu de Craven vos super re-  
 “ tentione illius Eccl. sive capellæ et super pceptione decimar. et oblaconum ac collaçon sacra-  
 “ mentorum et sacramentalium in eadem fecerimus coram nobis evocari; visisq. et exam. omnibus  
 “ munimentis et evidentiis, &c. volentes super pmissis gratiam facere specialem ab ulteriori  
 “ impetitione officii nri in hac parte pro toto tempore nro vos dimittimus. Dat. III die Aprilis,  
 “ A. D. MCCCXXXV.”

In a ditch, near this church, were found, some years ago, an old English tankard of wood, with a broad rim of copper, gilt and richly chased—together with a small jar of bell-metal, which, had it been found alone or in other company, I should have thought Roman; but they were probably thrown here in some of the plundering excursions of the Scots.

The present parish and manor of Bernoldswick are co-extensive; but within these bounds are contained the hamlets of Salterforth, Brokden, and Barnoldswick Coates. Elwinthorp, mentioned by Serlo the monk, is lost; and Salterforth has arisen since.

The freeholders are joint-lords; but elect three of their own number to exercise their rights.

I have never been able to discover who was the first grantee of this manor after the Dissolution of monasteries. The first family who *appear* to be possessed of it after that event are the Banisters; for in the 23d Elizabeth a pardon is granted to John Hammerton and Nicholas Middleton, for that they had purchased, without licence, of John Banester, a capital messuage, parcel of the manor of Bernoldswick, in Craven, which is held *in capite* \*.

Barnoldswick Cotes belonged to Sallay Abbey, and was granted, with the other estates of that house, to Arthur Darcy, by two charters, in the 35th and 37th Henry VIII.† It appears, however, to have been alienated to the Banesters, whom I find in possession of this estate from 4th to 30th Elizabeth, when it was found, by inquisition, that Ralph Banester ‡ held ten messuages, ten tofts, ten gardens, 200 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, and 200 of pasture, in Bernoldswick Coates, of the Queen, *in cap.* by the 40th part of a knight's fee.

The next owners of the estate, and probably by purchase from the Banesters, were the Drakes, of whom Thomas Drake, second son of John, of the parish of Halifax, was rector of Thornton, and had issue William Drake, Esq. justice of the peace in 1667. He had a son and grandson William, successively possessed of the estate, the latter of whom died in the year 1758. The present owner is William Bagshaw, Esq. There is a large hall-house, now much neglected, which, from the style of it, appears to have been built by the Drakes about the middle of the last century §.

\* Tower Rec. eo an.

† Mr. Curren's Collections.

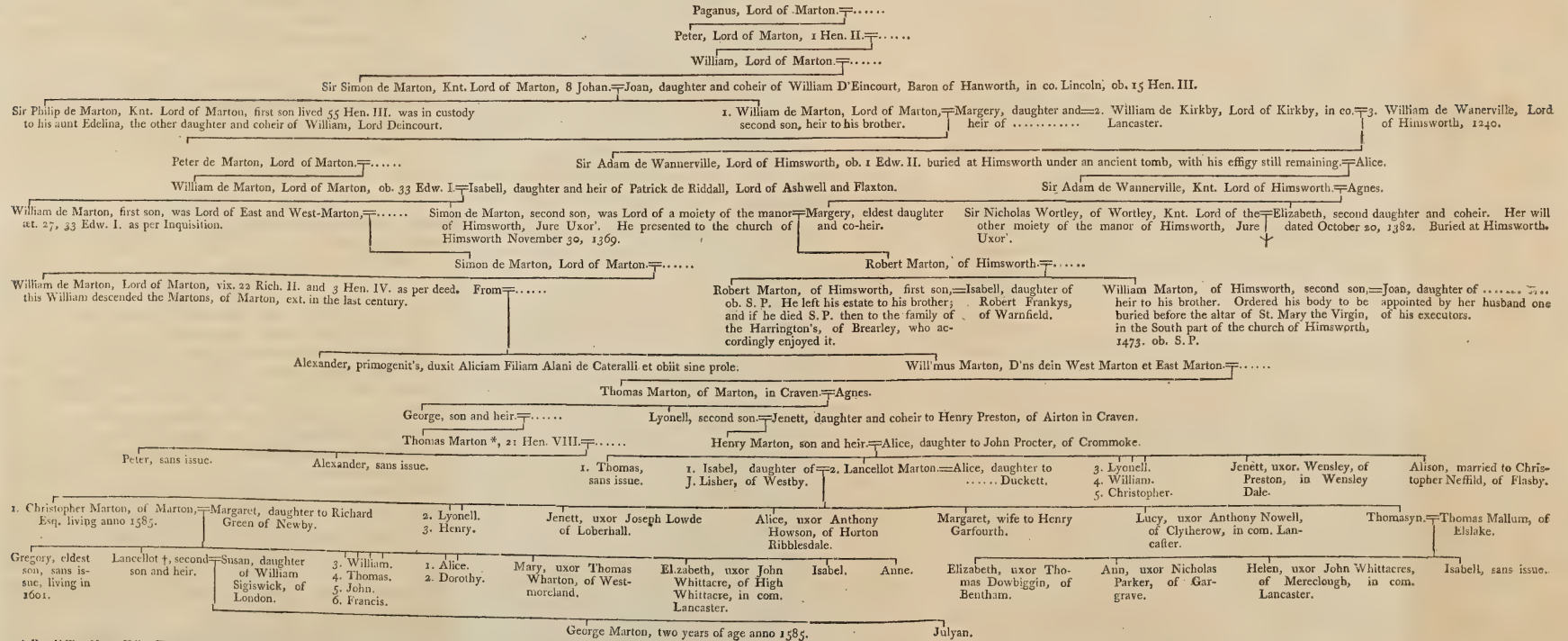
‡ Ib.

§ For the old dispute, relating to Bernoldswick, whether it was or was not within the chace of Blackburnshire; see Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 858, Stevens, vol. II. p. 246, and many accurate references to the Tower Records in Tanner's Not. Mon. edit. Nasmith. The reader will remember that it is my rule to repeat as little as possible from printed books.





PEDIGREE of the MARTONS, of MARTON, in CRAVEN, corrected from Mr. DODSWORTH's MSS. and several Visitations.



\* He sold West Marton Hall to Thomas Heber of Eldack, circ. 1555.

† Repurchased the manor of Marton from George Earl of Cumberland, and afterwards sold that and East Marton Hall to the Hebers. These parties also sold considerable estates in both Martons to the Gladstones which have descended from them through the Harleys to the family of Roundell.



## R I B B L E S D A L E.

## S K I P T O N F E E.

## P A R I S H O F M A R T O N \*.

THIS parish has been already proved to have belonged to the primitive parish of Bernoldswick, though it was one of the members of the Skipton Fee, which had originally formed a part of the possessions of Roger of Poitou. It is surveyed in Domesday as follows :

III In Martun . Archil 7 Orm 7 Ernebrand . vi . car<sup>1</sup> ad gld.  
III In Vcnetorp . Vctred 7 Archil . ii car<sup>1</sup> ad gld.

The whole parish, which consists of less than 1600 acres, is now considered as only one manor. At an early period after the Conquest, Marton gave name to a race of mesne Lords, who flourished here, though under great changes of fortune, till the beginning of James the First's time.

Upon the ruins of the Martons arose the family of Heber, or more properly, as it is vulgarly pronounced, Hayber; so called, undoubtedly, from a place in the neighbourhood named Hayber, or Hayberg: qu. the Hill surrounded by an Haia, *i. e.* a Foss and Paling, such as bounded the ancient forests.

The residence of the first Lords, the Martons, was undoubtedly at East Marton, where a moat near the church-yard marks the site of the ancient manor-house. I cannot ascertain the year † when they alienated the manor. In the 4th year of Henry V. it was still in their possession; but, at no long period after, it was granted by Thomas Marton to Roger Clifford, knight; and, in the two successive grants of the castle and honour of Skipton, after the attainder of John lord Clifford, first to Sir William Stanley, and afterwards to Richard duke of Gloucester, the manor of Marton alone is mentioned as an appendage of the honour; I suppose, because it was a recent acquirement, and an apprehension might be entertained by the lawyers that it would not pass under the general terms which conveyed the ancient dependences of the barony as granted to Robert de Clifford.—When the attainder of the Cliffords was reversed, 1 Henry VII. Marton was restored with their other possessions, and continued in the family till it was once more granted to Christopher Marton ‡, by George earl of Cumberland, in the year

\* I suppose this parish to be so called, qu. Meertown, as it is probable that the low grounds have originally been covered with water. An opinion which is confirmed by the following extract from Dodsworth's MSS. V. .146. " Petrus fil. W. de Marton d. &c. : Priori & Can. de Boulton totum magnum stagnum subtus Gardinum meum, cum totâ piscariâ." This was probably in the Reign of Henry II. In the little brooks which now drain these flats is still found the Cancer Astacus, or Crayfish, formerly much more common in Craven.

† The reason is, that my copy of this charter bears date 1473, which is impossible, as it was held by the duke of Gloucester under the attainder of the Cliffords. It may have been 1443 or 1453.

‡ It seems to have been given in exchange for the manor of Eshton; for in the same year Christopher Marton and Lancelot his son convey to George earl of Cumberland the manor of Essheton, cum membris. This sheet having been canceled on account of later information, the above passage may be added to my account of Eshton.

1581; and in 1601, by Lancelot his son, to Thomas Heber, Esq. ancestor of Richard Heber, Esq. the present lord.

In these alienations the advowson of the church passed with the manor.

The last remains of the *estate* of the Martons accompanied this disposal of the manor. They held originally the whole of Marton East and West \*; but Thomas Heber †, of Elslack, made the first purchase of lands in East and West Marton, the latter of which has since been the residence of his family for many generations. He made also a purchase of lands in this parish from John Lambert, Esq. of Calton, in 1541 ‡; and died very wealthy, in 1548.

The following particulars relating to this parish are so strongly illustrative of ancient manners that I make no apology for inserting them at length.

They are extracted from a vast collection of original papers at Bolton Abbey, relating to the estates of the Cliffords, in the time of the second and third earls, and consisting principally of memorials, petitions, and answers, with respect to enclosures, renewals of leases, &c.—The stile is not a little curious. The business of the estates was not then transacted by agents, but according to the state maintained in the establishments of the ancient Nobility—by a council. If a tenant applies for the renewal of a lease, his application runs thus: “To the Right Honourable George, &c. and his worshipful counsel A. B.—Your poor Orator humbly sheweth.” If another has to represent that he has been wrongfully dispossessed of his tenement: “In most humble manner compleaning A. B. sheweth unto your Honours, &c.—your simple Oratrix, &c.”

“A Note of Remembrance to the Right Honourable the Countesse of Cumberland.

“Maye yt please y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> conc<sup>n</sup>inge the common of pasture of M<sup>t</sup>on Moore in my layte Lord’s lyfe tyme, whose soule God pardon! His L<sup>p</sup>’s tenants of M<sup>t</sup>on, by supplication, requested his Honour that they might tayke up a peice of the sayde moore of M<sup>t</sup>on to sowe, or ellse they were utt<sup>l</sup>ye undone for corne. His L<sup>p</sup> didde answere them that they sholde have yt, so that the man<sup>r</sup> place sholde have the quantitie of ground of the sayde moore to sowe for his money as ther had for theirs; yf not, they shoold have none, for they were ever foolysh and unwyse men, and dyd take evyll counsell to begger and undo themselves, and to loose my inheritaunce.

“It’m, when my Lorde and Mr. Clifford of Aspytyne was at M<sup>t</sup>on haukyng, my L<sup>d</sup>’s tenants humblie beseechyng my Lorde to be good Lorde unto them for God’s sayke, or else they were utterlye undone for corne, my L<sup>d</sup> answeyrd them and sayde, y<sup>e</sup> he was over good unto them, and y<sup>e</sup> they were to evell to be anye mann’s tenants, and y<sup>e</sup> he wolde not be good unto them, for they colde not be content w<sup>th</sup> his honorable answere, and be good unto themselves. Then Mr. Clifford desired my L. to be good Lorde unto them—then my L. commanded me to appoint four menn to go to Skipton-castle, and to knowe his pleasure—then in your Ladyeship’s chambre at Skipton-castle I brought before my L. A. B. C, &c. and ther my L. commanded them to tayke a good piece of ground w<sup>ch</sup> would serve us alle.—

\* Excepting Uenethorp, or Ungthorp, now Ingthorp, which was a Grange of Bolton Priory, and having been granted to the first Earl of Cumberland, in 1542, was sold, by his grandson, to the Baldwyns, in which family it still continues.

† MS. in Off. Arm.

‡ At that time, when almost every thing lay in common, there was a common wood here called Marton Great Wood, in which the freeholders had the right of housebote and haybote. The great wood, the great pool, the moated manor-house, the open field, the sheepwalk! What a different picture from the present!



But they said, Mr. Hab'r had undone them at al tymes, and wold let them tayke up none at  
 " all—then my L. commanded them to let Mr. Hab'r and hym alone—then on the morrowe  
 " aft'r Mr. Hab'r dyd go to my L. and saye he was content; and he sayd he wold gyve my L.  
 " an hundreth £. for a division; but he disayved his L'p, wherewith my L. was not contentyd  
 " and seid he was a deceytful mann, and was against his honor and his inheritaunce.—Then yt  
 " plessed God to tayke my L. unto his mercie before anye order taken."

After this interview and failure on the tenants' part in fulfilling the Earl's order, they were reduced to the following supplication and confession, of which I have only a fragment:

" To the Right Hon. Henrye therle of Cumberlande, lamentable shewynge and com-  
 " playnyng y'r L'p's daylie orators.

" That wee y'r sayde tenants were ever so obstinate and untoward amonges o'rselves, and  
 " havynge so small regard to y'r good and honorable answe're and o'r own profitt, that our  
 " foolishe mindes colde not bee therewith satisfied and contented, tyll nowe that we feel such  
 " payne and impovrishment that nede nowe enforceth us to mayke this pituouse complaynt unto  
 " y'r Honor, &c."

This was sufficiently humiliating, but the next representation is truly pitiable:

" RYCHT NOBLE EARLE,

" We your poore suppliants and daylye orators th inhabitants of bothe Martons, infallible  
 " sheweth, and suppliantlie complanthe, unto y'r greatest and most noble Honor, the lamentable  
 " ruine and decaye of ourselves and others, for wante of corne, and other good order which  
 " hathe bene heretofore amongst us, as well as in plowing and sowing, as pasturing, namely,  
 " of p'ce of grounde linge above the towne, one p't of the same beinge called Thrambale,  
 " whiche most profitable was kepte for the pasturing and grassinge of oxen and kye comminge  
 " to our doores; and another p'cel, called Tranawe, was orderly used for the grassynge of sheepe;  
 " the other p'cel, called the Scarfeelde, beinge most profitable for gettinge of corne, was used  
 " in plowing and sowing, to our great comforte and com'oditie.—Yet, through Mr. Redmayne  
 " tenant of the manor-house of the one syde, and Mr. Hayber of the other, so manye strange  
 " cattle were into the same grounde taken, yea that they were almost infinite, w'h thinge, as  
 " God knoweth, was almoste to the utter undowing of us youre poore suppliants and orators;  
 " which, if it be not by y'r most noble Honor and gracious good wille now amended, even  
 " as it hath been heartofore, so shall it now be, yea that we shall not be able to serve our  
 " Prince, nor yet your most honorable person, as our dutie requireth; for by this means your  
 " poore orators losst our cattell, being so starved in the Somer that they wholly died in Winter.  
 " Whearfore, most noble Earle, we entreat your most noble Honor, that, for the Lord Jesus  
 " Christ his sake, it would please your noble Honor, through your most gracious good will, to  
 " find a remedy, &c."

Such were the outcries of these poor men, suffering under the inconvenience of unenclosed and unstinted pastures, the profits of which were nearly swallowed up by a principal freeholder and an overgrown tenant.

The following is in a very different strain.

“ To my servant L. P. Keper of my Courte of my manor at Marton, geve this.

“ WELBELOVED,

“ I comend me unto yow : and wher I perceyve that Heyber and oth’r my Freholders in  
 “ my manor of Marton pretendithe to have comon within my grounde called Marton Moore,  
 “ in such man’r as they wolde at lengthe dishenherth me therof, and in the mean time do me  
 “ open and playne injurie, and speciallie for that the sayde freeholders have disturbed my ser-  
 “ vant Robart Redman, tenant of the capitall mansion ther, and impoundyd his cattel, and  
 “ abused my courte ther, in amercing the same Robart, contrarye to all equitie and justice—  
 “ my will and pleasure is, that ye comaunde the saide Heyber, and all others within y<sup>e</sup> sayde  
 “ towne, to permitt the sayde Robart, &c. &c. and if any will go aboute to interruppe hym—  
 “ that then al my tenants in the sayde towne to ayd the sayd Robert therin, or else forfeit  
 “ ther fermholds ; and that you take order herein, that my will and comaundment be fully ex-  
 “ ecuted.—Certifying me agayne what they be that will resiste the premisses, to thentent that  
 “ I may handle them accordinge to ther disserts.

“ At my Castell of Burghame, this IIII of Octobre, 1557.

“ And under my signet,

“ H. CUMBRELAND.”

These are two excellent specimens of the abject and the lordly style. But there is something in both from which a generous mind revolts. The levelling genius of the present day is sufficiently detestable ; yet, surely, no advocate of Aristocracy, unless he have lost all remains both of humanity and good sense, would wish to eradicate one evil by the restoration of its opposite ; and cure, if it were practicable, the insolence of the commercial spirit by putting it once more in the power of an overgrown nobility to starve whole parishes with a word.

It may not be unseasonable in this place to enquire into the particular causes of that influence which, independently on the general submission of the times to titles and station, the great nobility of the sixteenth century continued to possess over their vassals. Much attention to the policy of the Cliffords in the management of their estates enables me to pronounce that the first and principal of these causes was low rents and short leases. Their pecuniary receipts were trifling. They did not require in specie more than an eighth part even of what was then the value of their farms ; the remainder they were contented to forego—partly for personal service, and partly for that servile homage which a mixed sense of obligation and dependence will always produce.

Besides, a farmhold was then an estate in a family. If the tenants were dutiful and submissive, their leases were renewed of course ; if otherwise, they were turned out, not, as at present, to a lucrative trade, or a tenement equally profitable on some neighbouring estate, but to the certain prospect of poverty and utter destitution. The tenantry of the present day neither enjoy the same advantages by retaining, nor suffer the same distress from quitting their tenements. A landlord, though the word has something of a feudal sound, is now considered merely “ as a Dealer in Land \* ;” and the occupier at rack-rent, when he has made his half-yearly payment, thinks himself as good as the owner.

\* See some admirable remarks on this subject in Dr. Johnson’s Tour to the Hebrides.













..... Hebere .....  
Jennet = Thomas Hebere, Gent. so called in Dodsworth as witness to a deed in 1461. Living 1463.  
Thomas Heiber, first of Keythley, then of Elslack, lastly of West Marton, in Craven, buried at Marton, June 15, 1548  
Oswald Heebere, of Mylnsthorpe, in the parish of Sandale; slain at the battle of Wakefield on the part of the Duke of York. s.p.  
Elizabeth, daughter of . . . . . buried at Marton, November 5, 1544.

Budget, married at Marton=Paule Bannister, of..... Oct. 19, 1575.	Mary, buried at Marton June 24, 1548.	2. Marmaduke, baptized at Marton January 1, 1549.	1. Thomas Heber, of Marton, died in his..... father's life-time.
Eleanor, daughter of r. Thomas Hayber, Esq. bptized at Marton= Thomas Ferrand, of Carlton, first wife. June 8, 1606; removed from Stainton to Marton, was a justice of peace, and treasurer for lame soldiers, 3 John L. and buried at Marton 7 Feb. 1633. He entered his pedigree at the Visitation in 1612.	Mary, daughter of ..... Wycliffe, of Wykeffice, second wife. She was living September 8, 43 Eliz., and then the wife of Thomas Hiler, Esq., and was buried at Marton August 2, 1623.	2. William, baptized at Thornton Jan. 16, 1568. Died young.	3. William, baptized at Marton, Jan. 6, 1569; buried there June 16, 1575.
		4. Francis, baptiz- ed at Marton June 1, 1570.	5. Reginald Heber, of = Jane, daughter of ..... Helling Hill, in the parish of Ulkby, and county of York. Ob. 1633, aged 73.
			6. Henry, baptiz- ed at Marton Oct. 2, 1575, living Feb. 2, 1606.
			7. William, baptiz- ed at Marton July 22, 1576.
			8. John. Ann, bap- Josias Lambert, of Cal- tized at Craven, Esq. ton, in Craven, Esq. June 22, by his third wife), of the famo- 1574. John Lambert, Gen- eral.

1. Thomas H-ber, of Stanton and Marton, Esq. aged 44. = Bridget, daughter of Joseph Pennington, of Mon-caster, in co. Cumberland, Esq. Buried at Mar-ton Sept. 4, 1662.  
Aug. 17, 1665. Entered his pedigree at the Visitation, co. York 1665.

2. Richard, baptized at Marton May 26, 1624. = Mary, daughter of Christopher Grandorge, married there in 1653, and buried there Rector of Marton, buried at Marton Nov. 27, 1674.  
April 10, 1674.

3. Reginald, baptized at Marton, May 13, 1625.

1. Reginald, buried at Marton, 1710, buried there  
2. William, baptized at Marton April 12, 1710, buried there  
3. Rebecca, married at Marton, Jan. 31, 1710.  
4. Ann, baptized at Marton Sept. 6, 1704, and buried there March 24,  
5. Elizabeth.  
6. Eleanor, baptized at Marton Aug. 6,  
7. Lucinda, baptized at Marton Feb. 10,  
8. Sir Henry Vernon, of Hodnet, co. Salop, = Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Whyte, of the Fryars in Anglesey, Esq. ob. 1676.

Dorothy, daughter of Roger Nowell, of Read, Esq.	5. John, baptized at Marton Nov. 22, 1703, was rector of Marton, and vicar of Ribbleshead, in co. Lancaster, died at Marton June 27, 1775, and was buried there.	2. Reginald, baptized at Marton April 12, 1698, died Bradford, and buried at Bradford Feb. 10, 1710.	4. Arthur, baptized at Marton Aug. 11, 1702, died young.	8. Edward, baptized at Marton, Oct. 19, 1712, was a proctor at York, and married at St. Peter's in York June 16, 1747.	Margaret, daughter and heir of William Cuthbert of Thornton, in the Beans, co. York, sometime fellow of Sidney Sussex College in Cambridge, and afterwards rector of South Kilving-	3. William, educated for the profession of the law, died unmarried, and was buried at Marton April 20, 1722.	6. Henry, baptized at Marton Dec. 14, 1709, died at sea unmarried.	7. George, baptized at Marton June 14, 1711, died at Port Mahon, in the king's service, unmarried.	1. Thomas Heber, of Marton, Esq., a justice of peace, deputy lieutenant for the West Riding, died Oct. 21, 1752, <i>æt.</i> 55, ann. and was buried at Marton.	Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Atherton, of Atherton, co. Lancaster, Esq. married 1724 at Preston. She died March 23, 1753, <i>æt.</i> 50, and was buried at Marton.	Richard Atherton.
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Laurence Duxbury, of Deane, in co. Lancaster, Esquire, first husband.	1. Mary, bap- tized at Mar- ton April 17, 1699.	2. Thomas Haworth, of Black- burne, in co. Lancaster, Gent. second husband, ob. Dec. 18, 1775.	3. Ester, baptized at Marton April 19, 1705, ob. ael. bur- ied at Marton.	4. Rebecca, baptized at Marton, Jan. 28, 1707, ob. unmarried Nov. 5, 1756.	5. Dorothy, bap- tized at Mar- ton March 3, 1713.	6. William Dunn, of the city of York.
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<p>Reginald Heber, clerk, LL. B. late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, late rector of Marton; died Feb. 1799. s. p.</p> <p>Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Moreton, D.D. rector of Basingham, in co. Lincoln, married Feb. 1771.</p> <p>John, died young.</p>	<p>Edward Heber, only son, a clergyman. ob. 5. p.</p> <p>Mary, only daughter.</p>	<p>1. Richard Heber, of Marton, Esq. lord of the manors of East and West Marton, and a moiety of the manor of Hartlington, and patron of the rectory of Marton, all in the county of York; also lord of the manor and patron of the rectory of Hodnet, in Salop, by the will of his cousin Henrietta Vernon. Married Nov. 25, 1756, at St. George the Martyr's, in Queen Square, Middlesex; died at Marton July 22, 1766, and was buried there at 39, ann.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Barnardiston, of Brightwell, in co. Suffolk, Esquire, by Mary his wife, sister and co-heir of Richard Jennings, of . . . in Northamptonshire, Esq. died in 1803.</p>	<p>3. Thomas, died in May 1746, at. circ. 16, and was buried at Marton.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, living unmarried in 1804. 1. Hester, born in 1735, ob. infans, buried at Marton.</p>	<p>1. Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Martin Baylie, M.A. rector of Wrentham and Kelsale cum Carlton, in Suffolk, married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, April 15, 1773, died in childhood in Westminster, Jan. 31, 1774, at. 29, and was buried at Marton.</p>	<p>2. Reginald Heber, A.M. some time rector of Chelsea, now co-rector of Milpas, in Cheshire, succeeded his brother as lord of Hodnet, and patron of that rectory under an entail made by Mrs. Henrietta Vernon, and heir in remainder after the death of his sister-in-law Elizabeth Heber, to the manors of East and West Marton, and the patronage of the rectory of Marton, and to a moiety of the manor of Hartlington by his elder brother's will. Died January 10, 1804.</p>	<p>2. Mary, daughter of Cutbert Allanson, D.D. by his first wife Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of the last Roger Knowell, of Rede.</p>	<p>2. Frances, married June 18, 1772, third wife.</p> <p>Robert Gwilym, of Langston, Esq. in Herefordshire, and of Atherton and Beaussey, in co. Lancaster.</p> <p>Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Atherton, of Atherton, co. Lancaster, Esq. first wife.</p>	<p>3. Esther, died young.</p>
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Thomas, only son, born Sept. 6, .... died ..... 1763, wt. circ. 6 ann. buried at Marton.	Mary, co-heir.	Henrietta, = William Wrightson, co-heir. of Casworth, Esq.	Elizabeth, co-heir, ob. 1784, at. 20.	Richard Heber, born Jan. 5, 1774, and baptized at St Margaret's, Westminster.	Reginald f, A. B. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.	Thomas = Cuthbert.	Mary.
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\* Not a grant, but an official certificate from the Herald's College of Arms, expressly acknowledged to have been previously borne by the family.

† Author of an admirable English poem, entitled "Palestine," recited before the University of Oxford, A.D. 1809. It is perhaps one of the best college exercises ever written. From such blossoms may reasonably be expected "Fruits worthy of Paradise."







J. Allen sculp.

M. L. H. 112

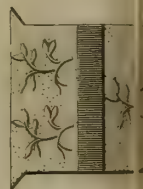
B. Fisher sculp.







W. Skelton sculpit.



CHURCHSTONE

HOUSE



A single instance, relating to the parish of Marton, will prove the truth of these remarks, so far as they relate to the former period.

In the 22d of Elizabeth George earl of Cumberland grants to A. B. a lease of a messuage and two oxgangs of land, in this parish, for the rent of 13 s. 4 d. and a fine or forfeit of £ 10. during a term of three lives; “ provided always that the said A. B. shal bee of good demenor  
“ and behavior towards the deare, gham, and woodes of y<sup>e</sup> sayd Earle; and also shal not let  
“ nor taverne away the saide mess’. And also the said A. B. shall be redye to serve the Queene,  
“ her heyres and successors, and the sayd Earle, his heyres and successors, with horse and  
“ harnesse, and other convenient furniture.”

An oxgang of land in Marton consisted of sixteen acres\*; this tenement therefore measured thirty-two acres: the term may be considered as equivalent to twenty-one years†; the foregift of ten pounds, before it can be divided to give a medium of yearly rent, ought to be doubled by the tenant for prompt payment; but we will call it twenty-one pounds; which will make the annual rent of these oxgangs £ 1. 13 s. 4 d. i. e. little more than one shilling per acre.

I shall prove hereafter that about this time the price of the necessities of life in Craven was from one-fourth to one-fifth of their present rate; it follows, therefore, that the rent of these lands did not exceed five shillings per acre, according to the value of modern money. The same farm, it is probable, would now bear a rent of forty shillings per acre at least, for that is about the average in the parish; and thus my position is established, that in the reign of Elizabeth the Lords did not receive from their vassals above an eighth part of the value of their estates in money; the consequence of which was, that the former were poor and domineering; the latter obliged and obsequious.

But the extreme lowness of rents had another effect, as it was undoubtedly a principal inducement with the Lords to retain such vast tracts of land in demesne.

It is time, however, to return to our subject.

West Marton hall, the residence of the Heber family, stands low and warm, and is embosomed in wood. It is a respectable old family mansion, somewhat verging to decay, though by no inattention of the present or last possessor, and now about to be restored. One boast at least it is entitled to make, that no house within the compass of the present work, and in the present generation, has been connected with greater virtues or equal talents.

Above, and to the Westward of Marton-hall, is a splendid house begun in the life-time of the late Richard Roundell, Esq. and finished by the present owner, the Reverend William Roundell, which, with its rising woods, crowns the summit of a bold elevation, and commands the most extended, and, at the same time, the most characteristic view in Craven, where the principal houses are generally placed so low as to lose much of the beauties which surround them. But Gledstone has a beautiful and most irregular foreground of soft elevations and gentle depressions, spotted with aged hawthorns, beyond which stretches a variegated extent of rich pasture-ground, interspersed with villages, while the whole is encircled by a wild horizon of brown and rugged fells. It is, indeed, an epitome of the whole country.

\* This is proved by an old Survey of 1548; and, from a general Survey of the parish made in 1706, it appeared to consist of 98 oxgangs, or 1568 acres. I mention this as the latest instance which has occurred to me of an actual measurement by the oxgang. In Domesday it was surveyed only to eight carucates, or sixty-four oxgangs; probably because the wastes were excluded.

† In these leases the lives of the occupiers, though aged persons, were frequently inserted. The reason was obvious: their minds were at rest, in the assurance of a tenure for life, however impolitic with respect to the family in general.

It is obvious that the church of Marton must have been founded, and the parish separated from that of Bernoldswick, some time in the interval between 1147, when it certainly did not exist, and 1186, when I meet with a *Wilhelmus Persona de Mertona* \*. There can be little doubt that it was the work of one of the early Lords, who soon after gave it to Bolton, the Canons of which always paid a pension of 20 s. out of the profits of it to the Monks of Kirkstall, as an acknowledgment of its original dependence †. The Rectory was never appropriated. After the Dissolution the advowson was granted to Henry earl of Cumberland. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and valued in the King's books at £ 14. 14 s. 4½ d. The building has nothing remarkable, and contains no inscriptions worth transcribing ‡. It stands at a convenient distance from the village of Church Marton, perfectly retired and silent, yet easily accessible in all seasons to those who are disposed to attend Divine Service. But it is the misfortune and the reproach of this country that the number of persons so disposed is comparatively small.

## RECTORES DE MARTON.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
12 kal. Oct. 1249.	Dns. <i>Tho. Romund de Ebor.</i> Cl.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	
3 non Feb. 1295.	Dns. <i>Hugo de Hereford</i> , Subd.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
17 kal. Aug. 1316.	Mr. <i>Job. de Skyrine</i> , Subd.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
	Dns. <i>Wm. de Gotbemundham</i> .	<i>Iidem</i> .	per mort.
16 Nov. 1362.	Mr. <i>Adam de Ebor</i> , Pr.	<i>Iidem</i> .	per resig.
28 Apr. 1365.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Kernetby</i> , Cap.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
	Dns. <i>Job. de Azerlawe</i> .	<i>Iidem</i> .	per resig.
20 Oct. 1377.	Dns. <i>Ric. (sive Rad.) de Blacktoft</i> , Cap.	} <i>Iidem</i> .	per resig.
6 Sept. 1381.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Pulborwe</i> .		per resig.
9 Mart. 1385.	Dns. <i>Hen. de Cotes</i> , Cap.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
	Dns. <i>Wm. de Preston</i> .	<i>Iidem</i> .	per mort.
1 Mart. 1410.	Dns. <i>Wm. Yoxhale</i> , Pr.	<i>Iidem</i> .	per resig.
4 Apr. 1425.	Dns. <i>Tho. Langton</i> , Pr.	<i>Iidem</i> .	per resig.
15 Apr. 1429.	Dns. <i>Tho. Faynt</i> .	<i>Iidem</i> .	per mort.
3 Oct. 1437.	Dns. <i>Ric. Rayne</i> .	<i>Iidem</i> .	per mort.
4 Oct. 1475.	Dns. <i>Wm. Laumpage</i> , Cap.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
22d Jan. 1476.	Dns. <i>Wm. Balderstone</i> .	Æ'pus per laps.	
	Dns. <i>Will. Malbolme</i> §.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	per mort.

\* Townley MSS. G. 18. The same charter is attested by Adam Decanus de Craven, Rainulf de Eston, & Bartholomew de Gargrave.

† Computus of Bolton.

‡ In the register is this entry, "Sep. 1588, May 30. Roger Stowte was slayne with a gunne, in trayning of soul-diers upon Marton Mare." This was just six weeks before the Spanish armada appeared in the channel; and the earl of Cumberland was now training his followers for a service in which he set them a brave and patriotic example.

§ Among the papers of the Malhams of Elslack I have met with the following memorial of this Malham, who was a Master in Chancery in the beginning of Henry the Eighth's time, relating to Marton church: "Brother, I will Sir W. Martyndale be Parish Priest at Marton, and to have like wages Sir W. Hodgson had; and I will Sir William Hodgson to have vi markes yearly during his lyfe, to tarry at Marton, and praye for mee and my father and mother's sawles. The both begin ther service at Midsomer next coming. I am content that James Smith go to Sir James Carr to scoyle at Michelmas next comyng; and also I am content ye paye for his bord, which shall be allowed you ageane. From London, ye second daye of Aprill. I referr all other thinges to ye bearer hereof, to make report unto you.—Charge Sir Wm. he speake litel of Carlton, and kepe that matter close.

"By your Bro', Wm. Malhome.

Directed on the back,

"To his B'r, John Malhome."

As Mal-



Temp. Inst.	Rectoris.	Patroni.	Vac.
16 Dec. 1517.	<i>Mag. W. Wakefeld.</i> in Dec. Bac.	Assig. Pr. et Conv. de <i>Bolton.</i>	per resig.
27 Dec. 1534.	Dns. <i>Wm. Blakeburne</i> , Pr.	<i>X'topher Aske</i> , et tres alii.	per mort.
14 Maii, 1567.	Dns. <i>Anth. Topham</i> , Cl.	<i>Henr. Comes Cumberland.</i>	per mort.
21 Apr. 1591.	<i>Ric. Gibson</i> , Cl. A. M. ob. 1631.	Assign. <i>X'phi Marton</i> , arm.	
	<i>Christopher Grandorge</i> , ob. 1672.		per mort.
2d Apr. 1672.	<i>Alberic Thompson</i> , Cl.	<i>Tho. Heber</i> , arm.	per mort.
1679.	<i>Reginald Heber</i> , res. et ob. 1731.		
1728.	<i>John Heber</i> , ob. 1775.	<i>Tho. Heber</i> , arm.	
	<i>Reginald Heber</i> , LL. B. ob. 1799.	<i>Eliz. Heber</i> , vid.	
	<i>Thomas Cutler Rudstone Read</i> , A. M.	Eadem.	
	<i>George Allanson</i> , A. M. the present Rector.	Eadem.	

The advowson of this church, after the dissolution of Bolton Priory, was granted to Henry the first Earl of Cumberland, A. D. 1542, and was alienated by his grandson, with the manor.

The following extracts from the Register will prove the little population of the parish to have been gradually declining for the two last centuries.

1600.	Baptized, 14.	Married, 2.	Buried, 5.
1700.	11.	3.	6.
1800.	8.	3.	3.

As Malham was himself Rector of Marton, by Parish Priest we are to understand officiating Minister or Curate. There never was a regularly endowed Chantry in this church; but here is an instance, among many others, of the temporary appointment of a stipendiary Priest, to pray for the souls of particular persons, at the discretion of the Founder. The rest of the letter refers to some family circumstances which cannot be explained. Sir James Carre seems to be the founder of the Roode Chantry at Giggleswic, where a singular inscription, composed by him, still remains, and will be given in its proper place.

## PARISH OF BRACEWELL.

OR more antiently Breiswell, and Braiswell, or the Well upon the Bray, *i. e.* the Brow; unless we suppose the word Brei, Brai, or Bray, to be a monosyllabic Saxon name of a person, which is not improbable.

This parish, with the adjoining hamlet of Stoke, was part of the great Fee of Roger of Poitou, remaining in his hand at the time of the Domesday Survey, where we read as follows:

<sup>I</sup>  
 In Braisuelle hñ Vlchil 7 Archil . vi . car' ad gld'.  
 In Stocche . hñ Archil . iiii . car' ad gld'.

The two Saxon Lords, Ulchil and Archil, had now given place, we see, to this powerful Norman intruder; and it was probably not long after this time that these manors were granted to (Roger?) de Tempest, progenitor of the oldest and most distinguished of the Craven families now surviving. That this man was a Norman the name will not permit us to doubt; that he was a dependent of Roger of Poitou is extremely probable; that he was, at all events, possessed of Bracewell early in the reign of Henry I. is absolutely certain. The name \*, whatever were its origin, seems to have been venerated by the family; as, in the two next centuries, when local appellations became almost universal, they never chose to part with it.

\* The German surname Sturm may be paralleled with Tempest, and both have probably been occasioned by some incident long since forgotten.





## TEMPEST of BRACEWELL.

1. Roger Tempest, said, but without authority, to have been the son of Sir Peirs Tempest, who married a daughter of Nicholas de Rye, of Bracewell, Knt. temp. W. Conq. Roger Tempest was witness to several charters temp. Hen. I. and Steph. In 1135, he held three Car. .... and two Oxgangs of land of the Skipton Fee. Red Book of the Exch. This, with the exception of the Oxgangs, agrees with the measure of Bracewell, in Domesday. He had a brother Richard who attests several charters along with him.
2. Richard Tempest, of whom I have some doubt whether he were the same Richard just mentioned, or a son of Roger. He witnessed the charter of Silsden Mill, 18 Stephen, and had a son. ....
3. Roger Tempest, who paid half a mark into the Treasury, 14 Hen. II. Pipe Rolls cod. ann. ....
4. Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, gave the advowson of the church of Bracewell to the abbey of Kirkstall. Mon. Ang. v. I. p. 861. ....
5. John Tempest, son of Richard, lived about the latter end of Hen. III. ....
6. Sir Roger Tempest. Alice, daughter and heir of Walter de Waddington. Arms, a fess between 3 fleurs de lys, Gu.
7. Richard Tempest, vix. 1292, 1295, and when in ward paid \* 12s. for 4 Car. of land in Bracewell. ....
8. John Tempest, Lord of Bracewell and Waddington, 9 Ed. II. .... Richard Tempest, Governor of Berwick, 16 Ed. III.
9. Sir John Tempest, living 1349, seised of the manors of Bracewell and Waddington, and lands in Stock, Rilston, Kighley, and Skipton. He was summoned to attend the king at Westminster with men and arms, 17 Ed. II. Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Holland, Knt. Sir Richard Tempest, living 8 Hen. IV. Isabel, daughter and heir of John le Grass of Studley. Red Book Exch. Azure, seme of fleurs-de-lys, and a lion rampant guardant Arg.
10. Sir Richard Tempest, Knt. Isabel, widow of John le Gras. Sir William Tempest, Knt.
11. Sir John Tempest, Knt. Sheriff of Yorkshire 18 and 37 Hen. VI. who entertained Hen. VI. at Bracewell. Alice, daughter of Richard Sherburne, Esq. Roger Tempest, married 7 Hen. IV. Katherine, daughter and heir of Peter Gilliott, of Broughton. Vide Broughton. Peter. Robert.
12. Nicholas Tempest, of Bracewell, Esq. Cicely, daughter of John Pilkington, Esq. Arms, a cross patonce voided of the field. William. Robert. John. Thomas. .... Alice. Sir Thomas Metham. Maria. John Sherburn. Anne. Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashal. Isabel. Laurence Hammerton.
13. Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, Knt. whom I suppose to have been the builder of the house at Bracewell, and of the north aisle of the church, and to lie interred under the Founder's arch, was Sheriff of Yorkshire 8 Hen. VIII. on which occasion probably he erected the house. Was living, according to Thoresby, 29 Hen. VIII. Rosamond, daughter and heir of Tristram Bowling, of Bowling, Esq. Margaret.
1. Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Bosville, of Chevit, Esq. Sir Thomas Tempest, Knt. Sheriff of Yorkshire, 34 Hen. VIII. O. S. P. 2. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Tempest, his great uncle. Sir John Tempest, of Bracewell, vix. 6 Eliz. S. P. Anne, daughter of William Lenthal, Esq. 14. Nicholas Tempest, Esq. Beatrice, daughter and heir of John Bradford, Esq. Henry, from whom, the Tempests of Tonge, and several other children.
15. Richard Tempest, Esq. Justice of Peace, 22 Eliz. S. P. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Esq. Robert Tempest, Esq. Justice of Peace, buried at Bracewell, Nov. 5, 1600. Anne, daughter of Richard Pigot, Esq.
16. Sir Richard Tempest, Knt. Justice of Peace, 43 Eliz. Sheriff of Yorkshire, 20 Jac. Buried at Bracewell, April 21, 1639. Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Rodes, Justice of the Common-Pleas, buried at Bracewell, April 22, 1644.
17. Richard Tempest, Esq. Colonel in the service of Charles I. pulled down the family house, and devised the estate to a distant relation. In 1635 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, and grand-daughter of Francis Earl of Cumberland. 2. Major-General Eyre. Richard, ob. inf. buried at Bracewell, June 6, 1639. Clifford, ob. inf. Elizabeth, last survivor of the family, living in 1705. John South, Esq. Jane, died before her father.

\* By Kirkby's Inq. taken in 1296, to ascertain what fees were held of the king in cap. it appears that in Bracewell cum Stoke were 3 car., each of which paid 3 d.









Engraved by James B. Smith, from a sketch by J. Smith.

B. B. Smith



The decay of this ancient family is to be ascribed to the folly and extravagance of the last Tempest, who, in April 1639, became possessed of the estate, by the death of his father. In 1651 I find him in difficulties, and consigning the estate over in trust to a faithful and disinterested friend Robert Sherburne of Woolfhouse, who was to allow him £400. *per ann.* In 1654 he withdrew into France, where in a letter he describes himself to be in a miserable condition. In 1656 he gave directions for pulling down the hall at Bracewell. In 1657 he was a prisoner in the King's Bench, within the rules of which he died, Nov. 30th, in that year, having by will dated only ten days before, devised the manors of Bracewell and Stock to John Rushworth his cousin, "in requital of all the love he hath shewed in all my extremities in England, and in redeeming me out of a sad condition in France when all other friends failed." Rushworth, the author of the *Historical Collections*, was a Puritan, but much in the confidence of several Catholic families whose estates he saved from confiscation by his interest with the governing powers. He had however the address to save Bracewell for himself. In this iniquitous will the sum of £2500. was bequeathed to Mrs. South, the daughter and heiress of the testator, and with that exception an estate then estimated at £700. a year passed to a stranger\*.

But, unfavourable as those times were to the claims of Catholics, this disposal was not tamely acquiesced in: for on the marriage of the last Richard Tempest with Frances, daughter of Gervase Clifton, in 1635, Sir Richard Tempest the father had settled the manors of Bracewell and Stoke on the male issue of this match, in failure of which they were to descend to the right heirs of the said Richard. No fine had ever been levied or recovery suffered to defeat this settlement; and the right heir of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, was unquestionably Sir Stephen Tempest of Broughton. An effort was therefore made in 1705, by Mrs. South, who was yet alive, conjointly with Sir Stephen Tempest, to set aside the will of her father; and even so late as 1717, when the estate was about to be sold to the Weddell family, the ancient claim was revived, and was even then considered as so formidable that the surviving claimant might have purchased the whole for £6000. but disdained to pay a consideration for what he regarded as his own—a fatal omission! as the estate, if out of lease, might fairly be estimated at ten times that sum. These details may be thought of too private a nature to be generally interesting; but nothing in the history of ancient families is more useful in the recital than the steps of their decay and fall.

Though the Tempests appear to have resided occasionally at Waddington after their marriage with the heiress of that family, Bracewell was always their principal mansion. The hall, now a ruin, was of brick, probably of Henry VIIth's or the beginning of his son's reign†, when building with that material grew fashionable; but it was the only specimen of a considerable brick-building in Craven. It consisted of a hall in the centre about forty-five feet long, and two deep and lofty wings. One fragment projecting almost every way, from a narrow base, and rising to a great height, proves how indissoluble even brick work may become, when bound together by the excellent mortar used of old. North of this are the remains of a still older house of stone, in which is an apartment called King Henry's Parlour; undoubtedly one of the retreats of Henry VI. Here

\* From original papers, pen. Steph. Tempest, arm.

† It was most probably built by Sir Richard Tempest, Sheriff of Yorkshire, 8 Hen. VIII. and on that occasion. Every arch, moulding, &c. about it, resemble those of the first court of St. John's College, Cambridge, which is precisely of the same date.

were two parks, the new and the old, which, together with the other domains of Bracewell, form a fine expanse of fertile pasturage. On two adjoining heights, Howber and Gildersber, are some works reported by tradition to have been thrown up by Prince Rupert's forces in their march through Craven, A. D. 1664. They consist of small square encampments, resembling Roman exploratory forts, but, unlike them, are strengthened by long rectilinear fosses, which descend along the slope of the hills on each side to the plain beneath. The general appearance of the parish is that agreeable succession of hill and dale, covered with the finest verdure, which generally characterizes the face of Craven; and the present want of wood is not so much to be ascribed to Nature, for the stocks of some antient elms prove that the soil is capable of producing heavy timber, as to the decay of a resident family, and the indifference of an absent purchaser.

The church, adjoining to the manor-house, is undoubtedly of the foundation of the Tempests, and probably coëval with the family at Bracewell.

The basis of an old Craven church, with a single aisle and choir, still remains; but a North aisle, with angular columns, was added, apparently, about the time of Henry VII. The chapel of the Tempests, though evidently enlarged at that time, appears to have subsisted before; but the tomb of the rebuilder, under the founder's arch, between the North aisle and choir, which I suppose to be the "tumba patris" mentioned in the will of Sir Thomas Tempest\*, A. D. 1546, will mark the North aisle and enlargement of this chapel, as the work of Sir Richard Tempest.

The steeple is coëval with this enlargement. The South door has a circular but unadorned Norman arch; and the arch between the nave and choir is of the same form and date. The whole building is small, and adapted to a parish consisting, at the last enumeration, of no more than 172 souls; but it was once, and is still in some degree, interesting, by the figures and armorial ensigns of the Tempests in the "storied windows."—For, after a century and half of neglect and depredation—after the stupid "improvements" of churchwardens, and the topsy-turvy botchwork of glaziers, much of these fine memorials still remains, though mutilated and defaced; but it is happy for the Antiquary that the whole may yet be perpetuated from the notes of Dods-worth, who visited this church in 1641.

In the chancel window, Percy and Clifford (as the chief Lords of Craven). Tempest, A. a bend, between six martlets S.

*Ozate pro d'no Ricardo Tempest et d'na Margazeta consorte sua.*

In the North window of the North choir, Per pale A. two charcoal baskets between four fleurs-de-lis, two in chief and two in base, S. impaled with A. a fess between six martlets S. The former of these is for Banister.—Per pale Tempest with A. a chevron between three martlets S.—Per pale six lions passant purpure (Talbot of Bashal) with Tempest.—Per pale Metham and Tempest.—Per pale Calverly and Tempest.—Per pale three boars' heads erased A. with Tempest.

In the North choir (East) window a man in armour; on his surcoat the Tempest arms. Opposite a lady kneeling; on her breast Tempest impaling A. a chevron between three martlets Sa. for Waddington.—Ar. on a chevron Az. three roses of the field.—Vert a chevron between three mullets Or. Pudsay.

\* Townley MSS.



On the South side of the body of the church, first window :

*Orate pro a'mabus Nicolai Tempest et Magazete uxoris suæ.*

Second window a man in armour kneeling, on his breast the Tempest arms ; opposite, and with their faces turned towards him, five sons. On of their breasts the Tempest's arms—  
Over their heads :

*Orate pro a'mabus Sir \* John Tempest . . . . .*

In the third window S. three roses Arg. seeded and leaved Vert.—Per Pale, Tempest with A. a Chevron between three martlets Gu.—Per pale A. three hammers S. with Tempest.

Fourth window. 1st, Pudsey. 2nd, Ar. a fess Az. in chief five fusils Gu. impaled with Tempest. 3d, Arg. a cross Or. between four fleurs-de-lys Or. (Banks) with Tempest.

North side. 1st window Gu. a cross Ar. 2d, Clifford. 3d, Talbot, A. three lions rampant A. Purp.

Second window :

*Orate pro a'mabus d'ni Joh. Tempest, militis, et Alicie sue consortis et pro bono statu d'ni Thomæ Tempest, militis, et Johanne sue consortis.*

Third window. Sa. three roses Arg. seeded and leaved Vert.—A. a chevron between three crosses Patee Gu.—An escutcheon painted on the wall. 1st, Tempest. 2d, Thorp, A. a fess between six martlets Sa. 3d, Hebden Or. five fusils in fess Gu. 4th, Harrington, Sa. fretty Arg. 5th, Rye, Gu. a bend. 6th, Waddington as before. 7th, Bolling, Sa. on an escutcheon Arg. five fleurs-de-lys of the first between six martlets of the second, three in chief, three in base. 8th, Bradford, A. a leopard's head erased between three bugle horns strung Sab.

In several of the same windows was the family motto, of high antiquity :

*Loyouf as thou fynds.*

The word *Loyouf* is Love ; a dialectical variety from the Mæso Gothic *λινβλ*, and the Saxon *leopa*.—The meaning, whatever may have been the occasion of it, seems to be, “ Love as you *find*, or experience, a return.”—“ Love not me unless you *find* that I love you.” But instead of the black letter of Henry VIII. a sentence so antique ought to be written in Saxon characters at least.

LOYOUF AS THOU FYNDS.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a discharged living, valued at £ 8. clear. It is a vicarage, worth at present about £ 60. including a small but fertile glebe of about four acres. The vicarage-house is a disgrace to the parish and the Church of England—a miserable thatched cottage of two rooms only, floored with clay, and open to the roof ! much better adapted to the accommodation of hogs than men ; and of all men least adapted to the residence of one whom a parish ought to look up to with respect.

Should this account ever reach the eyes of the noble Patrón, and should he be stimulated by such a representation to some act of bounty, the present work will not have been written in vain.

This church was given to Kirkstall Abbey, by Richard son of Roger Tempest, fifth in the descent, probably in the beginning of Richard I. and after the dissolution of that house the advowson of the vicarage was repurchased by the family.

Among the attestations to a charter of high antiquity, apparently from circumstances as early as the reign of Stephen, I meet with “ Lidulph, Sacerdos de Bracewell.” After this the regular succession of Rectors and Vicars in this church is as follows :

\* Sic.

## RECTORES DE BRACEWELL \*.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores Ecclesiæ.	Patroni.	Vac.
Kal. Dec. 1231.	Dns. <i>Mich. de Torinton</i> , Cl. Abb. et Conv. de Kirk- stall reserv. 1 M. per an. pro Pitantiâ, et 2 M. Sacristæ Capellæ†. Ebor.	Ab. et Conv. de Kirkstall.	
6 kal. Jan. 1290.	Mr. <i>Henr. de Berewyke</i> , Subd.	Idem.	
16 kal. Jun. 1294.	Mr. <i>Tho. de Bridesall</i> , Subd.	Idem.	
8 id. Oct. 1306.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Risseton</i> , Presb.	Idem.	
Non. Mar. 1318.	Mr. <i>Rob. de Bramlay</i> , Cl.	Idem.	
Kal. Maii, 1327.	Dns. <i>P. de Orre de Driffeld</i> , Pr.	Idem.	

## VICARII DE BRACEWELL.

7 Feb. 1347.	Dns. <i>Job. de Mikelfeld de Bolton</i> , Cap.	Ab. et Conv. de Kirkstall.	
	Dns. <i>Rob. de Wetewang</i> .	Idem.	per resig.
15 Dec. 1355.	Dns. <i>Nic. de Brantyngham</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
13 Feb. 1368.	Dns. <i>W'mus de Fulford</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per resig.
27 Dec. 1370.	Dns. <i>Edm. de Balderston</i> , Diaconus.	Idem.	
	Dns. <i>Thomas</i> .	Idem.	per mort.
9 Sept. 1380.	Dns. <i>Job. de Ottelay</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per resig.
26 Jul. 1408.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Lethum</i> , Presb.	Idem.	
9 Jul. 1441.	Dns. <i>Rog. de Mauncell</i> , Pres.	Idem.	
	Dns. <i>Tho. de Lethum</i> .	Idem.	per mort.
9 Jun. 1457.	Dns. <i>Wm. Baxter</i> , Cap.	Idem.	
2 Dec. 1458.	Dns. <i>Rob. Cryer</i> , Presb.	Æ'pus per laps.	per mort.
11 Sept. 1471.	Dns. <i>Rob. Holdesden</i> , Cap.	Ab. et Conv. de Kirkstall.	per mort.
25 Apr. 1491.	Dns. <i>Tho. Bradley</i> , Cap.	Æ'pus per laps.	per mort.
10 Apr. 1516.	Dns. <i>Ric. Wilson</i> , Presb.	Ab. at Conv. de Kirkstall.	
26 Apr. 1542.	Dns. <i>Rob. Stockdale</i> , Presb.	Æ'pus per laps.	per mort.
Ult. Maii, 1554.	Dns. <i>John Catlyn</i> , Cl.	Dns. <i>Job. Tempest</i> , miles.	
15 Mart. 1593.	<i>Tho. Owtinge</i> , Cl. A. B. sep. Nov. 8, 1637.	<i>Rob. Tempest</i> , arm.	per mort.
5 April, 1637.	<i>Will. Thompson</i> , Cl. <i>Tho. Whitehead</i> ‡.	Dns. <i>Ric. Tempest</i> , mil.	per mort.

\* At the last census the population of this parish was 172.

1600.	Baptized 6.	Buried 3.
1700.	— 3.	— 8.
1800.	— 8.	— 6.

† The name of the chapel is wanting.

‡ He was a Puritan, and probably presented by Rushworth.



*Isaac Lancaster,*

sep. July 17, 1717.

*Arthur Tempest, A. B. of Trin. Coll. Camb. 1683.*

ob. 1750.

*Miles Burton.*

*Anthony Tunstal.*

*Solomon Robinson.*

*George Ferriman.*

In this catalogue is one name not to be mentioned without reverence. Seated on the poorest benefice in Craven, *Father Tempest*, for so he was generally called, was a burning and a shining light. Venerated alike by his parishioners, his brethren, and his metropolitan. He spent a long life in the exercise of every duty, public and private, which belonged to his sacred office. Every morning he withdrew from his thatched cabbin to the church, for private devotion, and spent the remainder of the day in gratuitous instruction, in visiting his people, in study, and meditation. In a mean garb, his person was dignified, and his deportment graceful. His charities were saved, not only out of personal indulgence, but almost out of necessary accommodation. His doctrine, as I have been assured by competent judges who had heard him, was no less edifying than his life: on the whole, whenever I enter his miserable cottage, I can scarce forbear exclaiming, with Grotius\*, “vide paupertatem tanti apostoli!”

The following letter will prove him to be as much more learned than the generality of country clergymen, as his life evinces him to have been more devout and exemplary.

“SIR,

“After my prayers to Almighty God for your health and happiness, this may testify my thankful mind for your care and cost in procuring for me ‘Theophylact’ in so small time.—Many years since, living near Newcastle, I happened to meet with him on the Gospels.—I read and transcribed as much as I saw cause.—It was in Latin, by Æcolampadius, as this by the honourable Lord Marney †.—The Gospels are not only in this, but the Acts also, never seen by me yet, and also his Commentary upon St. Paul’s Epistles.

“I intend, with God’s assistance, to read it over before any other book.

“As for Suidas’s Lexicon, I never saw it but once, in Mr. Hough’s library at Thornton; and I will take care to enquire how useful it may be before I send.

“Beda’s Saxon Church History shall be at your service whenever you have a mind to read it.—Nevertheless, I have written, in Beda’s margin, some especial notes, as I thought fit and chronologous.—It hath been my care and delight to find out such editions and translations as are done by Protestants—those of Popish impressions generally doing wrong to the Fathers.

“When I have read in ‘Theophylact,’ I will come within a month’s space, and discourse more to your satisfaction.

“The Lord Jesus recompence your diligence and kindness!

“Your most thankful servant,

“*Bracewell, Nov. 26, 1737.*

“ARTHUR TEMPEST.”

\* Not. in 2 Tim. iv. 13.

† I never heard of this editor. John the last lord Marney died in 1525. An edition, or translation, of a Greek Father by an English nobleman, early in the reign of Henry VIII. is a singular phenomenon.

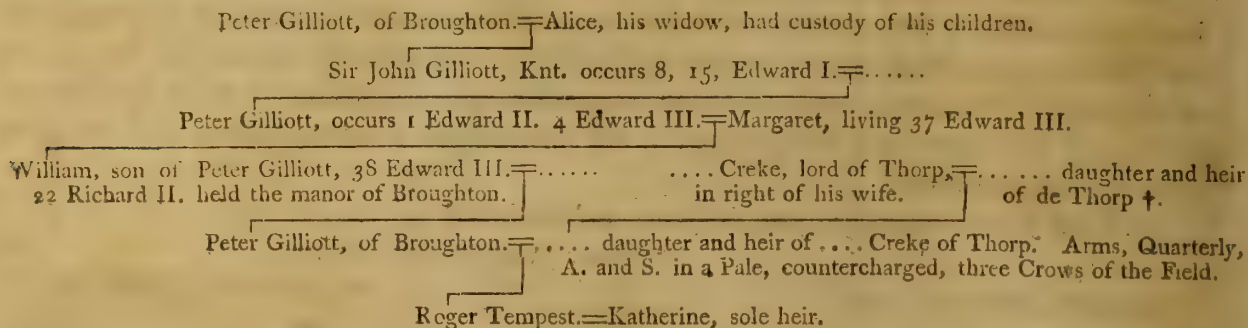
## PARISH OF BROUGHTON.

THE hollow trunk of an aged oak is not unfrequently seen to push forth a vigorous and lively shoot, which gradually rivals the parent stock. Such is Bracewell when compared with Broughton. The former is a monument of imprudence, dereliction, and decay; the house dilapidated, the parks laid waste, the ponds dry, the woods felled. The latter, with enough of antiquity to render it respectable, bears every mark of present attention: the woods are preserved and thriving, the park stocked, the grounds modernized, the brook expanded, the house improved, the whole, in short, a result of attention and good taste, united with œconomy.

The Tempests of Broughton, by the failure of the line of Tong, are now become the chief of the name. After a succession of fortunate purchases, the whole township, excepting one inconsiderable freehold, is annexed to the manor, the Lord of which now sees himself surrounded by a domain of 3000 acres, consisting of rich meadow, pasture, and plantation, within a ring-fence. The woods of oak, ash, beech, and elm, scattered over the whole estate, sometimes in large masses, sometimes in clumps and hedge-rows, attest the wisdom and foresight of two former possessors\*; but of these species the ash best rewards the Craven planter, while the oak is most ungrateful. A single ash lately felled near the house at Broughton was found to contain 500 feet of timber, and sold for £45.

Broughton-hall, antiently called Gilliott's Place, originally stood on the flat by the brook, in front of the present house; but was removed to its present site in 1597; and the timber is said to have been given to the builder by George Earl of Cumberland, out of his park at Carlton.—Of this, which was a lofty hall-house, only the shell remains, and that partly concealed by the addition of modern wings. It has been new-fronted, and is altogether a very convenient and excellent house. The portraits are not numerous; two only deserve to be remembered, one of Stephen Tempest, Esq. author of the “*Religio Laici*,” the other of Tempest, abbot of Lambspring, a venerable old man, in the Benedictine habit, with a gold cross. The chapel is a luminous and handsome modern room.—Thus much for the place.

The Gilliotts of this place were a knightly family, whose names occur in the earliest charters relating to Craven. Their descent, prior to the intermarriage of Catherine heiress of Peter Gilliott with Roger Tempest, a second son of Bracewell, is as follows:



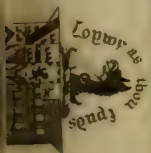
\* Grandfather and great-grandfather of the present owner.

† I give this alliance as I received it; but have some doubts as to the fact, the ground of which I shall state under Burnsall.



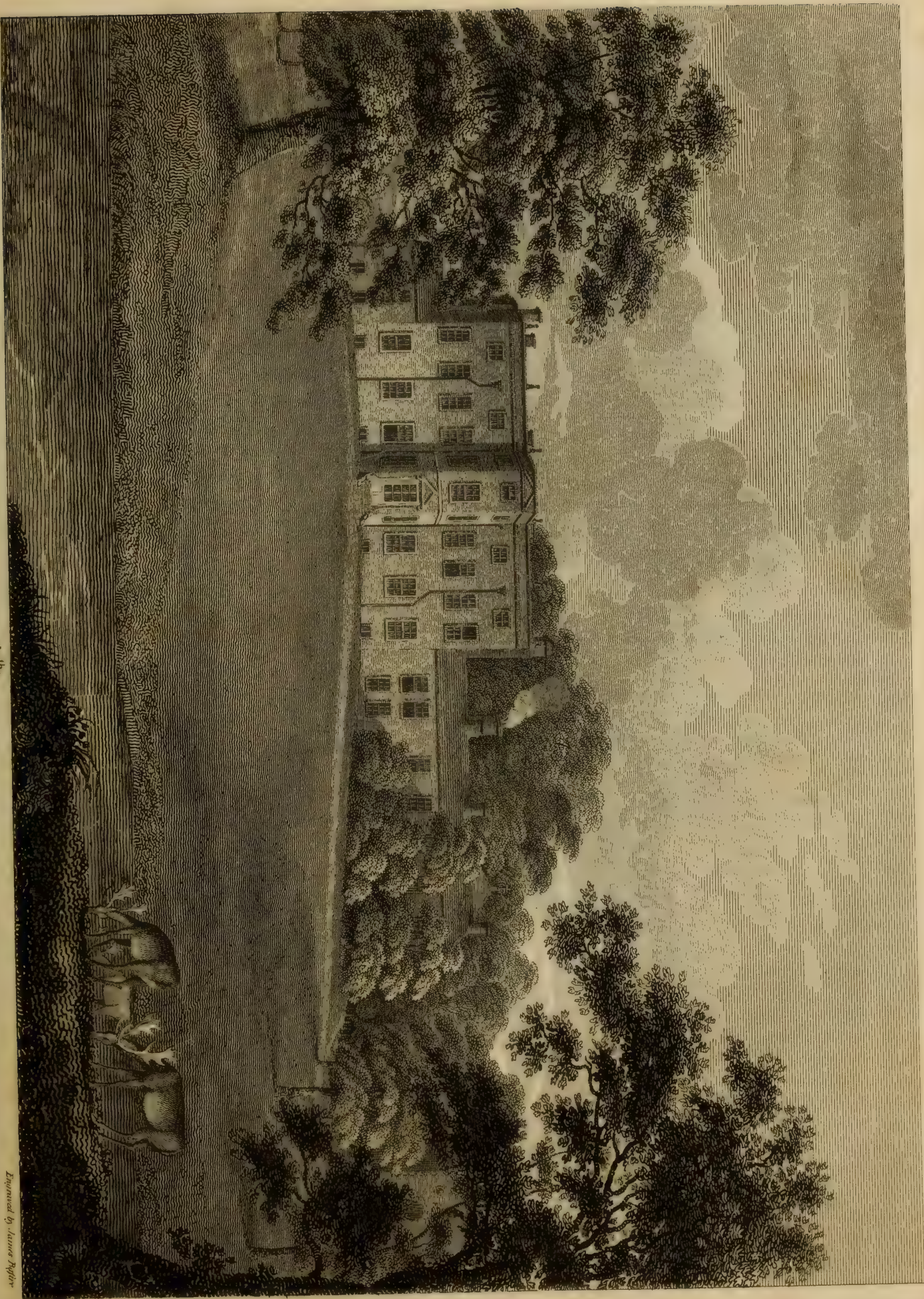
W. J. Ford

Thompson



W. J. Ford

Engraved by James Rogers









This branch of the Tempest family has produced three persons entitled to a distinct remembrance: 1st. Francis Tempest, many years abbot of Lambspring\*, the English Benedictine Monastery in Westphalia, the revenues of which he greatly improved. 2d. Stephen Tempest, Esq. author of the "Religio Laici," a sensible tract, which every country gentleman may peruse with advantage†. 3d. John Tempest, an ecclesiastic, whom the following letter, addressed to his father from Salonica on his return from a mission in the East, will prove, not only to have been a man of talents, but of a lively and elegant turn of mind.

"Salonica, March 4, 1731.

"I left Constantinople Feb. 19, in company of Colonel Nugent; we had a firman for post-horses; but as it is the Turkish policy not to let any body go from the capital post, not even couriers, we used hired horses as far as Adrianople, at which city we arrived in about five days. We lodged in Caravansary Hans. We met with no accident but one, which I mention to shew the barbarity of the people: one morning, having been on horseback ever since two, in company with a French consul's nephew who had joined us, we stopped to take a whet, and sent our janisary, interpreter, servants, and baggage, before. We met a company of about thirty new-raised men, some armed with guns, others with pistols, all with sabres or maces, who seeing three Franks alone, one of them on a sudden gave such a boutade to the Frenchman that he almost fetched both man and horse to the ground; my companions immediately drew their pistols, and I, though well armed, contented myself with making motions with my hand to the rabble, so putting ourselves abreast, we cleared the highway, the Turks drawing their sabres and presenting their arms when out of the reach of our horses, and then drawing up in a body behind gave an hideous shout of boor, boor. "But Sir John like a sturdy bold knight, he rid on, for why should he relent ‡?" So without changing our pace we left them out of sight, following us with shouts and imprecations. There was a pistol or two snapped at us, but the arms of such rabble are seldom in good order; so we joined our people, and never more left them out of sight. Having given you before an account of my journey from Adrianople to Constantinople, I shall only add that almost all Thrace is untilled, though otherwise vast plains and in all appearance good ground. We were diverted with wrestlers after the antient manner at Bingas; they wrestle naked to the waist, and after dusting with sand and a great many ceremonies before they clasp each other, they begin to strive who can lay the other upon his back, in which they lock and unlock each other's hold with wonderful strength and dexterity, except that no trip is used with the feet. Our manner in Lincoln's-inn-fields is dancing at arms length in

\* As the abbey and domains of Lambspring were seized by the king of Prussia, on the Lion's claim *Hoc quia fortior* after the death of abbot Heatley, it is not improbable that some of the monks may have returned to England. In that case, and on the supposition that they have brought their records along with them, an history of their house would be acceptable to the lovers of English biography and antiquities.

† This must be understood with one material exception.—In speaking of duels, the author appears to think the law of charity sufficiently consulted if the party challenged make all reasonable explanations, interpose the mediation of friends, &c. but that if these, and all other attempts at reconciliation fail, a Christian may lawfully *fight*. This is a compromise between Religion and Honor, which the former will not admit.—If an explicit precept is given in Scripture, and surely there cannot be a precept more explicit than "*avenge not yourselves*," shame, distress, and death itself, must be encountered, rather than infringe it. On no other condition shall we be acknowledged by Christ as his disciples.

‡ See Dr. Percy's Ancient Songs, vol. II. p. 320.

comparison of this, which is real combat; and the antagonists are commonly covered with blood before they have done, and lie gasping for breath, when their Vinagar comes and takes them by the tuft of hair left on the back of the crown, and after a sharp pluck or two they cease to bleed, and their vigor returns: it is after this manner the Hungarians refresh their horses when tired, by rubbing their ears and giving three or four sharp plucks to the mane\*.

“ At Adrianople we took post: we left Mount Hæmus to the North, and followed the course of the Marizza, formerly the Hebrus. We arrived at Demotica, the residence for some time of the late king of Sweden; the castle is upon a rock strong both by nature and art for ancient times: it is almost surrounded by the river Kesilsa, something larger than the Wharf at Otley. We did not lie here in the Caravansera Han, but in a place designed for those who run post: we had a smoky chamber, and bed upon the ground without sheets or blankets; but the commander sent in a supper of rice, stewed meat, sausages, and bread, and dishes after the Turkish fashion. This is one of those many legacies left to entertain strangers, now that most of them are extinct in Europe. Since the king of Sweden returned to his own country no Turk has inhabited the castle, out of a superstition that it is grown unwholesome since uninhabited by Christians; so they have left it to the Grecian natives, who enjoy themselves in peace and health.

“ I must here remark, by the bye, that the mosques are grown so rich, that it is the only thing I can think of that will put an end to Mahometism.

“ On the road side, every two or three days march, there are little hillocks, raised by the armies as they pass to any expedition, smaller for the Visiers, and very large for the Grand Seigneurs (fifteen yards high). Here we began to see Rhodope, which is a vast tract of craggy hills, rather than mountains, wasting the greatest part of Thrace and Macedonia about the confines.

“ On the 27th we lay at Feria, formerly Trajanopolis, of which nothing ancient remains but some ruins of the walls.

“ Before I leave Thrace I must not forget, that in this part of the country there are now and then little low hillocks, upon which a strait thorn grows, like so many pikes stuck in the ground. This shrub gathers the flying dust and sand, and forms a rising; and these being opposite to Troy, made me imagine that they gave the hint to Virgil for the fable of ‘Polydorus hic me confixum ferrea texit, telorum seges et jaculis increvit acutis,’ and a reddish earth at the root makes the hint clear†.

“ Here we left the Hebrus, which overflows a noble plain as far as Enos, six hours off.

“ We travelled through Rhodope, having a Turk to escort us from the robbers. Here we passed a very dangerous road, where a few men may stop an army.

“ Having passed the skirts of Rhodope, we descended into a fine plain, where the almond trees in blossom made a beautiful appearance. This is terminated by the Pangæus, a vast mountain, that runs West as far as the eye can carry. In this plain is a pretty country town, something bigger than Skipton.—I was informed that Achmet, formerly Marquis de Benneval,

\* I must have leave to think the English recipe of good straw and a feed of oats much better adapted to recruit a tired horse: neither do I believe that an English wrestler would feel his strength more improved than his temper, from two or three smart plucks by the hair.

† This conjecture is equally new and ingenious.





# TEMPEST of BROUGHTON.

Roger Tempest, Sheriff of Yorkshire, A. D. 1434. Fuller's Worthies, p. 219. Catharine Gilliott \* †, daughter and heiress of Peter Gilliott, of Broughton.

1. Joan, daughter of James Metcaif, of Nappa, Esq. Marriage=William Tempest, of Broughton, living 5 Hen. VII.=2. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Catteral, of Catteral, Esq. com. Lancaster.=2d. Husband, Nicholas Townley, of Royle, Esq. settlement dated 15 Hen. VI. Arg. 3 calves, Sable.

John Tempest, of Broughton. ....

Roger Tempest, of Broughton, Esq.=Anne, daughter of Sir John Carr, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Clifford. Edward.=Agnes, daughter and heir of .... Yellison, of Yellison. Stephen. Richard. John.

Robert, ob. inf. 1. Agnes, daughter of Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq. He attended=2. Anne Preston, S. P. Leonard. .... Stephen or John Tempest, of Yellison, ....  
Mr. William Lister, of Midhope. the first Earl of Cumberland as one of his Gentlemen at his creation in 1525, and was surviving in 1559. He was one of the Founder's Trustees of Skipton School, endowed 1548.

Henry Tempest, of Broughton, Esq. He purchased several lands in Broughton, and was living 4 Eliz. Isabel, daughter of Sir Ingram Percy, Knt. younger son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, marriage settlement dated 1544. Stephen. James, of Rayne-hall. .... daughter of Nicholas Tempest, of Bracewell. George. Jane, daughter of John Parker, of Extwistle. Thomas Tempest, of Yellison. Catherine Maud.

Bridget.=Thomas Parker, of Browsholme, Esq. Lettice.=Mr. John Lacy, living 1647. Ellen. Isabel. Another.=Mr. Arthur Tempest. Elizabeth.=Edmund Fleetwood. Mary.=Mr. John Waite, Vicar of Gargrave.

Edward Tempest, of Yellison, living 1664. Candace, daughter of Nicholas Cunliffe, of Wycoller. Edward Tempest, of Yellison.=Jane, daughter of John Parker, and widow of Mr. George Tempest. Stephen, of Eshton. .... widow of Thomas Tomlinson.

Edward, died 1647. Stephen. Catharine, S. P. Thomasine.=John Walker, of Hungerhill.

1. Anne, daughter of Edmund Eltofts, of Farnell, Esq. Sir Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Founder of the present House in 1597, Justice of Peace in 1612. He leased out the manor of Thorp in several parcels for long terms of years, reserving the royalties and quit rents. 2. Katharine, daughter of Henry Lawson, of Nesome, co. Durham, Esq. Arms, a chevron between 3 martlets Sable. Anne.=William Burton, of Killinghall 1585. Dorothy, married before 1585. Mr. Edward Read, of Killinghall. Mary, before 1583. Mr. John Pullein, of Scotton. Frances.=Mr. Oliver Breares, of Hamerton. Henry. Thomas. Roger. all unmarried.

Anne.=Mr. Henry Young, of Hebden. Frances.=Mr. Simon Blakely, of Blakely. Isabel.=Francis Malham, of Elslack, Esq. } All living in 1585.  
Robert, ob. S. P. Maud.=Mr. Michael Shaw.

Robert, or Roger, died young. 1. Susan, daughter and coheir of William Oglethorpe, Esq. of Roundhay, near Leeds. Marriage settlement dated 11 James I. Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq. Cap.=2. Frances, daughter of Sir Cotton Gargrave, of Nostel. Lozenge Argent and Sable. John, slain at Drogheda, in Ireland. Thomas. James. Henry. Mary. Catharine. Richard. George.

Sir Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Knt. also a captain in the service of King Charles I. He bought up several freeholds, and added them to the estate at Broughton, living in 1670. S. P. Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, of Barnbow, Bart. Thomas Tempest, Esq. sold the estate of Roundhay. He was never possessed of Broughton, his brother, whom he long survived, having devised that estate with Burnsall and Thorp to his nephew Stephen Tempest. Anne, only child of Henry Scroop, of Danby, Esq. George, killed in the service of Charles I.

Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq. 70 years lord of the manor of Broughton, and captain of horse at the Revolution. He greatly improved the house and gardens, made Ingber Pool a mile in circumference, planted much, and built the bridge before the house. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fernor, of Tusmore, co. Oxford, Esq. Arg. a fess between 3 lions heads erased Gules. Robert. Thomas. John. Mary. Catharine. Anne. Susan. Richard.

Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq. Author of the Religio Laici.=Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough, Bart. 1713. She died in 1732.

Elizabeth. } Both died at Ghent, Anne. } unmarried. Stephen Walter Tempest, Esq. born May 23, 1719. Frances Olive, daughter and co-heir of George Meynell, of Aldborough and Dalton, Esq. Marriage settlement dated 1748. Mary, living at Ghent 1763. Henry. Elenor Jones. Frances. } ob. inf.

Elizabeth. Frances, ob. inf. Roger, ob 1765. Clementine. Mary. Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq. Elizabeth, May 1, 1789, second daughter of Henry Blundell, Esq. of Ince Blundell, co. Lancashire. George. Charles. Richard, ob. S. P. Frances. John, ob. inf. John. Stephen.

Stephen Tempest, born Feb. 8, 1790. Henry. } ob. .... Charles Robert, born April 21, 1794. Henry, born October 18, 1796. Anna-Maria, born July 18, 1797. John, born March 12, 1799. Frances Barbara, born March 8, 1800. Walter Joseph, born May 7, 1801. Catharine, born October 6, 1802.

\* Katharine Tempest, nuper uxor Rogeri Tempest de Broughton in Craven, arm', sepeli' in ecclesia ib'm prope corpus mariti sui, 1460. Dods. MSS. v. 129, p. 72.

† From the following Memorandum of Dods' worth, it appears that this Roger had several other sons: \* Ric. et Hen. filii ejus quibus legavit, 1 mess. et 4 bov. in Broughton pro term. vitar. corundem. Tho. Tempest fil. tenuit redditus et scurtia in Beinsall. Ricardus com. Warwici supervisor.



was here: the Frenchman was advised not to see him, lest he should get him murdered; the Colonel would not be refused; so having got audience, as an English gentleman, I introduced him, and I had some hours discourse with him; but he gave us such hints in the matter of Religion, that I saw nothing was to be done. ‘Religion,’ says he, ‘is that manner of serving one and the same God which suits the constitution of each respective country: so you in England follow the Religion by law established; and, being obliged by my enemies to come into Turkey, upon the same principle I am become a Turk. He shewed us some good coal got out of Pangæus\*, and in it veins of gold and silver, as he persuades himself, or would persuade the Turks; but I, that have seen the like from Colne, only foresee by this that all his vaunted services will end in disappointment and a bowstring †. He is now under a cloud, lives miserably, with only two servants, who curse their apostacy, and is seen by nobody, not even Turks.

“ March 2d, we passed the river Strymon (but saw no cranes) in a ferry-boat, at the ancient Amphipolis, whose walls only remain. This was the place where Pompey took shipping after Pharsalia. One branch of the river is stopped for Salterns, whence it is no more an island, as the name imports. It was about a mile and an half in circuit. The river is much bigger than the Ouse at York, and very deep.—We arrived here the 3d of March.”

This sensible and curious letter is entitled to a place in the present work on account of its frequent references to Craven.—The ingenious writer of it died at the house of Lord Petre, at Thorndon, in Essex, where he was interred, with the following epitaph:

D. O. M.

Hic in Pace Ec. Cath.

depositus est Johannes Tempest, Stephani  
Tempest, armigeri, de Broughton, provinciæ  
Ebor. filius, pietate, doctrinâ et suâvitate  
morum omnibus dilectus. Vix. ann. XLIV.  
Thorndon ob. d. xxii Feb. A. D. MDCCXXXVII.  
Rob. Jacobus Petre Baro de Writtle amico  
cariss. mœrens monumentum pos.

At the time of Domesday, Broughton was part of the possessions of Roger of Poitou; and, with Elslac, the only hamlet in the parish was surveyed as follows:

ᛁᛚᛁ In Broctune .iiii. taini .xii. car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

ᛁᛚᛁ In Eleslac. Gospatric 7 Chetel .viii. car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

They were soon, however, united to the Skipton Fee, with the exception of six oxgangs in Elslac, which belonged to the Fee of Mowbray ‡.

\* It was probably pyrites, which, though it evaporates in the fire, has a very rich metallic appearance.

† I know nothing of the history of this man, whose treatment was that which every renegade deserves, and generally meets with.—The sentiments he uttered are worthy of a modern Frenchman, and have really been acted upon by the present Ruler of that unprincipled Nation.

‡ My Readers ought to be apprized, that this parish is properly in Airdale; but that it has been placed here on account of the connexion between the two families of Bracewell and Broughton.

At the time of Kirkby's Inquisition, taken 9th Edw. II. Peter Gilliott, William de Eston, Henry de Marton, Geoffrey Dawtry, and William de Skipton, were Lords of Broughton; but, all the latter portions having been successively bought up, the whole manor now belongs to Stephen Tempest, Esq.

Brocton has been supposed, by persons unacquainted with the genius of the Saxon language, to mean the town of Brocs, or Badgers; but the orthography of that language rarely marked the aspirate; and Brocton is Broughton, the town of the Burgh, Brough, or Fortification; as Hocton, in Lancashire, is the modern Houghton.

The vestiges of a Roman settlement, confirming the etymology, have already been traced in the History of Whalley, and several instruments discovered here, whether Roman or British, were given by the then possessor of the estate to Thoresby, and engraved for the Ducatus Leodiensis.

The church of Broctune was among the earliest donations to the canons of Embsay; having been given by Adam Fitz Duncan and Alicè de Rumelli \*.

After the death of her husband, the same devout and munificent lady bestowed a Carucate of land here upon the Cluniac Monks of Pontefract, together with a manse for their reception when journeying that way †. And this Carucate is described as that of which one Ralph held 111 Oxgangs, Wultef 11, and Antkil the two remaining. It is remarkable that Roger Tempestas (for so the name is latinized) was a subscribing witness to this charter, little suspecting the interest which his descendents were to acquire in Broughton. But to return.

Nothing is known of the æra when this church was founded; and the first fact recorded concerning it is the donation mentioned above, which must have taken place between 1120 and 1151. The silence of Domesday affords little presumption against its existence at a much earlier period.

It was not appropriated, nor a vicarage endowed in it, before the year 1442, when archbishop Kemp, with the licence of one John Thwaites, and the quit-claim of Ralph Darrel of Elslac, each of whom, notwithstanding the claim of the Canons of Bolton, seems to have had some pretensions to the advowson, decreed, that after the death or cession of William Spens, then Rector, a Canon of Bolton should be instituted as a perpetual Vicar, presentable by the Prior and Convent; and that the portion of the Vicarage should consist in the manse of the Rectory, or some other competent dwelling, to be assigned by the Prior and Convent; also in ten marks sterling, payable out of the fruits of the church, by two half-yearly portions, at Pentecost and Martinmas ‡.

This is not the present endowment; but I am not prepared to state when, or by what Archbishop, a second was decreed.

\* Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 100.

† Ib. vol. I. p. 655.

‡ Torres MS.



## RECTORES DE BROUGHTON.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
6 Id. Jul. 1247.	Dns. <i>Ric. de Sarum.</i>	Ab. et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> , sed Æ'pus. hac vice per laps.	
8 Id. Jan. 1255.	Dns. <i>Ric. le Vavasour</i> , Cl.	Iidem.	
14 Kal. Jan. 1256.	Dns. <i>W. de Cannesfeld</i> , Cl.	Iidem.	
10 Kal. Jan. 1292.	Mr. <i>Nic. de Tingewick</i> , Subd.	Iidem.	
9 Dec. 1300.	Dns. <i>Ric. de Beverlac</i> , Pr.	Æ'p. per laps.	
2 Id. Mar. 1317.	Dns. <i>Peter de Wetwang</i> , Cl.	Pr. et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	per resig.
5 Cal. Aug. 1334.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Driffeld</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
7 Dec. 1342.	Dns. <i>Job. de Holthorp</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
6 Nov. 1351.	Dns. <i>Adam de Nessfeld</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
20 Sept. 1356.	Dns. <i>Job. de Brampton</i> .	Iidem.	
	Dns. <i>Job. de Stillington</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
19 Oct. 1391.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Feynton</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
26 Jan. 1393.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Pethowe</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per resig.
17 Jul. 1393.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Wenslaw</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per mort.
28 Jan. 1418.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Romandeby</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per resig.
20 Nov. 1419.	Dns. <i>Wm. Spens</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	

## VICARII.

17 Aug. 1452.	Fr. <i>Job. Ledes</i> , Canonicus de <i>Bolton</i> .	} Prior et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	per mort.
5 Feb. 1476.	Fr. <i>Wm. Fountennes</i> , Can. ib'm.	} Iidem.	per mort.
16 Aug. 1480.	Fr. <i>Job. Rayne</i> , Can. reg. ib'm.	} Iidem.	per resig.
14 Oct. 1490.	Fr. <i>Rob. Bingley</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
20 Feb. 1512.	Fr. <i>Hen. Preston</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
12 Nov. 1534.	Fr. <i>Xt. Brodebelt</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
12 Nov. 1556.	Dns. <i>Hen. Towne</i> , Cl.	Assig. d'ci et cap. Ch. <i>Oxon</i> .	per mort.
18 Jul. 1557.	<i>Tho. Horrockes</i> , Cl.	Assig. eorund.	per mort.
9 Feb. 1600.	<i>Tho. Chatford</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	Dec. et Cap. ecl. Ch. <i>Oxon</i> .	per mort.
5 Maii, 1603.	<i>Job. Foote</i> , Cl.	Iidem.	per mort.
26 Jul. 1623.	<i>Xt'r. White</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	Iidem.	per cess.
9 Jul. 1628.	<i>Job. Gifford</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	
	<i>Hen. Guy</i> , A. M.	Iidem.	
	<i>Geo. Hen. Hall</i> , S. T. P.	Iidem.	per mort.

\* This chasm is occasioned by the loss of the Registers of this parish from their commencement to the year 1746.—  
For the same reason I am unable to give a comparative statement of its population at different periods. For the last  
seven years the average number of baptisms is 8½, and of burials 9½.

Testamentary

Testamentary burials at Broughton have been :

5th April, 1469, Katherine wife of Roger Tempest, of Broughton, Esq.

16th April, 1549, Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq.

Administration of the effects of John or William Fenton, otherwise Founten, Vicar of Broughton, was granted to Gilbert Prior of Bolton 22d April, 1480.

The church of Broughton has originally resembled almost all others in the district, having had no tower or ailes. The plain Norman doorway and cylindrical font alone remain. A North aile has been added, with angular columns and niches; and at the East end is the chapel of the Tempest family, of the endowment of which I find no account in the family papers or elsewhere, saving, that in 1553 the sum of £ 2. was paid to William Malholme, late Chantry Priest in Broughton church \*.

There are three mural monuments, of which the inscriptions follow.—The first containing an entire genealogy of the family, though very circumstantial, deserves to be commended for the neat and succinct manner in which it is drawn up.

H. S. E.

STEPHANUS TEMPEST, Arm.

Broughtoniæ in agro Eboracensi Dominus,

ab antiquissimâ stirpe

olim apud Bracewell sitâ

oriundus.

Anno Domini MCCCC VI.

Rogerus,

Ricardi Tempest de Bracewell Equitis Filius junior,

Catharinam,

Petrî Giliot Arm'i Broughtoniæ et Burnsaliæ cum Thorp Domini

Filiam unicam et Hæredem,

Uxorem duxit.

Huic ex illâ Conjuge susceptus Gulielmus

Huic ex Joannâ Jacobi Metcalf de Nappy Arm'i Filiâ Joannes

Huic ex — — — — — Rogerus

Huic ex Annâ { Johanne Car de Sleaford Milite Patre  
Margaretâ Thomæ Baronis de Clifford Filiâ Matre } Natâ Stephanus

Huic ex Agnète Gulielmi Lister de Midhop Arm'i Filiâ Henricus

Huic ex Isabellâ Engelrami Percy Equitis Filiâ Stephanus Eques

Huic ex Catharinâ Henrici Lawson de Neesholm Arm'i Filiâ Stephanus

Huic ex Susannâ Gulielmi Oglethorp de Roundhey Filiâ et Cohærede Stephanus Eques

Fili Patribus

Successerunt.

Stephano Equite

\* Browne Willis, Mitred Abbeyes.—Chantreys in Yorkshire.



Qui Annam Thomæ Gascoigne de Barnbow Bar'i Filiam  
 In matrimonio habuit  
 Sine prole mortuo  
 Thomæ Fratr̃is

Ex Annâ Henrici Scroop de Danby Arm'i Filiâ unicâ et Hærede  
 Stephanus Filius

Deinde ex Elizabethâ Ricardi Fermore de Tusmore in agro Oxon. Arm'i Filiâ  
 Stephanus Stephani Filius  
 Hæreditatem adierunt.  
 Stephanus

Pridie Id. Aug. A. D. 1771 moriens  
 Ex Elizabethâ Henrici Lawson de Brough Bar'i Filiâ  
 Stephanum Gualterum  
 Filium natu maximum  
 Hæredem reliquit.  
 Henricus Stephani Filius junior, M. D.  
 Quinque Filiæ innuptæ,  
 Vivo Patre  
 Decesserunt.

Stephanus Henrici Filius manet superstes.  
 Stephanus Gualterus Hæres  
 E Franciscâ Oliviâ

Georgii Meynel de Aldbrough et Dalton Arm'i Filiâ et Cohærede  
 Francisci etiam Massey Arm'i Rixtoniæ et Glasbrokiæ Domini Cohærede  
 Quatuor Filios  
 Stephanum, Georgium, Carolum, Ricardum ;  
 Quatuor Filias  
 Elizabetham, Clementinam, Mariam, Franciscam ;  
 Queis vitam longam fælicemque concedat Deus,  
 Suscepit.

Iisdem nati Parentibus  
 Rogerus, Joannes, Joannes alter, Thomas,  
 Francisca altera, Anna,  
 Mortem obierunt Infantes.  
 Hoc Marmor  
 Patris voluntati obsequens  
 P.

Stephanus Gualterus Tempest  
 A. C. MDCC LXXII.  
 Requiescant in Pace.

Sacred  
 to those Virtues  
 which adorn the Christian,  
 Husband, Father, and Friend,  
 This monument perpetuates  
 the Memory of  
 Stephen Walter Tempest, Esquire,  
 late of Broughton ;  
 who closed an exemplary life  
 the 9th of September, 1784,  
 aged 65 years.  
 This memorial was erected by his Widow  
 and eldest Son,  
 as an affectionate Tribute due to his Memory.

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Frances Olive Tempest,  
 Widow of the above, died at York, 4th of September, 1795,  
 aged 66 years,  
 and, at her particular request,  
 was buried in Trinity Church, in that city.  
 R. I. P.

---

H. S. E.  
 Elizabetha Tempest,  
 Stephani Tempest hujus loci, Armigeri,  
 Annos 51 placens uxor,  
 Richardi Fermore de Tusmore in com. Oxon. Arm'i,  
 E quatuor Filiabus natu tertia,  
 Mulier incomparabilis :  
 ad quæviscunque officia  
 Uxoris, Parentis, Matris familias  
 mirè formata :  
 Suavis, amabilis, et supra sexum prudens,  
 obiit  
 29 Decemb. anno 1738, ætat. 73,  
 Fide, spe, charitate plena.



Octies pepererat :  
 Duobus, Johanne scilicet et Richardo, mortuis innuptis,  
 Supererant Stephanus, Thomas, Carolus,  
 Maria, Elizabetha, Francisca,  
 et Maritus penè nonagenarius.  
 Mulierem fortem quis inveniet ?  
 Procul et de ultimis finibus Pretium ejus.  
 Ni verum Elogium non posuisset Stephanus Tempest filius.

Here lies the body of Stephen Tempest, Esq. who lived Lord of this Manor above seventy years. He married Elizabeth the third Daughter of Richard Fermor, of Tusmore, in Oxfordshire, Esquire, by whom he had five Sons and three Daughters. He was born the 9th of April, 1654. And departed this life the 10th of April, 1742.

R. I. P.

Richard Tempest, Esquire, died August 14, 1792.

Aged 32 years.



R. I. P.

The church stands in a solitary situation almost a mile from the village, placed there in all likelihood for the equal accommodation of Broughton and Elslack. The Manse of the vicarage, which was formerly too near the Manor House, by agreement between the patrons, the ordinary, the incumbent, and lord of the manor, has been lately removed to the neighbourhood of the church.

In the civil wars of the last century this village, situated on the highway and almost at an equal distance between the hostile garrison of Skipton and Thornton, had its full share of devastation and misery. It was a tradition at Broughton-Hall that a son of the Family was shot on the lawn, and that the village had been so completely pillaged of common utensils that an old helmet travelled in succession from house to house for the purpose of boiling broth and pottage. There is something in the nature of all privations which exposes them to be burlesqued; and accordingly a poet, who was not in love with hardships, has hit upon this very circumstance :

In days of old our fathers went to war  
 Expecting sturdy blows and hardy fare,  
*Their beef they often in their murrions stewed,*  
 And in their basket-hilts their beverage brewed\*.

\* Dr. King's Art of Cookery. — The last line is extravagant and absurd.

The only dependent Hamlet in this parish is

### E L S L A C K.

A slack, in the dialect of this country, is a depression in the surface of the earth, and the idea is undoubtedly taken from the hollow produced in cloth by *slackening* the two ends. Isl. *slakur*, s. *rlæc*, remissus. *Elslack* therefore is the slack or hollow of *Elsi*, a Saxon name, familiar to the readers of Domesday\*.

"At Elslack," saith Dodsworth†, "is a close called Borwins or Burwens: it hath a hill in the midst thereof, whereon there stood a castle called Burwen Castle: it hath been arable land this fifty or sixty years: they say it was besieged and raised by the Danes: there hath been found a bagg full of leather peches which hath been used for money: there hath been found coyne of all years with the plow, and brikes of all colours. There is at Mr. Malham's a dungeon with a hole in the top to let folks down, and no door."

Whenever a country becomes the seat of war, and especially during the ravages of civil commotion, the precious metals in circulation quickly disappear, and various expedients are resorted to for the purpose of supplying the deficiency. Of these the issue of stamped leather is one of the most obvious, and has perhaps been most frequently practised. It has long been a tradition, that Leather Money circulated in England during the Barons' wars.

Among the Lacedemonians it appears to have been in general use: "Æs alienum habere dicitur, et qui aureos debet, et qui Corium publicâ formâ impressum, quale apud Lacedemonios fuit, quod usum numeratæ pecuniæ præstat." Seneca de Benef. l. V. c. xiv.

About the year 1240 leather was made the material of coinage in Italy, by the emperor Frederick II. on account of the exhausted state of the country from long continued wars; and still later Philip de Comines makes the following complaint with respect to John king of France: "Et mit (le roy Jean) le royaume en si grande pauvreté qui il y avoit long temps monnoye comme de cuir, qui avoit un petit clou d'argent." l. V. cap. 18. See Du Cange in voce, Moneta.

I do not know that any other discovery of leathern money has been made in modern times.—The material being worthless as well as perishable, there is little chance of any specimens being preserved after its forced circulation is at an end. Burrens may perhaps be the *munitiuncula* destroyed by David king of Scotland, in the reign of Stephen, when the country was certainly poor, and distracted enough to admit of the circulation of leathern money.

After all, it is not inconsistent with the last conjecture to assign a much higher antiquity to this place.—Burrens, or Burwains, generally denotes a Roman encampment; and the situation of this remain on a gentle elevation, and upon the curveture of a brook, certainly favours the opinion.—Dodsworth would have done well to have expressed himself with more precision as to the coins found here; but bricks (and probably tiles) of various colours, in such a place, can scarcely be other than Roman.—Squared stones have been found here within memory; but nothing else. On the whole, the appearances tend to confirm the authority of Richard of Cirencester

\* In a charter, dated 17 Hen. VIII. it is spelt *Elveslack*. If this be right, the name will signify Fairy Bottom.

† MSS. V. 71.





# MALHAM OF ELSLACK.

The Arms of Malham, of Elslack, are quarterly of four.

1. *Malham*, Gules, 3 chevronells in base Argent, with a fleur de lis for difference, Or, and upon a chief, Or, a lion passant guardant, Azure.

2. *Radcliffe*, Argent, a bend engrailed charged with an annulet, Or, and in the sinister chief point an escallop shell, Sable.

3. *Dawtre*, Azure, 5 fusils in fess, Argent, surmounted by a bendlett, Gules.

4. *Hewick*, Gules, a lion rampant, within an orle of plates, Argent.

Thomas Dautrey, of Elslack, descended from Sir Godfrey de Alta-ripa, or Dautry, who lived in the time of Edw. I. ....

Sir Richard Radcliffe, Knt. ....

Lyonel Dawtre, of Elslack. Agnes, daughter and heir of ... Hewick.

Thomas Malham, descended from a sixth brother of the ancient family of Malham, of Malham, ... daughter of ... formerly wrote Malghum.

Raulfe Radcliffe, of Hewicke. Alice, daughter and heir of Lyonel Dawtre.

2. Alice, daughter to ... Caterall, of Mitton. John Malham. 1. Lucy, daughter to William Clapham, of Beamsley.

Christopher Radcliffe, of Hewick. ... daughter of ...

1. Raulfe, sans issue. 2. Edward, from whom the Malhams of Bradley, in the parish of Kildwick, were descended. Ann, daughter of ... Hocknall, alias Hockenhall, of Pointon in Cheshire.

3. Thomas.

1. Lucy. Richard Shuttleworth, of Skipton, uncle to Sir Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe, in Lancashire, Knt. Serjeant at Law, and Chief Justice of Chester in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

2. Elizabeth. Roger Pott, of ...

Ann. Henry Colthurst, of Edisforth, first husband; Reginald Hayber, of Staynton, second husband.

1. William Malham, of Elslack, vix. 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary.

Ann, daughter and sole heir of Christopher Radcliffe, of Hewick.

1. Christopher Malham, of Elslack. Elynor, daughter to Richard Green, living in 1585. of Newby.

2. William. 3. Roger. 4. Thomas. 5. Anthony. 6. Stephen. 7. John.

1. Katherine. Thomas Wilson, of Kendall.

2. Lucy. Christopher Carr, of Thornton.

3. Jane. Thomas Proctor, of Newby.

4. Alice. 5. Elizabeth. } Sans issue.

1. Henry Malham, eldest son and heir apparent, 1585. Mary, daughter of Francis Holt, of Grislehurst, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

2. Anthony. Susan, daughter of ... Ashburne, vicar of Halifax\*.

1. Alice. William Thompson, of Esholt, near Otley, Esq.

2. Margaret. William Nicholson, of Stopford, in Cheshire, Esq.

3. Dorothy, sans issue.

4. Lucy. William Fawler, of Kirby Mallessart.

5. Ann. Robert Baxter, of Carlton.

6. Elynor. 7. Bridgett. 8. Mary.

9. Frances. 10. Elizabeth.

1. Francis Malham, of Elslack, Esq. at. 4, ann. 1585, living 1612. Isabell, daughter of Sir Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Knt.

2. Christopher. Ellen, daughter of Thomas Tomlinson, of Gargrave.

1. Daniel.

2. Christopher.

3. Lancelot.

4. Francis. 5. Henry. 6. George. 1. Dorothy. 2. Ellen. All lived at Wixley.

1. Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Arthington, of Castely, near Harwood, Gent.

1. Francis Malham, of Elslack, Esq. died May 22, 1660, and was buried at Grantham in Lincolnshire, where a handsome tomb is erected to his memory. He was a colonel in the service of king Charles I. at. 6, ann. 1612.

2. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Waterton, of Walton, Esq.

3. Jane, daughter of Henry Foster, of ... in Hampshire.

2. Henry.

3. Stephen.

4. Christopher.

5. Ann.

Francis, vix. May 16, 1666.

Richard, vix. May 16, 1666, in Trinity Term 19 Charles II. he suffered a recovery of his manor of Elslack, and conveyed it to Robert Benson, Esq. father to Robert, the first lord Bingley.

Ann. Edmund Ferrand, of Carlton, Gent.

1. John Nelson. Dorothy. 2. Cuthbert Wade, of Kilnsay.

Henry, ob. s. p.

John, ob. s. p.

Frances. Joseph Blackburn, of Fryer Slead, Esq.

Jane, ob. s. p.

Elizabeth, ob. s. p.

\* Q. whether Christopher or Francis, the father or son, both of whom were successively vicars of Halifax?



with respect to his seventh Iter; and Burrens may, with more probability than any other place, be conjectured to have been ad Alpes Penninos. It is very remarkable that this Iter of the Monk, which has no support from any written authorities, is most powerfully supported by remains.

I am unable to determine positively whether this village had once a parish church; for I find, in the 33d of Henry III. \* a fine between Symon son of Ralph and Langusa his wife, and the Prior of Bolton, of the advowson of the church of All Saints of Elleslacke, the right of the Prior. Moreover, the said Prior, with the Canons, received the aforesaid Symon and Langusa his wife into the Brotherhood and Sisterhood of their house.

Now the question is, whether this church was or was not the church of Broughton.


That it was, may be conjectured, 1st, from the dedication to All Saints, which is that of the latter church.

2d, From the situation of Broughton church, which is certainly older than this period, and has been placed nearly at an equal distance from both villages.

That it was not, may be argued, first, from the name of Elslack.

2dly, From the advowson of Broughton having been given to the Canons of Embsay long before.

On the whole, I am inclined to believe that it *was* Broughton.

 In Eleslac. Gospatric 7 Chetel. viii. car ad gld.

With respect to the manor and principal estate here, I find that Adam son of Emard de Elslack granted to Thomas son of Geoffry de Altaripa one Toft in Elslack, S. D.—This is the only vestige of the personal name of Elslack.

Next it appears, that Ralph Darrell held two carucates here of William de Katerton of Newton, and he of William de Kyme, and William de Marton held 1 car. of the same.

In 1270, Ralph Darrell, son of Ralph Darrell of Elslack, grants to the same Geoffry de Altaripa totum manerium de Elslack. This is the first notice which I have met with of the manor †.

In the 4th of Edward II. William son of Ralph Darrel releases the said manor to Geoffry son of Thomas de Altaripa ‡.

Preciosa widow of Thomas de Altaripa and sister of Symon de Marton gave to Henry her son 1 car. which she purchased of the said Symon.

In the 12th of Edward II. Godfrey de Altaripa had licence to kernel and embattle his house at Elslacke, in Craven, in the county of York ‡.

The annexed pedigree will shew the descents of this manor, through the Altaripas and Radcliffes, to the Malhams.

\* Fines 33 Hen. III.

† Townley MSS.

‡ Pat. 1—12 Edw. II.

Francis Malham, Esq. last but one in this descent, was a colonel, and of course a sufferer, in the service of Charles the First. He died a few days before the Restoration; and was interred in the church of Grantham, with the following epitaph.

Hic jacet Franciscus Malham de Elslac, in Craven, in com. Ebor. arm. illustrissimo regi  
Carolo I. Equitum Tribunus 22 Maii, A. D. 1660.

Hoc monumentum in perpetuam ejus memoriam fidelissima conjux Jana mœrens posuit.

Inclita marmoreo conduntur membra sepulchro

Malhami qui ter sorte maritus erat.

Ossa tenet bustum, sed non tenet Anglia famam,

Quæ volat æratis sparsa per æt'ra tubis,

Armiger ortus erat; regalia signa secutus,

Armigeri supplex nomen honore tulit\*:

Dux in Marte ferox primo, tandemque tribunus;

Mox morti palmam funere juxta dedit.

Of the embattled house of the Altaripas (if they ever availed themselves of their licence to embattle) there are now no appearances; a few lancet windows may possibly be of that period, but the greatest part of the present house seems to have been rebuilt about the reign of Henry VIII. and has little remarkable about it.—The Dungeon mentioned by Dodsworth has disappeared, and is forgotten. The house has been surrounded by a deep and broad moat.

In the following grant of the wardship of this Francis Malham, not only a portion of the estate, but the manor of Elslack itself, is represented as holden of the Mowbray Fee. But the Escheat Roll of the 31st Edw. I. a much higher authority, is silent on the subject.

1621. “Francis earl of Cumberland grants the wardship of Francis Malham, with the manor and six carucates of land in Elslack; which manor and a moiety of the said lands were held of the earl of Derby as of the Mowbray Fee, for the annual render of one hawk, or 2*s.* in money †.”

The manor of Elslack was purchased by the Benson family, on the dispersion of the estates of the Malhams; and it is now the property of James Fox, Esq. of Bramham Park.

\* I suppose the meaning of the line to be, that he was created an *Esquire* on his own petition.

† Townley MSS.



## PARISH OF THORNTON.

## PERCY FEE\*.

THORNTON stands in a dry and healthy situation, on the slope and summit of a green hill, commanding views in every direction. The parish consists of the townships of Thornton, Eureby, and Kelbrook, which are so many manors, though they have never been separated, from the earliest times, but have passed together and in succession through the families of Percy, Kyme, Muncey, Roos, Pilkinton, Manners, Lister, and Kay. The church is rectorial, dedicated to St. Oswald, or, according to another account, to All Saints, and is valued in the King's books at £19. 5s. 2½d.

It is thus noticed in Domesday:

## IN CRAVE

## TERRA ROGERI PICTAVIENSIS.

¶ In Torentune. hñ Alcolme. III. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld.

¶ In Eurebi hñ Alcolme. III. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld.

¶ In alia Eurebi Alcolme. II. car<sup>7</sup> VI. bō ad gld.

## TERRA WILLIELMI DE PERCY IN CRAVE.

II. ¶ In TORENTVN. VI. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld. In CHELBROC. II. car<sup>7</sup> 7 dim.

In the next record of this manor, 44 Hen. III. we find Peter de Percy and William Kyme standing towards each other in the singular relation of lord and vassal alternately, for at that time Percy held of Kyme 1 car. in frank marriage in Thornton and Ilkley immediately, whereof 12 make 1 knights fee, and the latter held of the former 2 oxgangs in Thornton of the same fee: Matthew de Kelbroke 2 oxgangs of the same in Kelbroke, and Jeffry son of William 1 oxgang in Eureby †.

In the next place we learn from Kirkby's Inquest 24 Edw. I. that there were in Thornton, Eureby, and Kelbroke, twelve plough-lands, whereof the church was endowed with half a plough-land. In the 28th Edw. I. Philip de Kyme alienated this manor to Walter de Muncey for

\* As one of the brooks which rise in this parish runs into the Aire, and another into the Ribble, it might with equal propriety have been considered under either valley; but its being a member of the Percy Fee determined me to Ribblesdale.

† Royal MSS. Brit. Mus. Claudius 112, Inq. de Feodis, W. de Kyme, com. Ebor. 149, et Esch. 44 Hen. III. No. 25.

£600. sterling, and in the same year Muncey obtained a charter of free warren in Thornton, Eureby, and Kelbroke, together with a fair and market at Thornton, *viz.* a market every Thursday, and a fair there for five days, *viz.* on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Thomas the Martyr, and two days following.

In the 9th of Edward II. we find John de Ros lord of the manor of Thornton in Craven\*. He was second son of William, Lord Ros, and died s. p. 11 Edw. III. seised of this manor in right of Margaret his wife; of whom it can only be conjectured that she was heiress of Muncy. Through the several descents of this family it may be regularly traced until the attainder of Thomas, Lord Roos, (a zealous Lancastrian,) 1 Edw. IV. when that king granted to John Pilkinton, Esq. a third part of the manor of Thornton in Craven, which Margaret wife of John late Lord Roos, held in dower; and also the other two-third parts of the same, which Alianore, Duchess of Somerset, held likewise in dower. This Alianore was daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and married, 1st. Thomas, father of the last Thomas, Lord Roos, and 2d. Edmund Beaufort duke of Somerset. The Pilkintons, I suppose, were adherents of the house of York in consequence of their situation in the neighbourhood of Sandal Castle. However by charter dated Nov. 1, 16 Edw. IV. John Pilkinton, knt. granted to the abbot and convent of *Fewtance*\*, the advowson and patronage of the church of Thornton in Craven; and by charter dated July 1, 18 Edw. IV. Thomas de Swynton, abbot of Fountains†, gave to the said Pilkinton the Grange of Bradley, on condition that if the abbot and convent should be dispossessed of the church of Thornton, then the grant of Bradley should be revoked. This transaction shews the abbot to have been aware of the insecurity of his tenure; and the event corresponded with his apprehensions; for in the 1st Hen. VII. the heirs of the Lord Roos were restored, the monks were of course ejected, and John Darnton† then abbot entered upon Bradley again.

Thus the manor and advowson together returned to their former owners; and we hear nothing more of them till Thomas the first earl of Rutland, and Baron Roos, by will dated Aug. 16, 1543, devised *inter alia* to John Manners his second son the manor of Thornton in Craven, with the appurtenances in Thornton, Eureby, and Kelbroke, in the county of York. By him it is supposed to have been alienated to William Lister, and it has since descended in the course of the pedigree annexed.

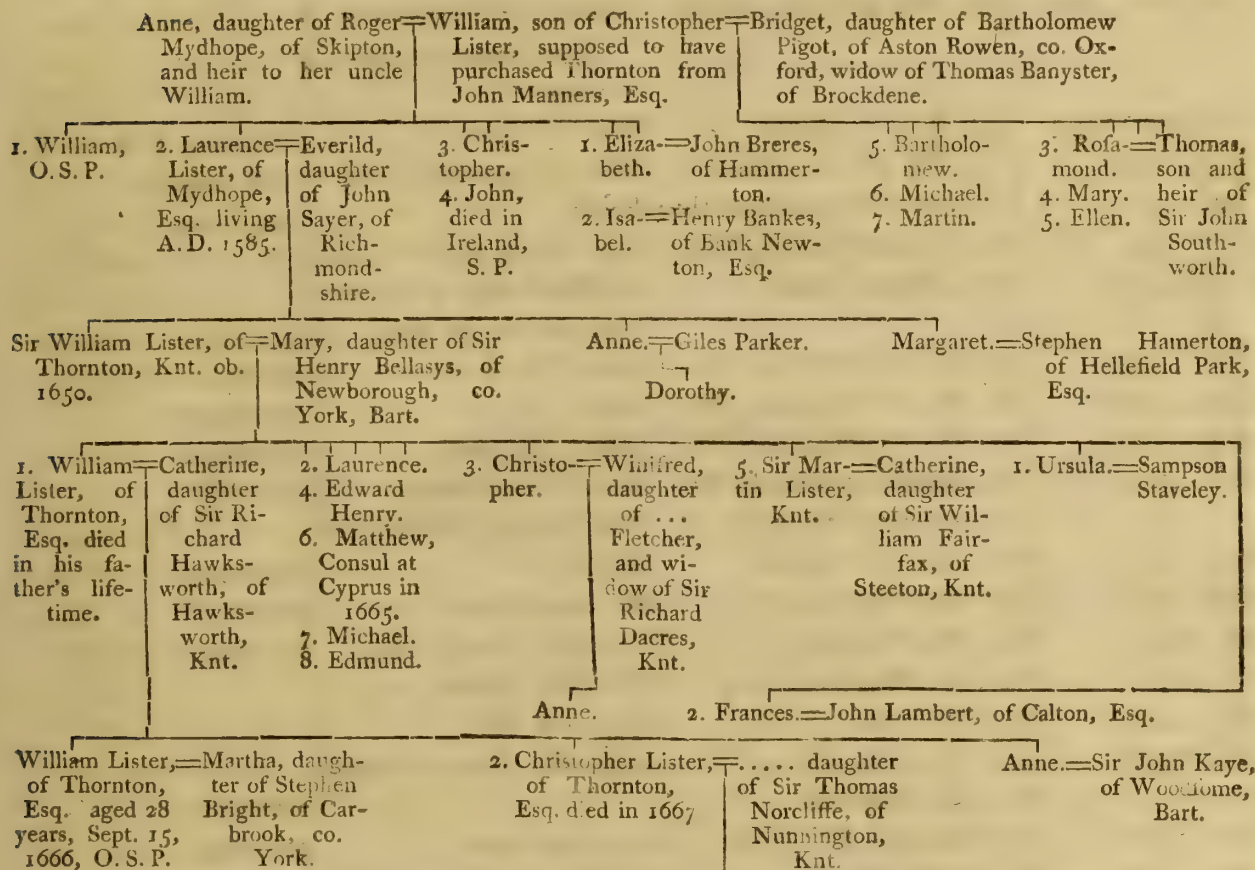
\* Townley MSS.

† Mr. Currer's Collections.



## PEDIGREE OF LISTER.

ARMS: Lister, of Mydhope and Thornton, bears, Ermine on a Fess Sable, 3 Mulletts Or.



Christopher Lister, Esq. died unmarried, having devised his estate to Thomas, second son of Sir John Kaye, on condition of his assuming the name of Lister, which he did, and dying also unmarried, devised it to his elder brother, Sir Arthur Kaye, and his issue male; and failing thereof to his other brothers in succession, and their respective male issue; by which means the manor of Thornton devolved successively upon Sir John Lister Kaye and his son, the late Baronet, by whom it was bequeathed to the present possessor.

With

With respect to the church of Thornton the tradition is, with Marton and Bracewell, it was originally a portion of Bernoldswick. This, however, is not confirmed by the authority of the Monk, who expressly affirms that fact of the two other churches. The first Incumbent I have met with is a William Clericus de Thornton in a charter, S. D. probably as old as the earlier part of Henry III. \* Then,

## RECTORES DE THORNTON.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
6 Kal Maii, 1280.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Byrley</i> , Subd.	Procurator D'ni <i>Emerici de Rupe Lunardi et Matildæ uxoris</i> †.	
6 Id. June, 1292.	Dns. <i>Rad. de Shefeld</i> .	<i>Maud de Kyme</i> .	per resig. ‡ §
9 June, 1346.	Dns. <i>Tho. Barton</i> , Presb.	D'na <i>Margaret de Ros</i>   .	per resig. ¶
4 Jan. 1348.	Dns. <i>Tho. Alkbarwe</i> , Acolythus.	Eadem.	per mort.
3 Jan. 1349.	Dns. <i>Job. de Wyfordby</i> , Cap.	D'ns <i>Tho. de Ros</i> **.	
14 Nov. 1350.	Dns. <i>Adam de Hoton</i> .	<i>Ed. III. Rex</i> , per federat. versus <i>Wm. de Ros</i> .	per resig.
25 Maii, 1353.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Marnham</i> , Pr.	Idem. <i>Tho. de Ros</i> .	per mort.
18 Julii, 1368.	Dns. <i>Nic de Stayngrew</i> , Pr.	Idem.	per resig.
20 Sept. 1369.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Benyngholm</i> , Pr.	Idem, per assign.	per resig.
13 Dec. 1374.	Dns. <i>Job. de Aymundesby</i> , Pr.	Idem, <i>Thomas</i> —	
	Dns. <i>Rowlandus Qzwack</i> .	D'na <i>Beatrix</i> , D'na <i>de Ros</i> .	
1 Apr. 1397.	Dns. <i>Adam de Popilton</i> .	Eadem.	per resig.
12 Sept. 1416.	Dns. <i>Hen. Matthew</i> , Pr.	<i>Tho. dux Exonie</i> .	per mort.
3 Jan. 1437.	Dns. <i>Wm. Wodyngton</i> .	D'ns <i>Job. Tempest</i> , mil.	per mort.
2 Jan. 1476.	Dns. <i>Jac. Smetburst</i> , Cap.	D'ns <i>Job. Pilkinton</i> , mil.	
28 Oct. 1493.	Dns. <i>Tho. Wyber</i> , Presb.	<i>Tho. Lovel</i> , Mil.	
23 Jul. 1539.	Dns. <i>Nic. Hall</i> , Cl. A. M.	Assig. <i>Tho. Com. Rutland</i> .	
	Dns. <i>Job. Robynson</i> .		per mort.
25 Sept. 1581.	<i>Nic. Baldwyn</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Wil. Lister</i> , arm.	per resig.
30 Aug. 1599.	<i>Hugo Watmonth</i> , Cl.	<i>Eliz. Reg.</i> per laps.	per mort.
28 Aug. 1623.	<i>Tho. Drake</i> , Cl. A. M.	D'ns <i>Wil. Lister</i> , mil.	
	<i>Ric. Hooke</i> , Cl. D. D.		per resig.
	afterwards Vicar of Hali-fax.		

\* Townley MSS.

† Reg. Abp. Wickwane.

‡ Reg. Jo. Romaine.

§ In the taxation of livings wasted by the Scots, Reg. of Abp. Melton, this church is valued at xx marks.

|| Hamlake, by a very unusual corruption, afterwards became Helmsley,

“ Once great Buckingham's delight,”

which he inherited from his mother, who was heir general of the house of Rutland.

Since its alienation the name has undergone a still more radical change.

¶ Reg. Zouch.

\*\* Reg. Thoresby.



Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.
13 Nov. 1668.	<i>Edmund Hough</i> , Cl. A. M. afterwards Vicar of Hali- fax also. <i>Thomas Hanson</i> , A. M. sep. Jan. 26, 1699.	<i>Katharine Lister</i> , vid.
1699.	<i>Thomas Wayman</i> .	<i>Christopher Lister</i> , arm.
1708.	<i>James Allenson</i> .	<i>Arthur Kay</i> , bart.
1734.	<i>Henry Richardson</i> , A. M.	<i>Joh. Kay</i> , bart.
1778.	<i>William Roundell</i> , A. M.	<i>Ric. Richardson</i> , arm.
1783.	<i>Henry Richardson Currer</i> .	<i>Maria Richardson</i> , vid.
1784.	— <i>Fleming</i> .	<i>John Lister Kay</i> , bart.

The church, like many others in this part of Craven, stands at a considerable distance from the village. It is a plain, decent building, with a tower, choir, and two side aisles. The builder of the tower has perpetuated his name, and the date of the work, in the following inscription :

**James Car Baly of  
Thornto' was fownd' a'no D'm MCCCCCXX.  
Mark Wv' P'ochyn.**

By which I suppose is meant, that though James Car was Founder, the "P'ochyn," Parochians, or Parishioners, "wrought wark," that is, contributed their labour.

The Refounder of the church has also his memorial.

Over the East window is an inscription, in old English characters, which, with much difficulty, I read as follows :

**When this church & a quaire  
bieldid were Thomas Ld Ros p'ron \* w:  
as here. Of his lawle God ha-  
ve marcy & benigneite !  
amen.**

This refers, I think, to Thomas Lord Ros, attainted in the first of Edward IV. rather than to his ancestor of that name, who lived a century before. The rebuilding of the church and quire may therefore be assigned to the reign of Henry VI.

\* P'ron, i. e. Patron.

In the church-yard is a spring, which the late respectable Rector, Mr. Richardson, covered with a small dome, inscribed as follows :

FONTEM HUNC SALUTIFERUM ET PERANTIQUUM TECTO MUNIVIT  
HENRICUS RICHARDSON RECTOR A. Æ. C. MDCC LXIV.  
QUOD PUBLICÆ SALUTI BENE VORTAT.

I do not know that it has any dedication.

A traveller is struck with the vicinity of this church and that of Bernoldswick, which stand at the extremity of their respective parishes, and look as if they had moved by agreement from their proper sites to give each other the meeting.

On the highest point of ground in the village, commanding a noble prospect of the Northern boundary of Craven, stands the parsonage-house, rebuilt by Mr. Richardson with all the taste which characterized his family. It is indeed a model of simplicity and elegance on a small scale.

Adjoining is the site of the old manor-house, which was taken and burnt by a party of Royalists in July 1643, and appears never to have been rebuilt. From a memorandum among Dr. Johnston's papers it appears, that the officers who commanded at the assault were Lord Darcy and Major Hawes, sent from Sir John Mallory, Governor of Skipton Castle. Here the heir of the Braddyll family, of Portfield, lost his life; "for," saith Christopher Townley, his kinsman, "Jo. Braddall, æt. 20. Captain for the parliament, going to the siege of Sir William Lister's house, at Thornton, in Craven, there had a shot from the said house, near unto his shoulder, of which he died, and was buried at Whalley, July 27th, 1644 \*." I suppose that after the house was in possession of the Royalists some attempt was made to retake it, in which this gallant but unfortunate young man met his fate.

The Parish register † contains the following memorials of this disastrous period :

Sepult. duo mil. occisi, Dec. 27, 1642.

— Hargreave de Stothill, occisus, Dec. 30.

— Miles, die Aprilis 16, 1643.

— Tredecim milites, die Jul. 26, 1643.

Instead of dwelling upon this scene of death and suffering, it is more pleasing to remember, that out of the same house arose two men eminent for the art of mitigating pain and prolonging life.

Matthew Lister, according to Wood, was born at Thornton, in Craven, and bred at Oxford, where he became Fellow of Oriel College ; but, travelling abroad, he became M. D. at Basil, and was incorporated at Oxford in 1605, as the English Universities at that time ‡ allowed a more

\* Townley MSS.

† The marriage of General Lambert is entered in this Register as follows : "Nupt. Johannes Lambert et Frances Lister, Sept. 10, 1639." The following instances of longevity occur in the years 1571 and 1572, which seem to have been fatal to the old people : Sep. Hen. Atkinson, of the age of 97 years, 28 Sept. 1571. Ric. Smith, of the age of 91 years, 26 Mar. 1572. John Walton, of the age of 95. 27 May, 1572.

‡ I am far from imputing blame to the English Universities for their increased reserve in admitting *ad eundem* from the Scotch or Foreign Universities.—The venality with which Degrees are conferred in some of them, the shortness of standing required in all, their disorderly habits and want of discipline, together with the low ranks in life from which the candidates for their highest degrees are too frequently elevated, certainly leave them no pretensions to a participation of honours with Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin.



universal communication of honours with those on the continent than is usual at present.—His family and country probably recommended him to the illustrious Anne countess of Pembroke, whom he appears to have served in the double capacity of Agent and Physician. By her recommendation, probably, he became Physician in Ordinary to queen Anne of Denmark, and afterwards to king Charles I. from whom he received the honour of Knighthood in 1636. Lastly, he attained to the summit of medical honours, in being appointed President of the College of Physicians. He died about the year 1657, at Burwell, in Lincolnshire, aged 92; an instance of a constitution which either needed not the aids of his own faculty, or proved their efficacy.

His grand-nephew, though perhaps not of equal eminence in his profession, yet, from his various publications, as well as proximity to our own times, is more generally remembered.

Martin Lister was born in or about the year 1638, and educated under the eye of his uncle, by whom he was placed in St. John's College, Cambridge, and soon after his death took the degree of A. B. The example and instructions of a court physician redeemed him from the disloyalty of his family, and he met with an early reward of his fidelity, being appointed Fellow of the College by royal mandate, in the year of the Restoration. Having taken his last degree in Arts, he devoted himself to the study of physic, and, about the year 1668, travelled into France. On his return from that country he settled at York, and practised with great success. His excursions in the way of his profession afforded him many opportunities of gratifying his propensity towards the study of natural history and antiquities; in the former of which he became so eminent as to be elected F. R. S. an honour not conferred at that time but on men who had given some proofs of their proficiency in the science of Nature. It was probably a growing indisposition to motion, and a desire of learned and liberal conversation, which induced him to remove to London, where, in 1709, he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. He died in February 1711, having published many works on Medicine and Natural History; but his reputation is built on the "Synopsis Conchyliorum." I have only to add, that he purchased Carlton-Hall, where he occasionally resided before his removal to London.

#### Comparative state of Population in the parish of Thornton.

1600.	Baptized 17.	Buried 13.
1700.	———— 17.	———— 17.
1800.	———— 26.	———— 31.

Not having been able to obtain a similar return from the neighbouring parish of Bernoldswick in time for the press, I add it here.

1600.	Baptized 12.	Buried 10.
1700.	———— 29.	———— 27.
1800.	———— 26.	———— 22.

*PARISH OF BOLTON juxta BOWLAND \*.*

THIS parish is of the original Fee of William de Percy, and is thus surveyed in Domesday :

M<sup>l</sup> In BODELTONE 7 RAGHIL 7 HOLME VIII. car<sup>4</sup> ad gl<sup>4</sup>.

Bodelton, or Bothelton, the ancient orthography of all the towns which bear this name, is evidently from *Boetl*, *mansio*, implying, probably, that it was the principal residence of some Saxon thane.

The spelling, with a slight variation, was continued a century or more after the Conquest; for, in the time of Stephen abbot of Sallay (probably in Henry the Second's reign), Elias de Bothilton held lands in this place de Feodo de la Leya.

This race, de la Leya, therefore, appear to have been the first Grantees from the Percies; and, by another charter, Hugh de la Leya grants to Richard de Bonhilton forty acres of land, between Wykerhou and Ribell, in the village of Bonhilton, cum dominio medietatis totius villæ de Boulton; after which the family are no more heard of at Bolton.

No grant of the other moiety of this manor to the Boltons ever appears; and, as John de Bolton and the Abbot of Sallay are named as joint Lords in the Nomina Villarum, A.D. 1316. and the Convent certainly held lands here in the fifth of Edward II.† I conclude that the common opinion, though supported by Dodsworth, namely, that a moiety of the manor was given to Sallay by a coheiress of John de Bolton, is a mistake.

In the inquisitions of the Pudsey family, who succeeded in the reign of Edward III. to the Bolton estate by marriage, the evidence on this subject is extremely fluctuating. Sometimes they are described as possessed of the whole manor, and sometimes of a moiety only; notwithstanding which the fact is incontrovertible, that the Abbey of Salley did hold the other moiety till the dissolution, when it was granted, along with their other estates, to Sir Arthur Darcy; after whose death, a. 4 Eliz. to be even with the Pudsays, he was found to have died seised of the manor (not the moiety) of Bolton.

The Darcy family afterwards sold their estate here in parcels, which are still called "the Darcy Freeholds ‡;" and, from an inquisition taken 14 Jac. after the death of one Henry Frankland, by which he was found to have died seised of a twenty-fourth part of the manor of Bolton, it appears that the Darcy moiety was split into as many portions as the family had sold freeholds, and that every freeholder was considered as Lord within his own estate.

\* Sometimes called Bolton West, in order to distinguish it from Bolton East, or Bolton Canons.

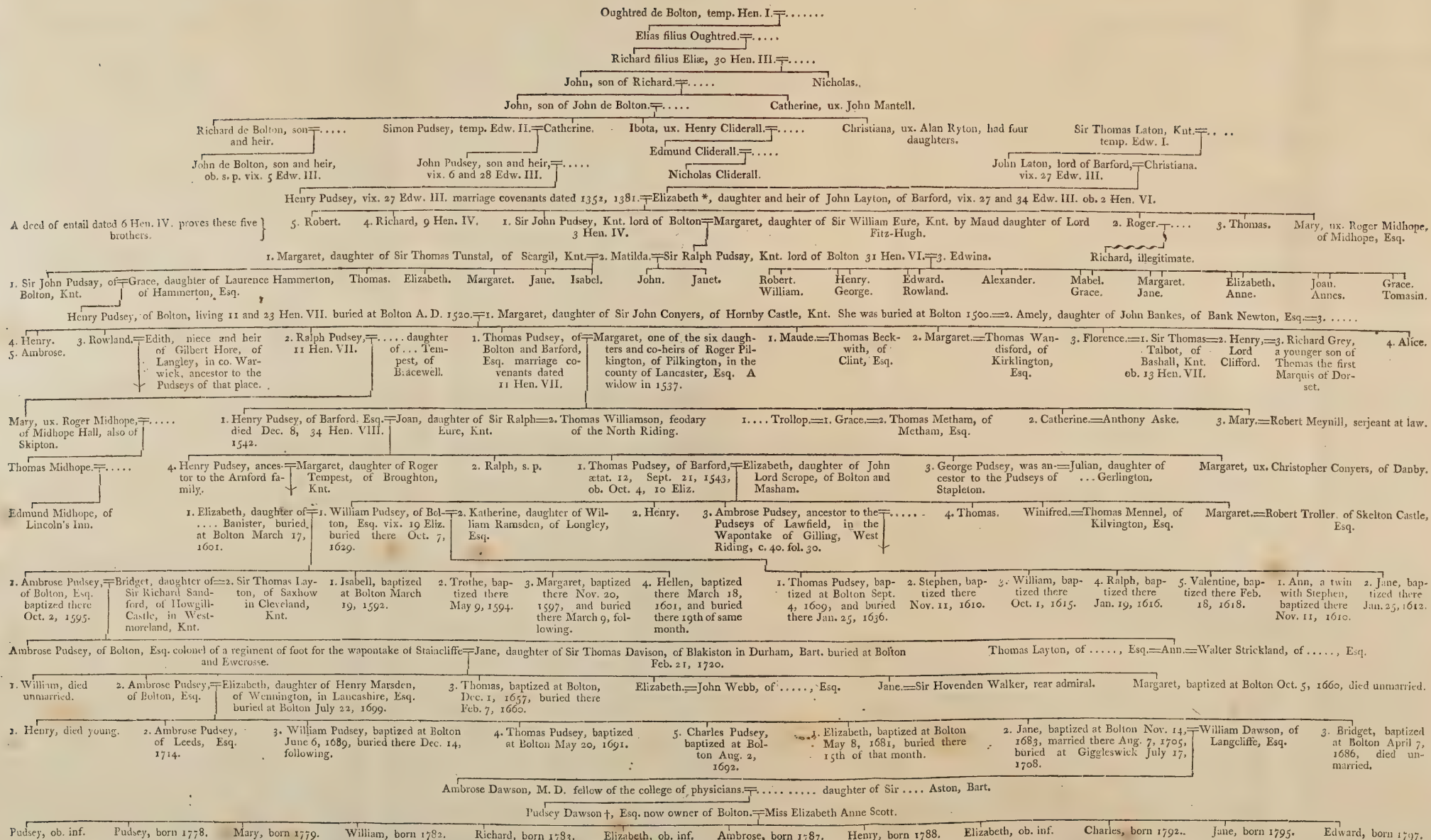
† Dodsworth's MSS. Bod. Lib. vol. VIII. fol. 4.

‡ Regina concessit licentiam alienare manerium de Bolton juxta Bolland Ric'o Walker, Reg'o Parker, et aliis, 9 Eliz. Hopkinson's MSS. vol. I.





# PUDSEY, OF BOLTON.



\* The marriage covenant between Pudsey and Laton, of which the following is an abstract, seems to refer to a pestilence in the North of England, which had diminished the value of land. "Ceux sont les covenants tailles entre John de Pudsey d'une part, et John fitz Thomas de Laton d'une part. C'est a sçavoir q' Henry fitz et heir le dit John de Pudsey esposera Elizabeth la fille le dit John de Laton; et le dit John de Pudsey en fera les dix Hen. et Eliz. sa femme en vint marks de terre de bon extentavit devant la pestilence, et le dit John de Laton et Christiana sa femme comistront le droit de tout ses terres in Barford et Clesby au val de quatre vint marks." This manor continued in the family till the year 1659, when it was sold to Barrington Bouchier, Esq. of Beningborough, co. York, by trustees for payment of the debts of Ambrose Pudsey; the consideration was 1000*l*.

† Apog. veteris caræ pen. Puds y Dawson, arm.



Edward III. granted to John de Pudsay a market, fair, and free-warren here, in the following terms :

“ Quod ipse et her. sui habeant in perp' unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem merc.  
 “ apud man. suum de Bolton in Craven, juxta Sallay, in com. Ebor. et unam feriam ib'm in  
 “ vigiliâ et in die et in crastino apost. Petri et Pauli—necnon liberam warrenam in omnibus  
 “ dominicis terris suis manerii p'dicti, dum tamen terre ille non sint infra metam forestæ n'ræ.”  
 A. R. 26.

There is also a charter, nearly of the same date, for a fair and market at Bolton, granted to the Abbot and Convent of Sallay, and long before, free warren was granted to the same house in this manor, a. 54 Hen. III \*.

In both these transactions, as well as some others, it seems evident that each moiety was erroneously described as the whole.

The two Portions were severed, as was usual, in very ancient times, by a Haia Dominicalis, described, in a charter s. d. by the name of the Haia Abbatix de Sallay et Joh. de Boulton.

The origin of the Pudsays of Craven, and their connexion with Hugh de Pudsay bishop of Durham, has never been ascertained; but there is the highest probability that they were a branch from the Pudsays of Settle and Giggleswick, whose relation to bishop Pudsay may be traced by strong circumstantial evidence †.

First then, Allan de Morville confirms the donation which Alice de Percy his mother had made to Henry de Puteaco, or Pudsay, his brother, for his homage and service, of all the land of Settle, and the church of Giggleswicke, and the service of Adam, son of Mildred, of all his land in Giggleswick.—This explains a subsequent charter, by which the same Henry de Pudsay grants all Stockedale (included under the former charter) to Sallay Abbey (Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 847. where Dugdale, by a mistake, which his own charter would have corrected, calls this Henry son of Matilda). But it is probable, that Morville and he were uterine brothers only.

2dly. We now find, that about the reign of Stephen (for such must be the date of this charter), the Pudsays were possessed of the church of Giggleswick.—Now it is certain that this church was appropriated to the cell of Finchale, though the donor is unknown. But Finchale was founded by bishop Hugh de Pudsay.—What account, therefore can be given of the appropriation of this church to a cell so distant and obscure, but a connexion between the families?—The family of Pudsay, I have no doubt, was originally Norman. Where they resided before their acquisition of Settle, I know not, any more than when they parted with it; but I have here traced their first settlement at that place, from whence the transplantation of a younger branch, by marriage, to Bolton, is easy and likely. I have shewn also, from a strong circumstance, their connexion by the father's side with the nephew of king Stephen, and have assigned them, in the female line, a descent sufficiently noble, from the first race of the Percies.

\* Tanner's Not. Mon. in Sallay.

† Apogr. veteris cartæ, pen. Pudsay Dawson, arm.

Of this ancient family, after their settlement at Bolton, Sir Ralph Pudsay is to be remembered for his disinterested loyalty, in affording an asylum to the unfortunate Henry the Sixth, after the battle of Hexham; and Florence, third daughter of Henry Pudsay, for the number and splendour of her marriages. This lady, whose attractions or good fortune must have been uncommon, was matched, first, with Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall, who died 13 Hen. VII. after which she became the second wife of Henry lord Clifford, the Shepherd; and after his decease, by the procurement, as appears, of Henry the VIIIth, gave her hand to Richard Grey, younger son of Thomas marquis of Dorset. At that time, and long after, it was deemed a part of the King's prerogative to interpose in the marriages of his nobility; and the following letter, now remaining among the evidences of the Pudsay family, seems to refer to the last transaction:

“ By the King.

“ To our der welbylovyd lady Clefforth, our wedow.—Ryght der and welbylovyd, we grete  
 “ yow well; and for sartin cawsys and co'sederasyngs us specyally mowvyng co'sarnynge yowr awne  
 “ estate and p'fet, hertely desyr'g and pu'y yow at yowr owne comodote and laser, to repara  
 “ unto us; and at yowr theder comyng ye sall know owr forther mynde, *wyche sall ryght wele*  
 “ *satisfye, content, and plesse yow.*—Fale ye not, therfor, thus to doe, as ye tender owr plesur.—  
 “ Yfeyn under howr sengnet, at owr monestery of Schertesey, the xxii day of December.”

3dly, William Pudsay, Esq. who held the estate from 1577 to 1629, is reported in the traditions of the neighbourhood nearly to have forfeited his life, by a transaction which I shall relate in the words of Webster (Johannes Hyphantes), who, in 1671, published a work, intituled, “*Metallographia, or History of Metals.*”—In this work, under the title Silver, he says, “The other  
 “ place, where silver has been found, was within the township of Rimington, in Craven, in a field  
 “ called Skelhorn, belonging to one Mr. Pudsay, an ancient Esquire, and owner of Bolton-Hall  
 “ juxta Bolland, who, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, did get good store of silver ore, and  
 “ convert it to his own use, or rather coined it, as many do believe, there being many shillings  
 “ marked with an escallop, which the people of that country call Pudsay Shillings to this day.  
 “ But whether way soever it was, he procured his pardon for it, and had it, as I am certified  
 “ from the mouths of those who had seen it.”

Webster further adds: “While old Basby (a chemist) was with me, I procured some of the  
 “ ore, which yielded after the rate of twenty-six pounds of silver per ton. Since then good store  
 “ of lead has been gotten; but I could never procure any more of the sort formerly gotten,  
 “ the miners being so cunning that, if they meet with any vein that contains so much ore as will  
 “ make it a Myne Royall, they will not discover it.”

Though no such pardon as that which is mentioned by Webster is now to be found among the papers of the family, and there is as little reason to suppose that Mr. Pudsay ever took the frightful leap called Pudsay Leap, in order to escape his pursuers, I see no reason to discard the tradition, and many to support it\*. The pardon may have been destroyed by his descendants;  
 and

\* The following papers, lately communicated to me from the evidences of the Pudsays, put the matter out of doubt. “Case of a Myne Royall.—Although the gold or silver contained in the base metall of a mine in the land of  
 “ a sub-



and the story of the Leap invented by the vulgar : but Webster was a man of great curiosity and information, an inhabitant of Craven, and contemporary in his earlier years with the old age of Mr. Pudsay ; his evidence, therefore, is somewhat more than tradition.—Again, the escallop on the Pudsay shillings was the Tower Mint-mark in the years 1584, 85, and 86, and a forger would of course imitate the genuine coinage of the time. Now it is remarkable, that in the Harleian MSS. N<sup>o</sup> 286, there is a letter concerning “divers persons who coined false shillings and sixpences, and made them look old in an hour’s time ;” and this letter is dated 19 July, 1587.

It is altogether unnecessary to confute another tradition, that the Pudsay shillings were marked with the Rowel, which is the mint-mark of 1568 ; first, as it was too early in the life of William Pudsay ; and, secondly, as no man who was committing treason would betray himself by using the cognizance of his own family. When these improbabilities are removed, I think the evidence for the reality of the story not to be resisted ; and surely there is no reason, at this distance of time, for anxiety about it.

Bolton-hall, the ancient residence of this ancient family, had beauties to attract the eyes even of Dodsworth, who seldom looked beyond a charter or a painted window. “It standeth,” says that indefatigable antiquary, “very pleasantly, among sweet woods and fruitful hills.”

Here, within the compass of a moderate estate, the Pudsays enjoyed every distinction, feudal or ecclesiastic, which their age and country could bestow—the manor, free-warren, park, advowson, and family-chantry. Here they sheltered their persecuted Sovereign ; and here, after the loyalty or dissipation of their forefathers had abridged their resources, the last amiable possessors enjoyed to extreme old age the blessings of retirement and religion.

Bishop Pococke thought this the most ancient house he had ever seen ; and I can nearly subscribe to his opinion ; the hall, in particular, from every criterion about it, can scarcely be considered as later than the reign of Edward III. At the lower end is a gallery of communication, the rail of which, merely intended for the security of those who passed along from one apartment to another, is a beam no less bulky than the principal timbers of a modern house. The canopy over the high table, I conceive to be of much later date. It exactly resembles that which appears over the head of Rous the Chantry-Priest of Guyscliff, in Dugdale’s engraving \*, and in some ancient tombs, none earlier than Henry IV. nor later than that of Edward IV.

“ a subject be of less value than the baser metall, yet, if gold and silver doe countervaille the charge of refining, or  
 “ bee of more value than the basser metall spent in refining itt, this is a Myne Royal, and as wel the base metall  
 “ as the gold and silver in it belongs to the Crown.

“ Edw. Herbert, attorney general.

Tho. Lane.

“ Oliver St. John, solicitor general.

Jo. Maynard.

“ Orl. Bridgman.

Edw. Hyde.

“ Joh. Glanvill.

J. Glynn.

“ Jeffry Palmer.

Harbottle Grimstone, &c.”

So favourable at that time were the opinions of the most constitutional Lawyers (for such were the greater part of these illustrious names) to the prerogative. But the law, on this head, has been very wisely altered by two statutes of William and Mary. Blackstone, IV. 295.

The other paper is of later date. “To the King’s most excellent Majestie. The humble petition of *Ambrose Pudsay*, Esq. sheweth, that your petitioner, having suffered much by imprisonment, plunder, &c. for his bounden loyalty, and having many years concealed a Myne Royall in Craven, in Yorkshire, and prayeth a patent for digging and refining the same.”

\* Warwickshire, p. 183..

An adjoining well still retains the name of Henry the Sixth, who remained here, and in the neighbourhood, several months; and is said to have directed it to be dug and walled, in its present shape, for a bath.

The well-known relics of this unfortunate Monarch left by him at Bolton, either from haste and trepidation, or as tokens of his regard for the family, are a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon \*. The boots are of fine brown Spanish leather, lined with deer's skin, tanned with the fur on, and about the ancles is a kind of wadding under the lining, to keep out wet. They have been fastened by buttons from the ankle to the knee; the feet are remarkably small (little more than eight inches long), the toes round, and the soles, where they join to the heel, contracted to less than an inch diameter.

The gloves are of the same material, and have the same lining: they reach up, like women's gloves, to the elbow; but have been occasionally turned down, with the deer's skin outward. The hands are exactly proportioned to the feet, and not larger than those of a middle-sized woman. In an age when the habits of the Great, in peace as well as war, required perpetual exertions of bodily strength, this unhappy prince must have been equally contemptible, from corporeal and from mental imbecility. Yet I do not recollect that any historian mentions this circumstance.

This Prince, during his concealment, may be traced from Bolton, which we may presume was his principal residence, to Bracewell, Waddington, and Whalley Abbey. My proof of the last fact is as follows: In a late research among the archives of that abbey I discovered an original letter from Henry to his great rival Richard duke of York, then earl of March, when the latter was governor of Normandy, of which it would be difficult to give any account without supposing that it had been left there by the King himself, and that it had been previously returned to him by the Duke, with other documents and vouchers relating to his government. It is literally as follows:

“ To our right trusty & beloved Cousin þerle of þe Marche, oure Lieuten't in Normand'.

“ By þe KING.

“ Ryght trusty and welbeloved Cousin, we grete yow wel. And we have received and  
 “ und'standen youre l'res last sent unto us. And as touching youre excusa'con þt ye might  
 “ not come unto us so hastily as we desired yow for to have comen, by oure oþer l'res sent  
 “ unto yow for suche causes as been boþe speciffied in youre forsaid l'res, and have bee de-  
 “ clared unto us besideforth on yowre behalve we lete yow wite þt we halde us wel agreed of  
 “ taryeng as for þe causes and excusa'con abovesaid, and wol, moreover, þt þorow youre good  
 “ labour and diligence inn our contre set in good reste and tranquillite betwix þat and Estern  
 “ next, and al þings in good quiete behynde yow, in all goodly hast after þe forsaid Esterne  
 “ ye shape yow unto us in wyse as we wrot unto yow by owre oþ' l're levyng behynde yow at  
 “ Uwe of youre retenue þe stuf þat is appointed for to be þere for þe sawfward of hit, þt is to  
 “ say xxx speres & þe bowes þ't longen þerto. And as touching þe p'soners whiche ye have  
 “ do arrested at Atterhan we be ryght wel apaied & wol þ't ye doo hem all sette fast in prison,  
 “ and at your comyng to us ye bringe wiþ yow þe chief doers and gov'nours of 'hem.—And

\* They were engraven in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1785.



“ God have yow in his kepyng.—Yeven under owr signet, at oure towne of Vernon, the 1x  
 “ day of April.

(Signed) “*ƧALIGG.*”

And directed on the back,

“ To our right trusty and beloved cousin *perle* of *pe Marche*, oure Lieuten' in Normand'.”

About half a mile North from the manor-house are the village, church, and parsonage-house of Bolton.

The first mention which I have met with of the church of Bolton is contained in a charter about 1190, in which Theobald Walter acknowledges that Robert Vavasour held the advowson of the church of Bolton, when he gave all his land at Bolton with Maud his daughter, wife of the said Theobald, in marriage, and quitclaims to the said Robert and his heirs. I suppose this Theobald to be the founder of Cockersand Abbey, in Lancashire, who was brother to Hubert Walter archbishop of Canterbury.

In the next place is a fine, 30 Hen. III. or 1245, between Richard de Bolton, plaintiff, and John de Vavasour, defendant, of a moiety of the advowson of the church of Bolton, and two oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances in Bolton, belonging to the said church, the right of the said Richard, with warrant.—Before the date of the former charter Mauger de Vavasour had given lands in Bolton to the Abbey of Sallay\*.

I should suppose, that till this last transaction the church of Bolton had been divided into two medieties, of which the Vavasours had held one part, and the Boltons the other; but that the whole was, in 1245, united in the latter family, with whom it still remains.

The Living is valued, in the King's books, at £ 11. 3 s. 4 d. and dedicated to St. Peter.

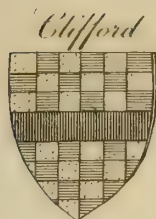
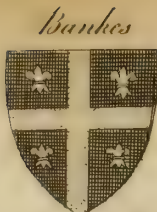
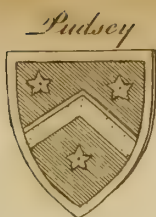
In a charter s. d. I find a “*D'ns Wilhelmus p'sona de Boulton.*” The following series of his successors is collected from the archiepiscopal registers, and that of the parish.

\* Mon. Ang. vol. I. p. 845.

## RECTORES DE BOLTON JUXTA BOWLAND.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores Ecclesiæ.	Patroni.	Vac.
14 kal. Jan. 1304.	Mr. <i>Rob. de Craven</i> , Subd.	<i>Job. de Boulton</i> .	
3 non Apr. 1306.	Dns. <i>Ric. de Hesyll</i> , Presb.	<i>Job. de Boulton</i> .	
3 kal. Aug. 1321.	Dns. <i>Jo. de Malgham</i> , Acolyth.	<i>Job. de Malgham</i> .	per resig.
9 Dec. 1330.	Dns. <i>Job. de Boulton</i> , creatus officialis Richmondiaë, Archiad. vacante, 11 Feb.	<i>Job. de Boulton</i> .	per mort.
1343.			
2 Apr. 1367.	Dns. <i>Job. de Houden</i> , Presb.	<i>Henr. de Pudsay</i> .	
	Dns. <i>Hen. de Apelby</i> , Presb.		per mort.
3 Sept. 1404.	Dns. <i>Job. Hogeson</i> , Pr.	Dns. <i>Job. de Pudsay</i> , mil.	per mort.
8 Nov. 1445.	Dns. <i>Ric. Pereson</i> , Cap.	<i>Rad. Pudsay</i> , arm.	per resig.
24 Maii, 1448.	Dns. <i>Will. Pudsay</i> , Cl.	<i>Idem</i> .	per mort.
10 Junii, 1507.	Dns. <i>X'topher</i> (vel. <i>Steph.</i> ) <i>Ely</i> , Presb.	<i>Henr. Pudsay</i> , arm.	per mort.
Ult. Maii, 1515.	Dns. <i>Hen. Hansard</i> , Presb.		
21 Aug. 1523.	Dns. <i>Rad. Foster</i> , Presb.	<i>Tho. Pudsay</i> , arm.	per resig.
15 Jan. 1527.	Dns. <i>Tho. Watson</i> , Presb.	<i>Idem</i> .	per mort.
10 Julii, 1551.	Dns. <i>Petrus Carter</i> , Cl.	<i>Idem</i> .	per resig.
5 Maii, 1583.	<i>Job. Scele</i> , Cl.	<i>George Pudsay</i> , assign. <i>Will. Pudsay</i> , arm.	
8 Junii, 1598.	<i>Alex. Emott</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Eliz. Regina</i> .	per mort.
29 Apr. 1624.	<i>Henr. Hoyle</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Job. Emott</i> , hac vice patr'.	
12 Jul. 1626.	<i>Job. Hardgrave</i> , Cl. A. B. <i>Job. Shawe</i> , Cl.	<i>Car. I. Rex</i> , per laps.	per cession.
21 Sept. 1661.	Dns. <i>Tho. Clayton</i> , Cl.	<i>Ambros. Pudsay</i> , arm.	per mort.
29 Maii, 1666.	<i>Tho. Walker</i> , Cl. A. B.	<i>Idem</i> .	
1680.	<i>Tho. Slack</i> .	<i>Job. Tong</i> , arm.	
1703.	<i>John Miers</i> .		
1709.	<i>Giles Sedgwick</i> .	<i>Amb. Dawson</i> , arm.	
1726.	<i>John Wetherhead</i> , A. B.		
1748.	<i>Henr. Nowell</i> .	<i>Bridget Pudsay</i> , Sp. & Cbr. <i>Dawson</i> , arm.	
1773.	<i>Richard Dawson</i> , LL. B. the present respectable incumbent.	<i>Cbr. Dawson</i> , arm.	





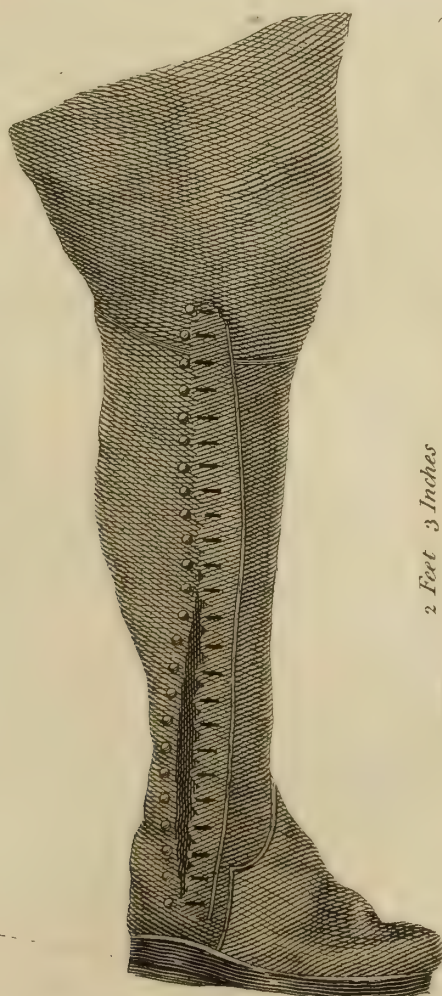
*Font at Bolton.*

*Inscription on Font.*

Orate p aīab\* dī radulphi pudsey milī et dēemne ux ejus  
ac dī Wlī pudsey fil ear qond rector istā eclesie .



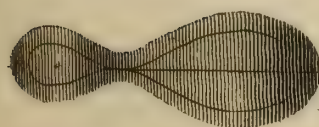
6 Inches 4



2 Feet 3 Inches



18 Inches



*The Boot, Glove & Spoon, of King Henry the 6.<sup>th</sup>*

*J. Basire sculp.*







Canung Gilon Com Oas cu m. 1246 Jan. 1247 Robert Wy. In the Year Com. 1247



Ala Osabet Ja One Ad Ouar Ben. 1248 Ala. 1249 Mar. 1250 Gra. 1251 Mar. 1252



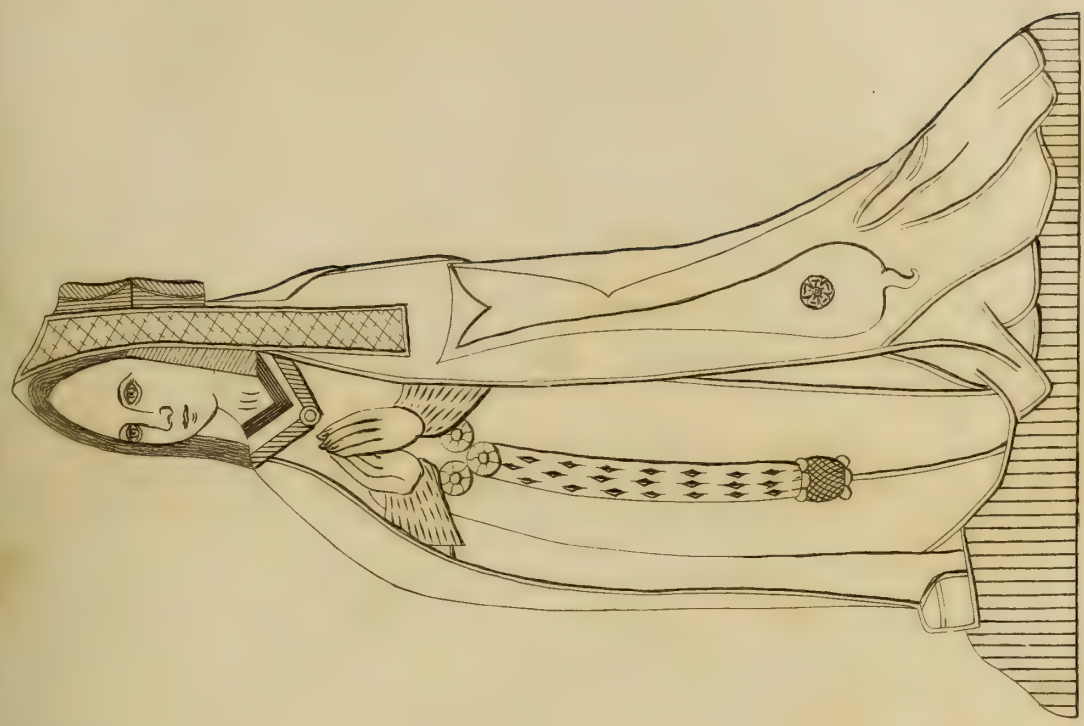
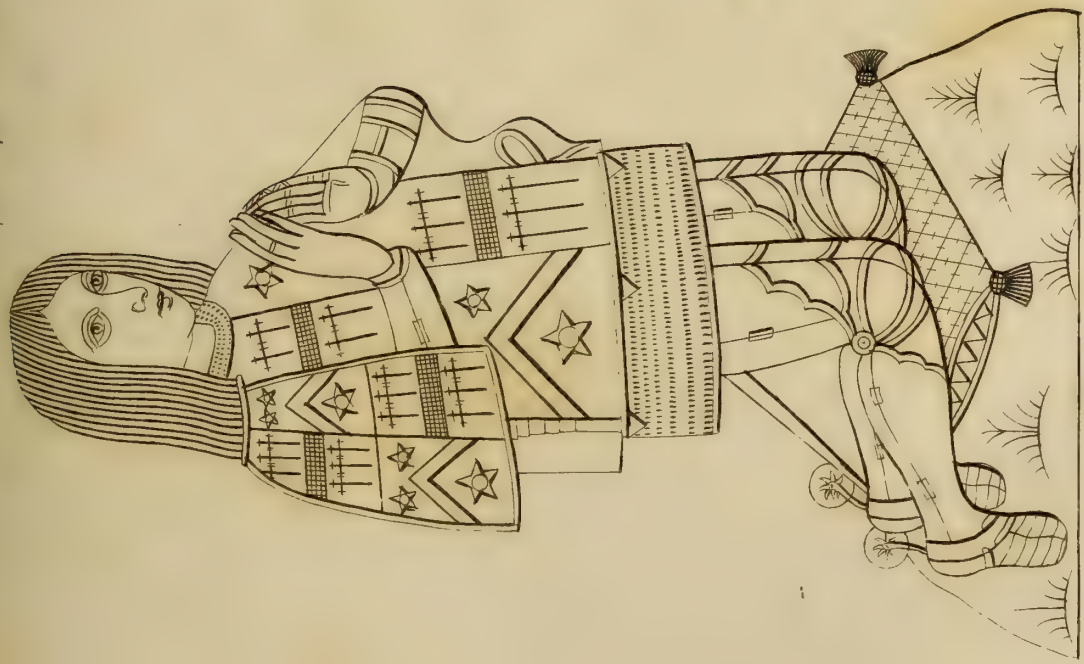
Mar. 1253 Gra. 1254 O. bel. 1255 Ja. 1256 Ala. 1257 Osabet a. 1258 Jo. 1259 In Ann. 1260 Bes. 1261 Gra. 1262 Per. 1263 Com. 1264



*Tomb of Sir Ralph Pudsey and his Family at Bolton.*







hic tacet henricus poudsey exmiger dñs de Bolton qui  
construxerat hanc ecclesiam et obiit R dñi m̃o et  
m̃o m̃o et obiit R dñi m̃o et obiit R dñi m̃o et





The church is a plain building, of late Gothic architecture, with some small remains of the original structure.—The tall and handsome steeple appears to have been of the same date. I should refer both to the time of Sir Ralph Pudsay.

On the South side of the choir is the family chapel of the Pudsays, built of excellent squared stone, and evidently posterior to that part of the church to which it is attached. From the windows of this, and other parts of the building, the faithful and industrious Dodsworth transcribed several inscriptions, which are now gone. They were all of the age of Henry VIII. the general æra of painted glass in Craven.

In the East window was this coat. Per pale, Pudsay and Laiton; and beneath,

*Orate pro a'nima Henrici Hansard, magistri ætium, qui quondam fuit Rector istius ecclesiæ.*

Hansard died in 1523.

On another:

*Orate pro a'nimabus E'di Rymington et Mariæ uxoris suæ, et pro statu Ric'i fil' eorum, qui fieri fecerunt hanc fenestram.*

In the East window of the Pudsay choir:

Pray for the soules of Henri Pudsay of Bolton, Esq. and . . . . . his weif, who this window hath done to be made MCCCCXX.

In the same choir:

*Pudsay et Pilkinton.*

*Qui venisti redimere p'ditos,*

*Noli dampnare redemptos.*

Thomas Pudsay, the person here commemorated, died in 1542, when a ray of evangelical light, which this inscription plainly reflects, was breaking in upon the church.

Placed against the North wall of the same chantry are two brass figures of the founder and his first wife, subscribed as follows:

*Hic jacet Henricus Pudsay, armiger, Dominus de Bolton, qui construxerat hanc cantariam,  
et obiit A. D. MDXX. et Margareta uxor ejus, quæ obiit A. D. MCCCC.  
Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus!*

Under the founder's arch, between this chapel and the choir, is one of the most extraordinary monuments I have ever seen.

Elevated on a basis of plain masonry is a slab of grey Craven limestone, ten feet long, five feet nine inches broad, and nine inches thick, on which are engraven, in relief, the figure of a Pudsay, in armour, with the paternal arms on his breast, and his head resting on two deer. Two wives are on one hand and a third on the other, all in mantles reaching down to their heels, and broad square caps. Near the feet of the first are the numerals VI. of the second II and of the third XVII. indicating the number of their respective issues.

Beneath the parents are the figures of twenty-five of their children; of whom the males are represented, some in military habits, and others in those of ecclesiastics. Annexed to each is the name of the person; but partly from the original obscurity of the Old English character, partly from the

numerous contractions, and still more from the slab having been defaced by treading upon it, the inscription is the most difficult to be made out I have ever met with. Dodsworth was the first Antiquary who mentioned it, and Mr. Pennant the last; but neither they, nor any of their brethren, have ever attempted to read the inscription.—After long and patient attention I think I have decyphered it.

### J. P. A. MERTY.

II	II	IIII
cu' mrg' Joh Tomas	cu' matilda Joh Janet	Cum Edwina
Elisabet Jane		Robert Wyl'm Henrie George
Mrg't Esabel		Edward Rawland Alexand'r Habel Grace Mrg't
		Jane Elisabet An. Jon * Annes Grace Tomasyn.

Among the many singularities of this tomb, it is remarkable that the name of the husband and father of so numerous a family is never mentioned. But from circumstances it may clearly be proved to belong to Sir Ralph Pudsay the faithful Lancastrian, who afforded a retreat to Henry the Sixth.

This is made out as follows :

“ In the church of Stanwick St. John's, the parish church of Barforth, is this inscription :

*Hic jacet Edw'a quondam uxor Radulphi Pudsay D'n'ni de Barforthe militis,  
quae obiit A'no D'ni mill'mo CCCC LXXX. cujus an'e p'piciet' D'. Ame'.*

This lady was evidently the third and surviving wife mentioned upon the tomb at Bolton. Besides, in the inscription on the font, where the name of the lady should be *Cow'e*, and not *Jane*, as in p. 109, William Pudsay, rector, calls Sir Ralph and lady Emma, or Edwina, his parents. Now, if we refer to the figure marked *Wyl'm*, upon the tomb, among the seventeen children of the third wife we shall find, from his habit, that he was an ecclesiastic †.

There is an absurd tradition that this vast slab was removed from Barforth, when the estate was sold out of the family. If the reporters, or the receivers, of such an improbable tale would take time but for a moment to exercise their understandings, it must appear almost impossible to convey a slab containing forty cubical feet, and therefore weighing at least five tons, down such precipices as intervened between Barforth and Bolton, and along such roads as were scarcely passable for narrow carriages.

The Pudsay Chapel contains the following modern inscriptions.

“ Within this chancel are deposited the remains of Ambrose Dawson, M. D. ‡ who departed

“ this life at Liverpool, on the 23d of December, 1794, in the 88th year of his age §.”

\* A female.

† Taking these particulars as proved, I have enlarged the family pedigree from the tomb.

‡ Who lived to be father of the College of Physicians.

§ I have only an opportunity of noticing here, that since the rest of this account was printed off, the manor and advowson of Bolton have been purchased for £42,000. by John Bolton, of Liverpool, Esq. and thus, after five centuries, from the time of John de Bolton, they have returned to a possessor of the same name, who promises to restore, with due reverence, the dilapidating remains of the manor-house. But the work, I trust, will neither be abandoned to the rude hands of common workmen, nor to the fantastic taste of hired improvers.

The



“ Here lie the remains of Bridget Pudsay, spinster, who departed this life the 29th of January, 1770, aged 84.—Also the remains of her nephew, Christopher Dawson, Esq. who departed this life the 27th of August, 1786, aged 80.”

There is one more epitaph, to the memory of an old steward, who, by a proper and amiable condescension, was permitted to mingle his ashes with those of a family whom he had long and faithfully served.

The Reader will attend to the word “ construxerat,” in the brass of Henry Pudsay. This is accurate ; for he merely *built* the chantry, which was endowed by his son Thomas Pudsay, in 1520, the year of his father’s death ; as appears by the following instrument :

“ Sciant, &c. quod ego Tho. Pudsay, de Bolton juxta Boland, d. c. &c. Thome Meteh’m, ar’o, Hugoni Shireburne, ar’o, Joh. Lambert de le Wynter well halle, in Scipton, Joh. Walker de Hungerhill, &c. &c. dimidiu’ unius gardini in Bolton, jacent’ ex angulo boreali ecclesie p’ochialis de Bolton p’dicte, in construenda’ qua’dam cameram pro mansione cujusdam capellani Cant’ie be’ Marie et Sc’i Joh’is Baptiste, in eccli’a p’dicta per me dict. Thomam fundate.” (Then follows an enumeration of several tenements in Settle and Long Preston.) “ ad perimplenda’ mea’ ultima’ voluntate’—de sustentatione cujusdam capellani divina in perpetuum in eccli’a de Bolton p’dicta celebrat.’—20 Feb. M D XX.”

The rental of these premises in an inventory annexed was £ 4. precisely the sum at which they were valued in archbishop Holgate’s return, after the dissolution of chantries.

John Walbank was the last incumbent of St. Mary and St. John’s Chantry at Bolton, and in 1553 received a pension of £ 3. 12 s. \*

The next object of curiosity in this church is the font : an octagon of grey marble, adorned with the following shields of arms : Tempest, Hammerton, Pudsay and Layton, Pudsay, Banks, Pudsay, Tunstall, Percy.

And on a filletting of brass, let into the marble, the only instance of the kind I ever saw in a font, is the following inscription :

**Orate p’ a’ib’ D’ni Radulphi Pudsay, milit’, et D’ne Jane uxor’ ejus, ac  
D’ni Will’i quondam filii eor’ d’ rector’ huj’ ecclie.**

This, too, came from Barforth, according to Dodsworth, who never reflected that William Pudsay, so distinctly mentioned on the brass, was certainly Rector of Bolton ; and had he not, what Ordinary would have permitted the removal of a font ?

Some other memorials of this ancient family appear upon the bells. On one is this inscription :

**Dia pro a’r’bus Johis Pudsay, militis.** . . . .

On another :

**Dia pr’ a’r’bus Henrici Pudsay et Margarete** . . . .

The rest is hid by the frames.

\* Browne Willis’s Mitred Abbeys, vol. II. p. 290.

In this parish is Hungerhill, for many generations the inheritance of the Walkers; and now, in right of his mother, the property of Edward King, Esq. Vice Chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, to whom, and to the Reverend Mr. Dawson, the respectable Rector, I have to acknowledge my obligations for much intelligence relating to Bolton.

This parish is estimated at eight square miles, or 3950 acres, of seven yards to the perch; and, besides the township of Bolton, contains only one small hamlet—that of Holden; to which, in the Survey of the Wapontake of Staincliffe, A. D. 1557, were added Folden and Bolton Forest.

It contains 194 inhabited houses, and 996 inhabitants.

Baptisms in 1600	34	—	in 1700	24	—	in 1800	32.
Burials in ditto	15	—	in ditto	20	—	in ditto	27.
Marriages in ditto	8	—	in ditto	5	—	in ditto	5.

This, and some adjoining parishes, still continue to prove the good effects produced by extensive properties, in preventing the introduction of manufactories, those hotbeds of early immorality, premature marriage, and unnatural population.—It is to be hoped that the eyes of every nobleman and gentleman in the kingdom will speedily be opened to the real nature of these gigantic pests, and that no short-sighted views of petty and temporary gain, which their interested advocates may hold out, will tempt him to lose sight of his own comfort and ultimate interest, or of the health, the virtue, and the happiness of his dependents.

With respect to the scenery of this parish, I have already noticed the peculiar beauties of Bolton Hall; but, besides these, there are several deep and woody dingles, which would amply reward a traveller of taste for the trouble of a short deviation.



## PARISH OF LONG-PRESTON.

THIS parish stretches along the course of the Ribble, immediately to the North of the parish of Gisburne, and South from that of Giggleswick about six miles; and consists of the following townships: Preston, Hellifield, Wigglesworth, Arneforth, Newton, Swindon, qu? and West-Halton.

It is thus surveyed in Domesday, under

## TERRA ROGERI PICTAVIENSIS.

<sup>III. c'</sup> In Prestune <sup>.I. c'</sup> h̄b <sup>.I. c' 7 dīm</sup> Vlf. <sup>dīm c'</sup> III. <sup>.I. c'</sup> car <sup>.I. c'</sup> ad <sup>.I. c'</sup> gld. <sup>.I. c'</sup> 7 <sup>.I. c'</sup> I. <sup>.I. c'</sup> eccliam.  
 Stainforde. Wiclesforde. Helgefelt. Neuhufe. Padehale.  
<sup>II. c'</sup> Ghiseburne. <sup>.I. c' 7 d</sup> Hortone. <sup>VI. bōū</sup> Cheuebroc. <sup>II. bō</sup> Croches. ad gld.

Of these Stainford is now in the parish of Giggleswick; and the lands of Roger de Poitou in Gisburne, Newsome, Painley, Horton, and Crook (together with Pathorne and Elwenthorpe, which occur below, are to be added to the survey of those places under Gisburne; unless by Horton is to be understood West Halton. The name of Chevebroc has nothing resembling it, but Kelbrook, in the parish of Thornton. Again,

<sup>II. c' 7 dīm</sup> In Rodemare. <sup>x. bō</sup> h̄b Carle. <sup>x. bō</sup> II. car <sup>x. bō</sup> ad <sup>x. bō</sup> gld. Winchelesfuurde  
 Helgeflet.

Part of Wigglesworth, therefore, was within the manor of Preston, and the remainder in that of Rathmell. All these lands, however, were soon after alienated by Roger of Poitou, and became part of the second Percy Fee.

The church of Preston, from the residence of whose incumbent the place derived its name, evidently existed in the Saxon times.

In the reign of Stephen the advowson belonged to Richard de Amundeville, to whom it might probably have been granted by Roger of Poitou, before his alienation of the Fee.—By Amundeville it was bestowed \* upon the Church and Canons of Embsay, and confirmed to them, with the consent of Richard the clerk of Preston, by Henry Murdac, archbishop of York.—In consequence of this grant, the Canons of Embsay and Bolton, whatever share of the profits they might reserve, appear to have presented a Rector †, until 15 kal. Mart. in the year 1303, when

\* Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 104.

† See the Catalogue of Incumbents, p. 112.

archbishop Corbridge decreed, that this church should be served by a fit Vicar and his ministers, presentable by the Prior and Convent of Bolton; which Vicar should receive tithe of wool, lamb, foals, calves, and of the profits of all lands enclosed and not tilled—mortuaries, oblations, and all things belonging to the altarage, together with the great and small tithes of Arnford.—That the Vicar should likewise enjoy the rectory-house, &c. and nine acres of glebe; bearing all ordinary burdens. Of extra burdens, rebuilding the chancel, and repairing vestments, renewing church-ornaments, books, &c. the Convent to bear two-thirds, and the Vicar one third \*.

The year following, during the vacancy of the see, another ordination was made by the dean and Chapter, and confirmed by archbishop Greenfield in 1307 †, saving that he advanced the taxation from eighteen to twenty marks. But, this ordination having been soon after superseded by archbishop Melton, it will be unnecessary to recite the many trifling particulars of which it consists.

In the third place, therefore, this prelate decreed, that the Vicar shall receive as under the first ordination, reserving tithe-wool to the Canons of Bolton: but expressly granting to the Vicar the tithe-hay of the whole parish, except that of six oxgangs of glebe-land in the hands of the said Religious, and excepting the tithe of Rayner de Knoll of Helghfeld, which they shall also receive.—Burdens ordinary and extraordinary to be borne as under the first endowment ‡.

This was too liberal an appointment to satisfy the Monks, who, in the year 1455, procured from archbishop Booth a fourth (which is the present) ordination, reserving the whole tithe-hay out of the Vicar's portion, together with a yearly pension of £ 1. 6s. 8d. to be paid by the Vicar to the Religious.

The Prior and Canons of Bolton continued of course to present to the church of Long-Preston from the endowment of the vicarage to the dissolution of their house, when the Rectory and advowson of the village were granted by Henry VIII. to Christ-Church, in Oxford.

#### RECTORES DE LONG-PRESTON.

Temp. Inst. *inst. ante* Rectores: *de* *Patroni*.

15 kal. Jun. 1234. Dns. *Peter de Hendon*, Cl. Prior et Conv. de *Bolton*.

Rector.

§ 1286. *Willielmus* Cleric. de *Preston*.

\* Reg. Corbridge.

† Reg. Greenfield.

‡ Reg. Melton.

§ Townley MSS.



## VICARII DE LONG-PRESTON.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii Eccl.	Patroni.	Vacat.
4 kal. Jan. 1304.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Spaldington</i> , Pr.	Prior et conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	per mort.
12 kal. Oct. 1307.			
Kal. Oct. 1322.	Dns. <i>Hugo de Bradeford</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per mort.
14 Dec. 1369.	Dns. <i>Rob. Lacere</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	
	Dns. <i>Ric. de Manneby</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
Ult. Jul. 1437.	Dns. <i>Ric. Mone</i> , vel. <i>Moyne</i> , Cap.	} Iidem.	per mort.
Ult. Jan. 1454.	Fr. <i>Tho. Sallay</i> , Can. Mon. de <i>Bolton</i> .		per mort.
5 Aug. 1456.	Fr. <i>Nic. Kay</i> , Can. Mon. de <i>Bolton</i> .	} Iidem.	per mort.
28 Ma. 1474.	Fr. <i>X't Wood</i> , Can. ibm.		per resig.
3 Oct. 1483.	Fr. <i>X't Loftbous</i> , Can. ibm.	Iidem.	per mort.
4 Sept. 1495.	Fr. <i>Rob. York</i> , Can. ibm.	Iidem.	per mort.
19 Dec. 1519.	Dns. <i>Tho. York</i> , Can. ibm.	Iidem.	per mort.
3 Dec. 1521.	Fr. <i>Tho. Bolton</i> , Can. Mon. de <i>Bolton</i> .	} Iidem.	per mort.
10 Sept. 1521.	Dns. <i>Tho. Preston</i> , Can. ibm.		
	Dns. <i>Ric. Walker</i> .		per mort.
Jan. 1587.	<i>Leonard Hutton</i> , Cl. A. M.	Dec. et Cap. Eccl. <i>X't Oxon</i> .	
19 Dec. 1588.	<i>Galfr. Wibergh</i> , Cl.	Assign. p'd' Dec. et Cap.	per mort.
4 Mart. 1618.	<i>Tho. Dugard</i> , Cl.	Dec. et Cap. p'dict.	per mort.
27 Mar. 1636.	<i>Hen. Ogle</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	
Ob. 1643.	<i>Cbr. Birkbed</i> .	} Iidem.	
Ob. 1676.	<i>Tho. Windle</i> .		
Ob. 1703.	<i>Cha. Washburn</i> .		
Ob. 1730.	<i>John Sparke</i> . *		
Ob. 1763.	<i>Jeremiab Harrison</i> , A. M. †		
	<i>Guy Fairfax</i> , A. M. ‡		
Ob. 1789.	<i>Philip Lawrence</i> .		
	<i>Edward Prescott</i> , A. M.		
	the present Incumbent.		

In this church was a chantry dedicated to our Lady and St. Anne, founded by Richard Hammerton, knight, according to the return of Chantries made by archbishop Holgate, and valued at £ 5. 6s. 8d. *per annum*. This was the South choir of the church, still the property

\* He performed the whole duty *memoriter*, except the lessons, some time after he was blind.

† He was also Vicar of Catterick.

‡ He was afterwards Rector of Wigan, where he expired in the pulpit.

of the family; and beneath the founder's arch, between that chapel and the chancel, is a tomb with the following inscription:

**Orate pro animabus Laurentii Hamerton, arm. et Isabellae uxoris ejus, Ricardi filii ejus militis, Elizabethae uxoris ejus, Parentum, Liberosum, et omnium Benefactorum istius Capellae sive Cantariae, quae fundata erat a. D. M CCCC XLII.**

On this tomb are five shields: the first Hammerton impaling Tempest. Second, Hammerton impaling Assheton. Third, Hammerton quartered with Knolle and Arches borne quarterly. Fourth, quarterly, Plumpton. Fifth, Hammerton, and Radcliff of Longfeld\*.

The following curious charter, however, will prove either that there is some mistake in the date of this foundation, or, which is not improbable, that there was a stipendiary Chaplain here, employed by the family before a Chantry was regularly endowed.

“Omnibus, &c.—Henricus comes Northumbriæ, sal.—Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, &c.—Ricardo Hammerton militi quandam domum nostram in Preston vulgò nuncupatam Saynt Michael Capel, sub hac conditione, quod Capellanus qui nunc est et qui in ecc. par. de Preston p'cietur pro a'i'a Laurentii Hammerton arm. patris p'dicti Ric. et heredum suorum cotidie teneatur (ad) unam orationem qualibet missa sua pro bono statu nostri et Alianore consortis n're quamdiu vixerimus, et heredum nostrorum comitum Northumbrie dum vixerint, &c.—Dat. 8 Jun. 10 Hen. VI.—Test. Ric. Maunby, Vic. de Preston in Craven.—Ri. Tempest, Ri. Puddesay, mil. †”

In fact, it was not before the 8th of Edward IV. that Richard Hamerton regularly endowed the chapel of our Lady and St. Anne in this church.—I have never been able to meet with the deed of endowment, and can only give Dodsworth's abridged translation of it ‡; which recites, “that the incumbent should pray for the soul of the founder, help to perform divine service in the choir in time of necessity, teach a Grammar and Song-School to the children of the parish, make a special Obit yearly for the soul of the founder, distribute at the same time six shillings to the poor in bread, and make a sermon, by himself or his deputy, once a year!”—How characteristic is this last circumstance of the times! In a superstitious age, preaching is nearly superseded by the perpetual recital of forms: in enthusiastic periods, the case is exactly reversed: under a temperate and rational establishment of religion, like that of the Church of England, each occupies its proper place, without encroaching on the other.

I suspect the old chapel of St. Michael to have stood near the entrance of the church-yard, where a floor of painted tiles is met with in digging graves.

The present church contains not a vestige of the original structure, excepting, perhaps, at the East End of the middle aisle. The rest was probably rebuilt about the time when Hammerton's Chantry was erected.

Within the steeple, and at a considerable distance above the ground, is a strong vaulted chamber, about six feet by four, to which it is difficult to assign any use, unless it were intended to preserve the plate and vestments of the church from thieves or fire.

\* The heralds have very improperly given this coat, with the difference of an escallop, which distinguished the Wimmersley branch. But on the stone it is most evidently a Mullet, which was the difference always given by the Radcliffs of Longfield and Todmorden.

† Townley MSS.

‡ Dodsworth's MSS.



## Testamentary Burials at Long-Preston.

- 4 Oct. 1480. Ric. Hamerton, knt.  
 — 1513. John Hamerton, esq. Wigglesworth.  
 24 Apr. 1528. Hen. Pudsay, of Arneford.  
 21 Maii, 1549. Tho. Talbot, West Halton.  
 16 Feb. 1562. Tho. Talbot, Gen. ditto.  
 22 Apr. 1605. Laur. Hamerton, esq. Hellifield.  
 1 March, 1608. John Hamerton, esq. Hellifield Peele.

On an old pew on the North side of the choir are engraven, in old English characters,

*Solum Henrici Pudsey et Margerie uxoris ejus.*

These were the Pudseys of Arnforth.

The Population of the parish of Long-Preston, according to the late returns, was,

Township of Long-Preston,	573
Wigglesworth,	371
Hellifield,	237
Halton West,	180
	<hr/>
	1361

What remains of the history of this parish will nearly be comprized in the account of one ancient family, formerly possessed of great estates in this country; who, after a great political shock, have had the good fortune to save from the general wreck the manor of Hellifield, which their descendant still enjoys.

In Helgeflet h̄b Carl. 11. car<sup>7</sup> 7 diṁ.—Domesday in Terrā Rogeri Pictaviensis.

Hellifield, anciently Helgefelt, or the Field of Helgh, its first Saxon possessor, was held by its mesne Lords of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and by them of the Percies, as chief Lords of the fee\*.

The first of these mesne Lords hitherto known were the family de Knoll; but the following charter, which may be referred to an early period in the reign of Stephen, if not to Henry I. brings to light an earlier race unknown before.

“ Ego Vei de Homas dedi, &c. Savellino filio Bernulph parentibus meis (that is, my relations)  
 “ 11 car. terræ in villa de Helefeld—His test. Reginaldo de Fleming, senescallo de Scepton  
 “ (the first and true orthography of Skipton), D’no Gamellino de Hestevic (Austwick), D’no  
 “ Meldric de Giclisvic, D’no Helia de Scepton, D’no Petro de Marton, D’no Hertil de  
 “ Malum †.”

\* In the 9th Edw. II. it appears, from Kirby’s Inquisition, that Sir John de Harcourt and the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem were joint Lords of this manor.

† Townley MSS.

After this transaction the next which occurs, but at a considerable distance of time, will account for the manner in which the Knolls became possessed of Hellifield; “for Isabel daughter of Richard de Helghefeld and widow of Robert de Stainton gave to Elias de Knoll, for his homage and service, and for sixty marks, all the lands which she held as of inheritance in demesne in Helghefeld, whereof thirteen bovates were in demesne, and four bovates in service, as sixteen bovates make two carucates\*.” These are probably the lands granted above.—The consideration, which seldom appears upon the face of ancient charters, is a curious circumstance.

As the paternal estate has long been forfeited and lost, it will be most proper to give a short connected account of the family in the place of their present residence.

Hamerton appears to be the town of Amer, which is the same word with Almer, or Aylmer, a well-known Saxon appellation.—The first of the name which occurs is Richard de Hamerton, in 1170, 26 Hen. II. † The next is Stephen, who paid a composition of 8s. for scutage in 1210 ‡. The next is Orme de Hamerton, a benefactor to Edisford Hospital, near Clitheroe. To this Orme succeeded John his son, of whom nothing more is known; and he by Richard, who, as appears by Kirkby’s Inquisition, 13 Edw. I. § held one carucate of land in Hamerton and Riston || of Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln.

He was succeeded by Stephen his son, who was living 9 Edw. II.; and had a son John, deceased some time before 33 Edw. III. leaving Adam, who, marrying, as above, Katherine daughter of Elias de Knolle, brought into the family the manors of Wigglesworth, Knolsmere, and Hellifield Peele.

The issue of this marriage was Richard, who, by a match equally fortunate, with Elizabeth daughter and heiress of William de Radcliffe by Ellen his wife, neice and heiress of Henry de Langfield, had the manor of Langfield in the parish of Halifax, and a third part of the manors of Rishworth, Bottomley, Barkisand, and Scammonden ¶.

Laurence Hamerton, the issue of this marriage, in the 19th of Henry VI. obtained a licence to fortify (*turrellare*) and embattle his manor of Hellifield \*\*. He married Isabel daughter of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell, by whom he had issue Sir Richard his heir; and, besides other children mentioned in the following pedigree, two daughters, Alice and Elizabeth, the former of whom married Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst; and the latter, John Woodrove, of Wolley. The first is interred in the church of Mitton, and was once commemorated by an inscription, of which a fragment only was given in the History of Whalley, as it was all which I could then retrieve.

*Obiit pro anima Ric. de Sherburne et pro anima Alicie Hamerton uxoris sue.  
A. D. MCCCCXLII. Obiit prefatus Ric. et erat hic intumulus in die Ascensionis D’ni nostri Jesu Christi. Cujus a’i’e p’pitietur Deus. Amen.*

\* Ex charta pen. Jac. Hamerton, arm.

† He paid a fine of half a mark. Pipe Rolls eo anno.

‡ Ibid.

§ Dodsworth’s MSS.

|| Qu. Where is Riston?

¶ Dodsworth’s MSS. are very erroneously entitled. From a reference to these, I had reason to expect a complete rental of the estates of the attainted Sir Stephen Hamerton; but found only a meagre catalogue of quit-rents in these last townships, altogether unconnected with the present subject.

\*\* Chart. pen. Jac. Hamerton, arm.



\* In the time of Dugdale and Dodsworth, the figure of Elizabeth, with that of her husband, and the arms of each, “remained most lively represented” in the East window of Wolley church, with this inscription :

*Orate pro anima Johannis Woodrope de Wolselay, arm. quondam Receptor D'ni Regis Edwardi II.  
Dominiorum suorum de Wakefeld, Conisburgh et Hattefeld. Cujus a'ie p'pitietur Deus.*

*Orate pro a'ia Elizabethæ uxoris suæ quondam filix Laurentii Hamerton de Wigglesworth in Craven,  
armigeri. Cujus anime p'pitietur Deus.*

Sir Richard Hamerton married Elizabeth relict of Sir Ralph Harrington, knight, and daughter of Sir John Assheton of Assheton, co. Lancashire ; and had issue,

Sir Stephen Hamerton, who married Isabel daughter of Sir William Plumpton of Plumpton, knight, and was made a knight banneret, in Scotland, by Richard duke of Gloucester, 20 Ed. IV. He died 16 Hen. VII. John his son being then found his heir †.

The arms of this Sir Stephen, impaling Plumpton, were remaining in the windows of Plumpton chapel at the time of St. George's Visitation of the county of York ‡.

John Hamerton, Esq. married Elizabeth § daughter of Sir Geoffrey Middleton, of Middleton, co. Westmoreland ; by whom he had issue Stephen his heir and Richard, from whom descend the present family of Hellifield Peel. Upon the marriage of his son Stephen, 21 Hen. VII. he enfeoffed John Bigod, Esq. and others, in the manor of Langfield, and certain lands in Preston and Calton, to the said Stephen and Elizabeth his wife, and dying Sept. 20. 6 Hen. VIII. by Inquisition taken at Ilkely 14th April following, he was found to have been seised in demesne, as of fee, in the manors of Hamerton, Knolsmere, Wigglesworth, Hellifield, and Langfield, and of the third part of Rishworth, &c. besides lands in Slaidburn, Newton, Settle, Pheser, Calton, and Coniston Cold ||.

The jurors also say, that the manors of Hamerton and Knolsmere are holden of the King, as of the duchy of Lancaster, by fealty and service, at the court of Bowland. The manor of Wigglesworth, and the manor of Hellifield, of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

I have recited this Inquisition, in order to shew the extent of that forfeiture which followed in the next generation.

Sir Stephen Hamerton married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Ralph Bigod of Settrington, co. Ebor. knight. In the 17th of Henry VIII. not being then knighted, I find him in the train of Henry earl of Cumberland at his creation. But he forsook his patron in the hour of trial ; for, in the great Northern insurrection, A. D. 1537, when the city of York surrendered to the Rebels, and the earl of Cumberland nobly defended his castle of Skipton against them, this unfortunate man joined the insurgents ; and, after having availed himself of the King's pardon, revolted a second time, with Lord Darcy, Sir Francis Bigod his brother in law, &c. ; and, having been taken prisoner, he was conveyed to London, and shortly after attainted and executed ¶.

\* Dodsworth's MSS. and Dugdale's Arm. Insig. co. Ebor. in Coll. Arm.

† Esch. co. Ebor. 16 Hen. VII.

‡ Vis. Ric. St. George Norroy, c. 13. MSS. Coll. Arm.

§ By a recital in the King's grant of the manor of Hellifield to George Browne, Esq. it appears that this lady married Edward Stanley, Esq. to her second husband. qu. Who was this Edward ?

|| Ex chartis penes J. Hamerton, arm.

¶ Baker's Chronicle, p. 304.

He left an only son Henry, who married Joan daughter of Christopher Stapleton, of Wighill, and is said by Dodsworth to have been “interred in M. (qu. Monasterio, or Minster,) de “Ebor. die quo pater ejus decapitatus est.”—It is not improbable that he died of a broken heart, in consequence of the ruin of his family.

Hellifield, however, was preserved by a settlement for the life of the widow of John Hamerton, who was mother of Sir Stephen.

But the reversion of Hellifield Peel remained in the crown till 37 Henry VIII. \* when it was granted, by that King, under the name of the Manor of Hellifield, with its appurtenances, part of the possessions of Stephen Hamerton, knight, attainted of high treason, to George Browne and his heirs, to be held of the King *in capite*, for the consideration of £ 296. 9 s. 2 d.—Browne was then an inhabitant of Calais, and is said to have married Alice widow of John Hamerton, Esq. But he did not hold it long; for in 7 Edw. VI. † he obtained a licence to alienate the manor of Hellifield to Sir Arthur Darcy, knight, the grantee of Sallay Abbey, and already possessed of great estates in Craven.—Once more, in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary ‡, Darcy had a licence to alienate to John Redman, Esq. father of Francis, who had married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Henry son of the attainted Sir Stephen; and by fine, levied at Westminster 3d Elizabeth §, the said John, and Francis and Margaret wife of Francis, past this manor to John Hamerton, Esq. son of Richard, younger brother of Sir Stephen.

These were the steps by which it returned to the family again.

I have thought proper to throw these anecdotes together into a connected narrative, as they could not well be detailed in a mere genealogical table; and nothing needs to be added to this account, with respect to Hellifield, but that the Peel ||, or Castlet, itself, built undoubtedly in consequence of the licence granted 19 Henry VI. still remains, a square compact building, very strong, but of too narrow dimensions to accommodate the family in the splendid style in which they then lived, and therefore intended rather as a place of retreat in cases of sudden alarm.—Wigglesworth was, I think, the general residence of the Hamertons from their marriage with the heiress of Knoll to the attainder of Sir Stephen.—In the house, which has been modernized by the present owner, are two portraits on boards, of John Talbot of Bashal, æt. 46. anno 1604, accompanied by a boy; and of Ursula Hamerton his wife, æt. 40, together with a daughter, æt. 9, of the same date. He is represented as a large, stern, bluff-looking man; but I have heard a very good judge of painting and physiognomy observe, that the boy has the features of an idiot.

The lady does not seem likely, from the expression of her countenance, to redeem the Talbots from that failure of intellect to which they are reported to have been subject every second generation ¶.—These portraits are authenticated by the arms of their respective families; and, though very indifferently painted, cannot but afford some pleasure to an Antiquary, as the only existing remains of that ancient family.

Hellifield Peel stands upon a flat, and was once probably surrounded by a moat, as our ancestors seldom thought proper to trust to the protection of walls alone, when they had not the advantage of elevation.

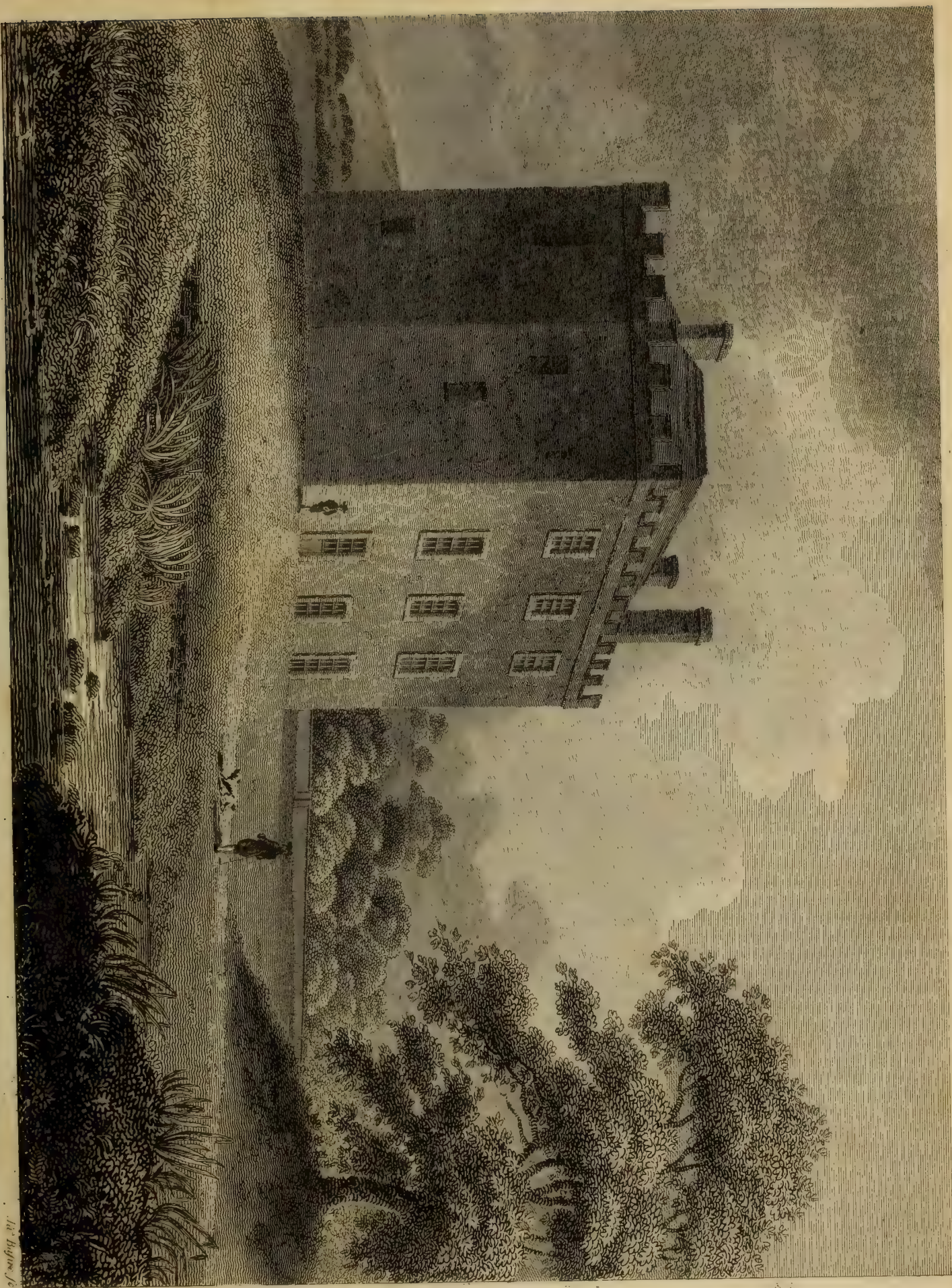
\* Pat. 9. 37 Hen. VIII. † Pat. 12. 7 Ed. VI. ‡ Pat. 5. 23 Ph. et Mar. § Dodsw. MSS.

|| Pela—Castellum, arx. Ducange.—Castrum Pela et fortalicia. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. IV. p. 486. In *Pelo de Horton* latuit. Trokelow Ann. Edw. II.

¶ See the History of Whalley, p. 452.



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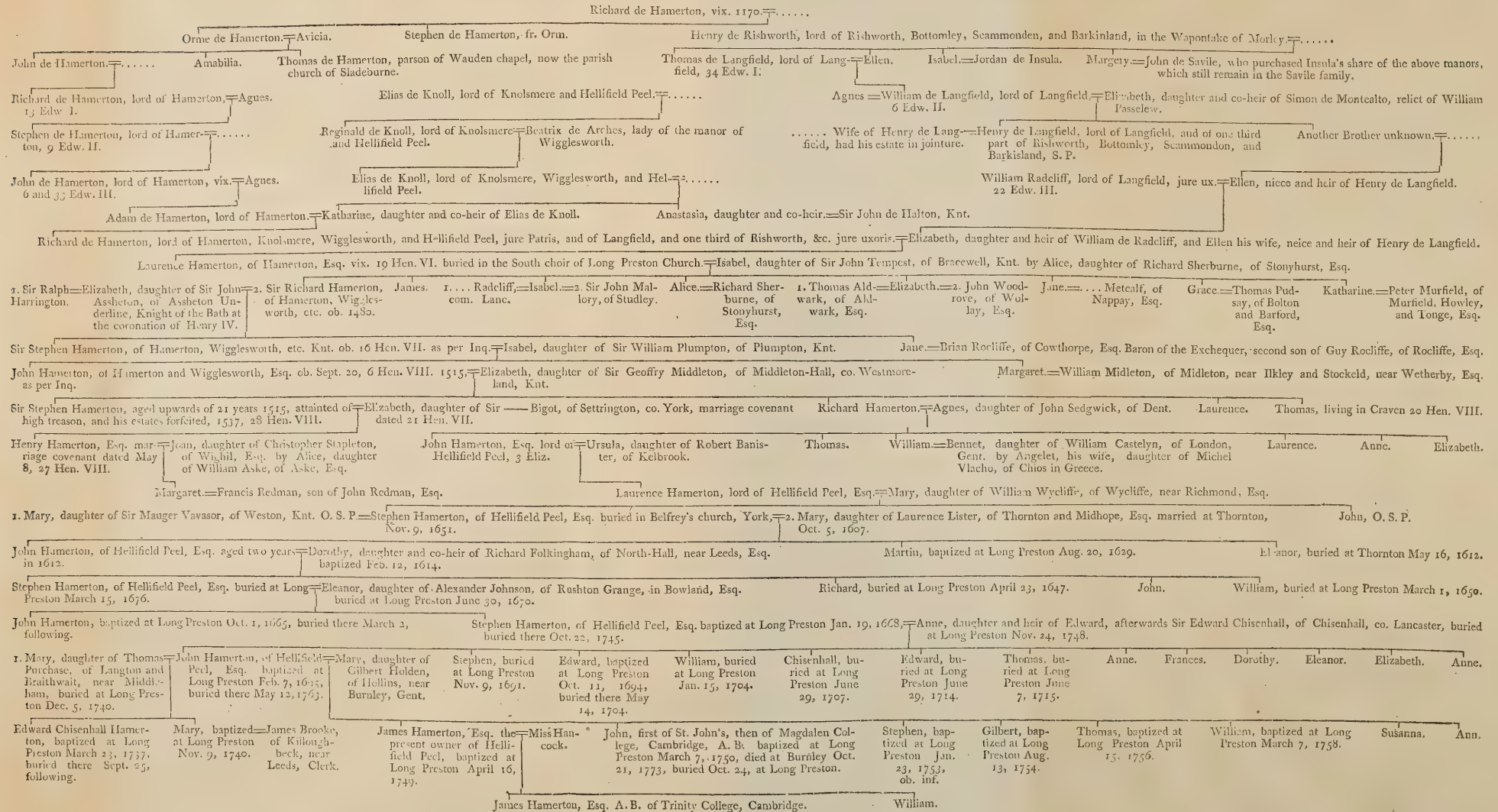








# HAMERTON, OF HAMERTON, WIGGLESWORTH, AND HELLFIELD PEEL







## WIGGLESWORTH.

WORTH, the Saxon *ƿp̃ð*, and German *ort*, which enters into the composition of so many local names in England, signifies a mansion, or dwelling-place \*; and Wichil, or Wigil, was undoubtedly the name of its first possessor in the general distribution of property after the Saxon Conquest.

It is curious to observe, that the names of three towns in Craven are formed from dialectical variations of this single word; a circumstance which proves it to have been extremely common: for Giggleswic is the village of Giggle, and G is universally convertible by W; as it is sometimes by K: thus Kighley is Kihel-ley, the Field of Kihel; evidently a slight alteration of the same word.

At the time of Domesday one carucate of this township belonged to the manor of Preston, and ten oxgangs to Rathmel.

From the general confirmation of the possessions of Fountains Abbey † by Richard I. Wigglesworth appears even then to have belonged to that house, and it is described by Burton ‡, upon the authority of the Coucher Book of Fountains, to have been given by William son of Godfrey de Neversheim; possibly a grantee under Roger of Poitou.

Under the monks of Fountains it was next held by the ancient family De Arches, who seem occasionally to have called themselves De Wigglesworth; for an Adam and John de Wigglesworth occur as Lords of this village in the record stiled “*Nomina Villarum*,” temp. Edw. II. This conjecture is strengthened in that the present family of the name of Wigglesworth bear the same arms with the De Arches; viz. 3 Saxon arches, or porticos.

In the reign of Edward II. Beatrix de Arches, heiress of this family, conveyed the manor of Wigglesworth, by marriage, to Reginald de Knol, lord of Hellifield. Reginald had a son Elias, whose daughter Catharine married, as we have already seen, Adam de Hamerton, and transferred this manor to the latter family, who made it their principal residence, and had a park about it §. With the Hamertons it rested till the attainder of Sir Stephen, when it became vested, along with his other possessions, in the crown.

In the next place, Henry the Eighth, A. R. 36. granted the site of the manor of Wigglesworth, with the demesnes, park and mill, to Sir Thomas Holcroft, of Holcroft, co. Lanc. knight, to be holden of him *in capite*, by Knight's Service; and, at the same time, the remainder of the same manor was demised for a term to the same Sir Thomas Holcroft, under the yearly rent of £ 21. 13s. 8d. ||

\* Dugdale's Warwickshire, first edit. p. 150.

† Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 758.

‡ Mon. Ebor. p. 208.

§ The fact is certain, but I have never met with the *Licentia Imparcandi*.

|| Pat. 5. A. 31 Hen. VIII.

In the 36th year of the same reign Holcroft obtained a licence to alienate the site of the manor of Wigglesworth, and the park, &c. late belonging to Sir Stephen Hamerton, attainted, to Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, co. Lanc.\*

And on Nov. 17, 1557, the same Sir Richard Sherburne bought the fee simple of the residue of the manor which Sir Thomas Holcroft had holden under a lease from the crown for 28 years purchase (a very high price at that time), amounting to £207. 2s. 8d.

The following Report, now extant among the Harleian MSS.†, relates to this transaction.

“ That the premises are no part of ye auncyent demaynes of the Crowne, the duchee of Lancaster, or St. John’s.

“ Item, It is far from any the King or Queene’s Majesty’s castells or houses reserved for their usual access.

“ Item, What numbere of acres, or of what kynde the premises are, the recorde makyth no mencyon.

“ Item, What woodes or mynes belongeth to the premysses I knowe not, and therefore not to be remembred.

“ Item, The seide manor was longe sithence dismembred fro’ the scyte of the manor aforesaid; the demaynes, the parke, and a mill ther, were sold to Sir Tho. Holcroft and his heires, in xxxvi yere of ye late kyng Henry VIII. and the residue of the seid manor was letten to ye seid Sir Tho. payinge such rent as is before ———

“ Ex’d. per ANT. RONE, Aud’r.

“ Conditions.

“ The purchaser to be bound for the woods.

“ The lead, bills, and advowsons, to be excepted.

Signed,

“ W. PETRE, E. WALDGRAVE,

“ JOHN BAKERS.”

In the Sherburne family it remained till after the marriage of Mary daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Sherburne with Thomas duke of Norfolk; which parties conjointly sold the manor of Wigglesworth to Sir John Statham, of the county of Derby, knight; who sold it again to John Harding of the Inner-Temple, Esq.; of whom, in the year 1726, it was purchased by Thomas Weddell, of Earswick, Esq. whose descendant, Lord Grantham, is the present proprietor.

\* Pat. 2. A. 36 Hen. VIII.

† No. 607. p. 276.

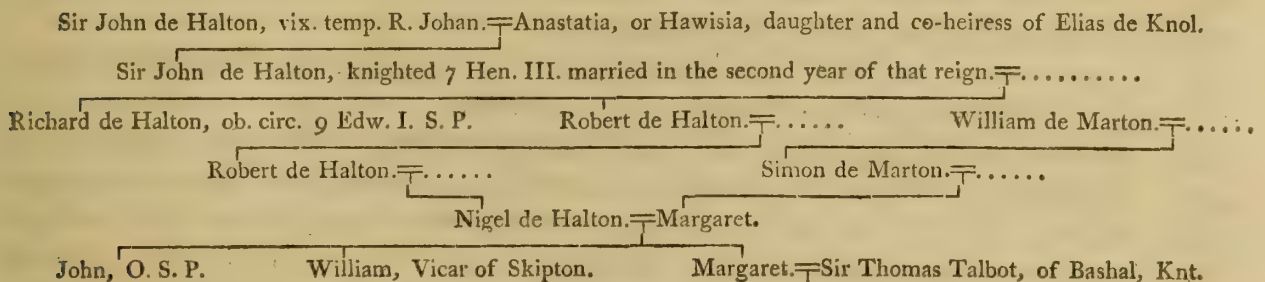


## ARNEFORD.

OF this place I find an Alan de Harnford, in charters s. d. and many donations of lands here to the Abbey of Fountains may be found in Burton, the particulars of which I omit, for the reason already assigned. From the Coucher Book of that house it appears, that in Arneford 18 car. made a knight's fee. The property of the monks in this place appears to have been purchased by Pudsays of Bolton, some of the younger branches of which family resided here in the reign of Elizabeth \*. It is now, by purchase, the property of lord Grantham.

## HALTON.

THIS village gave name to a very ancient family, who bore, Arg. 2 bars, Az. the last heiress of whom, A. 3 Ric. III. added it to the great estate of the Talbots of Bashall.



This is very differently represented by Dodsworth, who says that Nigel de Halton and Margaret his wife had a daughter and heiress Isabella, married to Alan Catteral, of Little Mitton; the issue of which marriage was Isabella, who married Talbot. But as Alan Catteral left male issue, I think the former statement much the more probable of the two.

Halton remained in the Talbot family † till their extinction, about the year 1660. It is now, by purchase, the property of John Yorke, Esq. who has greatly enhanced the value of the estate by judicious improvements.

\* Townley MSS. Anthony Talbot, of West Halton, leaves his body to be interred in the church of Long-Preston, 21 May, 1548. Reg. Abp. Holgate.—Thomas Talbot, of West Halton, leaves his body to be interred at Long-Preston, "where father and mother lie." Feb. 16, 1562. Reg. Abp. Young.

† Edw. Talbot de Bashal ten. man. de Halton, Swindene, et Pathorne, de co. Northumb. per serv. mil. 16 Hen. VIII.

*PARISH OF GIGGLESWICK.*

THE course of the Ribble through the parishes of Gisburne and Long-Preston is marked by no strong or striking features.

But the environs of Giggleswick are romantic and beautiful.—Here a deep and rocky valley begins to be formed, which, allowing sufficient space for a very fertile tract of meadow and pasture gradually expanding to the South, forms a bold and lofty rampart of grey limestone on the East and West, surmounted at a considerable distance by the enormous masses of Penigent and Ingleborough to the North. Immediately to the East, and almost overhanging the town of Settle, is Castleberg, a conical rock, backed by a cluster of rugged and protuberant craggs, and once undoubtedly crowned with a fortification.

The summit of Castleberg once formed the gnomon of a rude but magnificent sun-dial, the shadow of which passing over some grey self stones upon its side, marked the progress of time to the inhabitants of the town beneath; an instrument certainly more ancient in itself, and possibly as old in its application, as the dial of Ahaz itself.

But the hour-marks have long been removed, and few remember the history of their old benefactor, whose shadow now takes its daily tour unobserved.

The neighbourhood of this place, like most tracts abounding in limestone, exhibits some singular phænomena. Of these the principal is an ebbing and flowing well, which issues from the face of a long ridge of rock skirting the road from Settle to Clapham.—The habits of this singular spring are extremely irregular: within the last four or five years it has been observed to rise and fall nineteen inches in the space of five minutes. The times of its flux and reflux are apparently unconnected with rain or drought, or any other external cause. Sometimes it is completely dry, and then on a sudden heard to issue from the recesses of its native rock, with a hollow gurgling sound.

I leave it to abler philosophers to determine how far these effects are to be accounted for upon the principle of the siphon, to which, until very lately, they were universally assigned.

Drayton's account of the origin of this far-famed spring, had it been given in a classical language, or a better metre, would have been truly poetical.

“In all my spacious tract let them (so wise) survey  
My Ribble's rising banks, their worst, and let them say  
At Giggleswick, where I a fountain can you show,  
That eight times in a day is said to ebb and flow;  
Who sometime was a nymph, and in the mountains high  
Of Craven, whose blue heads, for caps, put on the sky,  
Amongst the Oreads there, and Sylvans, made abode  
(It was ere human foot upon those hills had trod)



Of all the mountain kind and since she was most fair,  
 It was a Satyr's chance to see her silver hair  
 Flow loosely at her back, as up a cliff she clame,  
 Her beauties noting well, her features, and her frame,  
 And after her he goes; which when she did espy,  
 Before him, like the wind, the nimble Nymph did fly:  
 They hurry down the rocks, o'er hill and dale they drive,  
 To take her he doth strain, t'outstrip him she doth strive,  
 Like one his kind that knew and greatly fear'd his rape,  
 And to the Topic Gods, by praying, to escape,  
 They turn'd her to a Spring, which, as she then did pant,  
 When, wearied with her course, her breath grew wondrous scant,  
 Even as the fearful Nymph then thick and short did blow,  
 Now made by them a Spring, so doth she ebb and flow."

POLYOLBION, Song 28th.

The Polyolbion was published in 1612; and the ebbing and flowing well of Giggleswick was, as far as I know, first noticed in this passage.

In the year 1791 a small pool of water suddenly appeared in a natural hollow of the ground, about a mile above the ebbing and flowing well, which has maintained its place with little or no diminution in the driest seasons from that time to the present. It is situated near the summit of a mountain, and surrounded on all sides with limestone-rock. The ground about it is remarkably dry; and though several springs, and among them the ebbing and flowing well itself, break out at the foot of the mountain, none of them appeared to be affected by the appearance of the pool.

I do not see much difficulty in accounting for these facts.—A casual fall of stones and earth might accidentally block up the course of the spring beneath the surface; by which means the water, after accumulating in this hollow, may easily be supposed to have found another channel, connected with the former, and to supply the springs beneath with the same uniformity and plenty as before.

At all events it is to be considered as a providential gift, since it supplies an herd of sixty cattle with water in the driest seasons, when they court the highest exposures, and had till this appearance, to descend, with great labour, for their refreshment, to the springs below.

The figure of the pool is nearly an ellipsis, of which the axis major is rather more than thirty yards, the axis minor rather more than twenty-three yards, and the greatest depth three yards three inches\*.

Above the village of Giggleswick is a tarn, partly natural and partly artificial; and the opposite side of the road to Clapham is skirted by a long and hoary rock of limestone, finely relieving the deep green of the indigenous yew-trees which spring out of its clefts.

\* Vide Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 996.

These trees, in their native state, are seldom seen in any other situations; not because they prefer the fissures of inaccessible craggs to better soils and lower exposures, for in such situations they never attain to any considerable bulk, but because the berries, when once voided by birds, vegetate there without disturbance, and the young seedlings find that perfect security from men and animals which is unattainable in accessible places by plants of so slow a growth.

Giggleswick is probably the Village of Gikel, a Saxon personal name found in Leland; but, as the word is once spelt in a very ancient charter Guglesvic, the reader has my leave to derive it from “Gugglian ebulliando strepitare \*,” in allusion to the ebbing and flowing well †.

The whole of this parish, at the time of Domesday, was part of the possessions of Roger of Poitou, and soon after became united to the Percy Fee, to which it still belongs.

‡  $\bar{m}$ In *GHIGLESVIC*  $\bar{h}\bar{b}$  Fech.  $\text{IIII}$ .  $\text{ca}^{\bar{7}}$  ad gld.  
 $\text{III}^{\text{c}}$   $\text{II}^{\text{c}}$   $\text{II}^{\text{c}}$   $\text{VI}^{\text{c}}$   
 Stainforde . Rodemele . Chirchebi . Litone . He Berew<sup>7</sup>  
 adjacent sup<sup>o</sup>dicto .  $\bar{m}$  . Roger<sup>9</sup> Pictauensis .  $\bar{h}\bar{t}$  n $\bar{c}$ .  
 $\bar{m}$ In Anele .  $\bar{h}\bar{b}$  Bū .  $\text{III}$  .  $\text{ca}^{\bar{7}}$  tre ad gld .  $\text{Setel}$  .  $\text{ad gl}^{\text{III}^{\text{c}}}$  .  
 $\bar{m}$ In Lanclif Feg .  $\text{III}$  .  $\text{ca}^{\bar{7}}$  ad gl $\bar{d}$ .  
 $\bar{m}$ In Stacuse . Archil .  $\text{III}$  .  $\text{ca}^{\bar{7}}$  ad gl $\bar{d}$ .

In the reign of the Conqueror, therefore, the cultivated lands, or, however, those subject to the Geld, amounted to 21 plowlands.

The next mention of this place is in a charter of Matilda countess of Warwick, daughter of William de Percy :

“ Sciant, &c. me ded’ et conc’ Henrico de Puccaio et cui assignari voluerit et heredibus  
 “ villam meam de Setel, cum pertinentiis suis, et servicium de Gikeleswic cum advocacione ec-  
 “ clesie, pro xv marc. de argenti. et 1 palfr. §”

This was probably in the beginning of Henry II. ; yet it appears that in 1218 the property of the Pudsays, in Settle at least, had ceased, and that they had reverted to the chief lords ; for, by a fine in that year between William de Perci and Richard de Percy, it was agreed that the whole vill of Setel and a moiety of Litton should remain to William and his heirs ||.

At the time of Kirkby’s Inquisition, 9 Edw. II. the lords of manors within this parish were these :

Gukeleswicke &	} Abbas de Furneaux & Hered. Henr’ de Percye.	
Settelle,		
Routhmell,		Johe’s Flem’inge.
Langcliff,		Abbas de Sallay.
Staynford,	Idem & Joh’es de Fannelthorpe.	

\* Skinner in voce.

† I am extremely sorry that the limits of this work will not allow me to avail myself of a very ingenious and complete account of this well put into my hands by the Rev. Mr. Carr, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a native of the parish of Giggleswick. But his observations are well entitled to a distinct publication.

‡ Kirkby and Litton, which were then included under this manor, will be noticed in their proper place.

§ Dodsworth’s MSS.

|| Dodsworth, vol. VII. p. 100.

The



The last village we see still continued as in the time of Domesday, undivided. Perhaps the circumstance of its having two lords might occasion a division, soon after Kirkby's Inquest.

The manors of Giggleswick and Settle having never been granted out, are still vested in his Grace the duke of Devonshire, as Lord of the Percy Fee.

Stackhouse was the part which belonged to the abbey of Furness, and is now the property of Lord Montague.

By Inquisition, taken A° 3 Eliz. the manor of Langcliffe, as parcel of the possessions of Sallay Abbey, was held by Henry son of Sir Arthur Darcy, the first grantee after the Dissolution. It is now in the Freeholders.

Rathmel formerly belonged to the Catterals, who had two seats within the manor, Newhall and Hollin Hall.

Newhall, with one moiety of the manor, after being alienated by the Catterals, passed through several hands, by the last of whom it was sold to the late Dr. Wilson dean of Carlisle, from whom it descended to the Rev. Wilson Morley.

Hollin hall, after several transfers, was sold to Mr. John Morley; and both the moieties are now united.

Catteral Hall, near Giggleswick, was purchased by the late Josias Morley, Esq.—This family must be carefully distinguished from the Catterals of Catteral, near Garstang, and of Little Mitton in Lancashire.

The manor of Great Stainforth, Knight Stainforth, or Stainforth-under-Bargh, is the property of Pudsay Dawson, Esq. and the heir of Mrs. Craven Bacon; Freer Stainforth, of Sir Nelson Ryecroft, Mrs. Backhouse, and the Rev. John Clapham.

The condition of the inhabitants of this village, about forty years after the dissolution of Sallay Abbey, and under the family of the first Grantee, will appear from the following petition.

22 R. Eliz.

“ To the Ryght Honourable George Erle of Cu'berlande,

“ In most humble manner compleaning, sheweth,

“ Your poore Supplyants of the towne of Freer Staynforth.

“ That whereas we and our auncestors have att all tymes heretofore bene under the rule of  
 “ your honor's auncestors in the tyme of s'vice of the Kinge or Quene's Majestie—and for-  
 “ asmuch as wee are now tenants to one Edward Darcy, Esquyer, attending at the courte, who  
 “ offereth to sell us, but houldeth yt at soe unreasonable a price as we are never able to pay—  
 “ and for that wee are in choyce to purchase yt ourselves or to cheuse our landlorde. Soe yt is  
 “ right hon'ble that wee of one our generall assente are most hartilie desyrous that yt would pleas  
 “ y'r honor to by and purchase us, so as we myght be wholly und'r y'r honor's rule—and wee  
 “ will willingly give unto you towards the purchase all the goods that wee have, moveable and  
 “ immoveable, for good will and the good reporte wee heare of y'r honor.

“ For trewthe is, Right Hon'ble, wee have offred to geve unto our master for leases of *xxi*  
 “ yeares *xx* yeares fyne, or for the purchase threescore yeares fyne; or otherwyse all the goods  
 “ we have; and none of theis wyll satisfy hym—& now he taketh suyte upon us and meanethe

“ to

“ to expulse us. And wee are in numbre seven score people, and above; and have noe other  
 “ livynge to go unto. Soe as with't yo'r Hon'r's goodness we knowe no waye what to doe.

“ Y'r Honor's poor supplyants,

“ The Inhabitants of Freer Staynforthe\*.”

I am almost induced to believe, from the language of this petition, that some remains of personal slavery subsisted among these poor people in the reign of Elizabeth.—It is well known that this unhappy condition, though the subjects of it were treated with great gentleness, was suffered to continue among the tenants of the Religious Houses after it was abolished every where else: whether there are any instances of it upon their domains after the Dissolution I do not recollect; but in this place the terms, “ to sell, to buy, to purchase us,” are scarcely capable of any other sense.

The petition, however, had no effect; for George earl of Cumberland was in circumstances which equally precluded him from doing a generous act and accepting a good offer: and it seems, after all, that either the tenants grew richer, or the lord more reasonable, so as to enable them, according to their own expression, *to “by” themselves.*

The villages of Giggleswick and Stackhouse, with the hamlet of Rome, constitute one township.—The market-town of Settle, with the hamlets of Lodge and Meerbeck, a second.—The two Stainforths, a third.—The village of Langcliff and hamlet of Winskill, a fourth.—And the village of Rathmel a fifth.—Anelie, which is mentioned in Domesday, is reduced to a single house.

One circumstance, with respect to the village of Feizer, deserves to be mentioned.—Of ten houses in this place seven are always in the township of Lawkland and parish of Clapham; one is always in the parish of Giggleswick; and the remaining two, one year within Clapham, and the next within Giggleswick. The inhabitants have seats in both churches, and resort to them alternately, and pay corn-tithe to the Rectors, and Easter Dues to the Vicars of the two churches alternately also; but all pay their assessed taxes to Stainforth.

The average number of baptisms at the church of Giggleswick, for the years 1800, 1801, and 1802, is 59; that of burials, 45.

Average of baptisms for 1600, 1601, and 1602, 57.

—— of burials, 38.

Average of baptisms in 1700, 1701, and 1702, 40, nearly.

—— of burials in ditto, 27.

It seems probable, that in the 17th century some depopulation had taken place, from the change of tillage into pasturage; but it has been rather more than repaired of late, by the introduction of manufactures.

Of the founder, or foundation, of this church, which is dedicated to St. Alkald, there are no records.—From the attestation of a Laurentius Persona de Guckilswic, to a charter of W. de Percy the second†, it evidently existed, and was unappropriated, in the reign of Stephen. It was afterwards given to the cell of Finchale, probably by one of the Pudseys, who, as we have already seen, were Patrons, out of compliment to Hugh Pudsey bishop of Durham the founder.

The following catalogue will shew, that the Prior and Convent of Durham, as Patrons of the cell of Finchale, exercised the privilege of presenting to the Vicarage of Giggleswick from the first presentation which occurs in the Registers of the see of York, to the dissolution of Religious Houses.

\* Bolton MSS.

† Townley MSS.



## VICARII DE GIGGLESWICK.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
8 kal. Jul. 1316.	Mag. <i>W'm de Alverton</i> , Diac.	Prior et Convent. <i>Dunelm.</i>	per resig.
4 Id. Maii, 1330.	Dns. <i>Hen. de Lotyngton</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per resig. pro vic. de <i>Bradford</i> .
Kal. Dec. 1335.	Dns. <i>W. de Preston</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
	Dns. <i>W'm Stalwyn</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
3 Jan. 1412.	Mr. <i>Job. Holderness</i> , L. B.	Iidem.	per resig.
14 Nov. 1414.	Dns. <i>W'm Catton</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
29 Aug. 1425.	Dns. <i>Job. Byrkbeved</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per mort.
14 Oct. 1428.	Dns. <i>Job. Wodbus</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	per mort.
21 Sept. 1438.	Dns. <i>W'm Hackford</i> , Pr.		per resig.
4 Jan. 1440.	Dns. <i>W'm Loveday</i> .		per resig.
29 Jul. 1447.	Dns. <i>Ric. Phaliborp</i> , Cap.		per resig.
3 Dec. 1485.	Mr. <i>Hugo Wren</i> , L. B.		per resig.
18 Apr. 1493.	Mr. <i>X'topher Tennant</i> , Pr.		per mort.
26 Jul. 1496.	Mr. <i>Hugo Wren</i> , L. B.	Iidem.	per mort.
10 Feb. 1508.	Mr. <i>Alan Percy</i> .		per resig.
20 Jun. 1517.	Mr. <i>Rob. Newton</i> , A. M.		
	Dns. <i>Jac. Procter</i> .		per resig.
19 Apr. 1548.	Mr. <i>Job. Nowell</i> , Cl.	<i>Edw. VI. Rex.</i>	
3 Jul. 1556.	Dns. <i>Tho. Abbat</i> , Cl.	<i>Ph. &amp; Mar. R.</i>	per mort.
17 Jul. 1576.	<i>X'topher Shute</i> , Cl.	<i>Eliz. Regin.</i>	per mort.
17 Oct. 1626.	<i>Job. Brooke</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>W. Brooke</i> , hac vice patronus.	
	<i>Job. Watson</i> .		per mort.
7 Maii, 1632.	<i>Rob. Dockrey</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Will. Watson</i> , Gent.	
	<i>Anthony Lister</i> .		per mort.
20 Apr. 1686.	<i>Ric. Ellershaw</i> , Cl.	<i>George Winkip</i> .	
1719.	<i>Josias Dawson</i> .		per mort.
1730.	<i>Job. Claphamson</i> .		per mort.
1737.	<i>Anthony Lister</i> .		per mort.
1757.	<i>Job. Thompson</i> .		per mort.
1782.	<i>John Clapham</i> , A. M.		per resig.

In this long catalogue three names only are to be distinguished above the rest : Percy, Nowell, and Shute.

Alan Percy, son and brother of two Earls of Northumberland, was the first effective Master of St. John's College, Cambridge (Shorton, who is placed at the head of the list by Mr. Baker, having been nothing more than superintendant of the building). He was appointed to that station March 20, 15 $\frac{1}{6}$ , and seems, as might have been expected, to have resigned this poor benefice within a short time after.

Nowell,

Nowell, probably of the family of Capleside, was Chaplain to Edward VI. and procured from the piety of his young Master the endowment of a grammar-school at Giggleswick, now one of the most opulent in the North of England.

It was founded in the seventh year of that Prince's reign, by the style of "Schola Gramm. Regis Edw. VI. de Giggleswick—mediante Johanne Nowel, Clerico, Capellano suo, vicario Ecc. par. de Giggleswick." Septem discretiores homines are constituted Governors.

Christopher Shute was a very pious man, and continued, by the kindness of Providence, an instrument of usefulness to his parish during half a century. He was eminently rewarded in his family, living to see five sons all pious men and excellent preachers.

"Happy their father," saith Fuller, "who had his quiver full with five such sons; he need not be ashamed to see his enemies in the gate. It is hard to say whether he was more happy in them, or they in so good a father; and a wary man will crave time to decide the doubt, until the like instance doth return in England \*."

The church of Giggleswick is a large, uniform, and handsome building, exactly in the style of the other churches in Craven, which are known to have been rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.

As I have already shewn that all the painted glass in the windows of the Craven churches is of this period, and for the most part contemporary with their rebuilding, the following inscription, formerly in a window of this church, will probably fix the date of that work :

*Opate pro bono statu Richardi Tennant et Magazete uxoris ejus de Byzhyz procuratoris istius ecclesie et filiorum filiarumque eorum, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt A. D. M CCCC decimo octavo, et anno regis Henrici octavi post conquestum octavo.*

In, or adjoining to, this church were three chantries : that of our Lady, called Stainford Chantry, of the foundation of Robert Stainford, Esq. valued at £ iv. Tempest's Chantry, on the North side of the foundation of Sir Richard Tempest, knight, valued at £ iv. xiii s. iv d. and the Rood Chantry, founded by James Carr, priest, valued at £ vi. i s. †

I suspect the present school to have been the house belonging to the Rood-Priest ; for there is yet remaining over the door this inscription :

*" Alma Dei Mater defende malis Jacobum Carr  
" Presbyteris quoq. clericulis dom' h' sit. In anno  
" Mil. quint Cent. d'no D'e I. H. A. Pater misereere  
" Senes cum juvenibus laudate no' Do'."*

Such was the versification of an English School-master in the beginning of the sixteenth century! §

It must be remarked, that in archbishop Holgate's "Return of Chantries," the Tempests' Chapel is said to have been on the North side of this church, which is the situation of the Stainford-choir.

\* Fuller's Worthies in Yorkshire.

† Ex cartis J. C. Brooke, Fec. Somerset.

‡ Abp. Holgate's Return of Chantries.

§ See Marton, where this man is mentioned as a school-master.



In this last were remaining, within memory, two cumbent statues, undoubtedly of the Stainfords, which, by a practice too common, yet never to be mentioned without reprobation, have been removed, to make way for modern pews.

Testamentary burials in this church are :

Robert de Staynford, 16 Mart. 1391. probably represented by one of the statues mentioned above.

— 1461. Christopher Altam, Cap'len.

25 Feb. 1539. John Catteral, Esq. Giggleswick.

12 Feb. 1576. George Paley. Knight Stainforth.

4 Jun. 1591. William Catteral, Esq. Newhall.

10 March, 1623. John Catteral, Esq. ditto.

Here are only two inscriptions which deserve to be transcribed.

Antonius Lister, A. M. hujus ecclesiæ  
Vicarius, spe beatæ resurrectionis  
Hic quiescit. Vixit annos 69, incubuit  
47.—Obiit 19<sup>o</sup> Februarii, A. D. 1685.

He appears to have been instituted at 22 ; a practice not unusual before the act of uniformity.

On a brass plate in the middle aisle :

Here lie interred,  
The Rev. William Paley, B. A.  
Fifty-four years  
Master of this Free School,  
who died Sept. 29, 1799,  
aged 88 years.

Also Elizabeth  
The wife of the Rev. William Paley,  
who died March 9, 1796,  
aged 83 years.

These were the parents of the celebrated Dr. Paley, who was born in July, 1743, at Peterborough, where his father was then Minor Canon of the cathedral ; but removed to Giggleswick soon after.

If any earthly object can render extreme old age desirable, it must be to see a beloved son risen to great literary reputation, and advanced by his own merit to wealth and dignities in the church.

Dr. Paley's father was a younger son of Thomas Paley, of Langcliffe, son of John Paley of the same place, who lived upon a small estate, which is still in the family.

Every anecdote relating to the ancestors of such a man will be interesting to posterity.

The following miscellaneous remarks relating to the parish of Giggleswick will close this account.

Settle is a small but well-built market town, which, from several memorials relating to the Percy Fee, now at Skipton Castle, containing grants of homesteads, or plots of building ground, appears to have been considerably increasing in population in the time of Henry VII.

But the charter for the fair and market, of which the original remains in the same collection, is of much earlier date. It is as follows:

“ Henricus (III<sup>ius</sup>) D. G. d. et c. Henrico filio Ricardi de Percy quod ipse et heredes sui  
 “ hab. mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Martis apud manerium suum de Setel, et unam  
 “ feriam singulis annis duraturam III dies, vid. in vigiliâ, in die, et in crastino S<sup>t</sup>i Laurentii.  
 “ Teste Sim. de Monteforte com. Leicest. A. R. 33.”

Langcliff, parcel of the possessions of Sallay Abbey, has been, during a century and an half, the property of the Dawsons, whose descent, though short, is more respectable, both in point of alliances and personal desert, than many longspun lines of genealogy.

Christopher Dawson, of Langcliff-Hall, vix. temp. Car. II<sup>d</sup>. — Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Craven, of Appletrewick, Knt. who died April 15, 1682, and was the son of Robert Craven, of Appletrewick, first-cousin to Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London in 1611, and father of William, earl of Craven.

1. Jane, daughter of Ambrose Pudsay, of Bolton — William Dawson, of Langcliff-Hall, — 2. Elizabeth, daughter of  
 juxta Bowland, Esq. and heiress to her brother Esq. Major in the Militia, and Henry Marsden, of Wen-  
 Ambrose Pudsay, Esq. married at Bolton Justice of Peace for the West ington, Esq.  
 Aug. 7, 1705, and buried at Giggleswick Riding.  
 July 17, 1708.

Christopher Dawson, of Bol- Ambrose Dawson, M. D. Fel- . . . . daughter of Sir . . . Aston, Bart. sister to  
 ton-Hall, Esq. Vide Bol- low of the College of Phy- Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. and to Sir Richard  
 ton. sicians, London. Vide Bol- Aston, Bart. one of the Justices of the King's  
 Bench.

Major Dawson was a man of talents and literature. He is said to have been one of the first persons in the North of England who understood Newton's “Principia.” Whatever his mathematical attainments may have been, the classical Reader will not be displeased with the following epitaph written by him on a well-known \* Improvisatore of that day, who, having learned Greek at Sedbergh, and lost his understanding at Dent, spent the remainder of his life in rambling about the country, a wretched compound of Genius and Insanity, of Beggary and Drunkenness.

Quos à terrâ mutuo accepit cineres  
 † Hic reposuit Thomas Denny,  
 Qui Græcæ linguæ peritissimus fuit,

\* This faculty, of which I have heard some very extraordinary instances in the history of Denny, is not noticed in the epitaph.

† At Melling, near Hornby, where I have sought in vain for this, or any other epitaph, over him.

Et



Et mirè memor,  
 Plures tametsi abhinc annos  
 Præ obtuso visu,  
 A Libris alienus.  
 Multi, ut eum torquerent, difficiles sententias  
 Astutè excogitarunt  
 Et in pensum præscripserunt ut Græcè redderet,  
 Quod insperato et extemplo absolvit.  
 Homo fuit incerti lecti et laris,  
 Lacunari suo nusquam ebore vel auro renitente:  
 Eheu! miseriarum fallax lenimen,  
 Fænile pro cubiculo fuit,  
 Pro cubili strues,  
 Et ubique jacuit.  
 Ὁμηρομανίας captus, veluti ipse Homerus  
 Vicatim oberravit, et Rhapsodias ostiatim recitavit  
 Nummuli, victûs, et vestitûs ergo,  
 Et græcari subinde solitus, (quis culpa vacat?)  
 Anacreontis lepidas cecinit cantilenas,  
 Aut audaces Pindari Dithyrambos.  
 Pannosâ paupertate placidus,  
 Innocuus,  
 Curis solutus, et æquo animo beatus,  
 Summum neque optavit diem neque metuit\*.  
 Halton viculus in agro Lancastriensi  
 Huc usque sine certamine hunc indigenam  
 Sibi vendicat.  
 Ἡδὴ καλεῖται Φυσίζοος αἶα.

The following account of a village destroyed by the Scots, and parent of the present village of Langcliff, is extracted from a sheet of printed verses written in 1690, by William Dawson, Esq. and communicated by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Waddington.

In laudem Langcliviæ.

Non procul à gelidis Belisamæ fluminis undis  
 Monte sub æreo clivoso tramite terræ,  
 Subsedit Langcliff; paulo quoque vergit ad Austrum.

\* Summum neque optes diem neque metuas.

MARTIAL.

Est locus inter agros vicinos nomine Selburn ;  
 Agricola, hic quando terram molitur aratro,  
 Ferrea, quæ prosunt agrestibus, invenit arma ;  
 Palas, ascioas. Ollæ vilisque supellex  
 Effodiuntur ibi : juxta quoque garrula conjux  
 Gesta refert nuper dilapsi plurima secli.

Illic (ut perhibent) villæ primordia nostræ  
 Faustè florebant, donec regnante secundo \*  
 Edvardo, rabiem ac Scotorum passa furorem,  
 In cinerem deducta fuit : sic gloria prisca  
 Ruderibus jam tecta suis ; sic omnia fati  
 Succumbunt, nec vel minimis fera parcat Erinnyes.

Nunc seges est ubi parva stetit sine flumine Langcliff ;  
 Ast ubi turpe pecus Cravenæ liquerat arva,  
 Rusticus et postquam crudeli funere stragem  
 Fleverat infandam, subito Phœnicis ad instar  
 De cinere exurgens, positu meliore, revixit :

Atque ubi defectus lymphæ nunc fluminis undæ :  
 Hic vivi fontes, huc montibus amnis abundans  
 Elicitur, tremula et resonant sua murmura tectis.

Hic quoque lætus ager, magno si limite prata  
 Spectas, si segetes gravidas florentiaque arva ;  
 Nec timuit campus solennis vulnus aratri ;  
 Otia fastidit, requie durescere nescit,  
 Nec tamen alma Ceres, nec deserit humor arenam.

Si tibi fert animus colles invisere celsos,  
 Invenies ibi pingue solum, nivibusque sub ipsis  
 Gramina luxuriant, corrident pascua amœna.  
 Hic pascuntur oves, quales non Arcades olim  
 Spectârunt, quales nec habet Campania dives.  
 Hic errant armenta boum salientibus agnis.  
 Hic Pan, tuque Pales, montanaque numina cuncta,  
 Atque inter scopulos aderit resonabilis Echo.  
 Hic ludunt, hic nocte pecus timidumque tuentur,  
 Postquam adiit canibus cogentibus oppida pastor.  
 Olim tempus erat quando clarissimus ipse  
 Perceius villam nostram fundumque tenebat ;  
 Ille tamen Monachis, quo nescio numine ductus,

\* Yet the place is never mentioned in the Coucher Book of Sallay, or any evidence prior to that time.



Sawleis concessit agros. Non ulla relictæ  
 Jam spes libertatis erat: Cromwellius ille \*  
 Abbatiam tum stravit humi, tum tradidit arva  
 Darceio, sed adhuc nostris dominatur in oris.  
 Vivitur exiguo, sunt sordida tecta, quot annis  
 Impiger agricola ardoremque et frigora sentit,  
 Atque labore suo domini compleverat arcas.  
 Libertas, sed sera tamen respexit avitos  
 Indigenas; illis Darcy sua vendidit arva.  
 Vivitur ingenuè, nunc candida tecta resurgunt,  
 Nunc lautæ mensæ, nunc rerum copia abundans;  
 Incola, non Dominus spatiosis imperat arvis.

† G. D — N. A.D. 1690.

Langcliffe and Stainford Underbargh †, otherwise Freer Stainford, with the other possessions of Sallay Abbey, by Inquisition of the 1st and 3d Elizabeth, were found to belong to Henry son and heir of Sir Arthur Darcy, knight.

All that I know of Knights-Stainforth is, that in the 18th Car. I. the manor belonged to Francis Malham of Elslack, Esq. who, in that year, granted his worship's wardship and marriage of William Paley, son of Richard, of Knight-Stainforth, deceased, which Richard was son of William Paley, who held of the said Francis Malham an eighth part of Knights-Stainforth, by military service, as of his manor of Conistone, for the eighth part of one pound of ginger *per annum* §.

The fortune of the Malhams was ruined by loyalty, and probably in part by its attendant good fellowship; and Stainforth, among the rest, was sold soon after the Restoration.

Settle, the market and post-town of the parish, which may be considered as the capital of Ribblesdale, is merely the uncompounded Saxon word *Seṭl*, a Seat.

In the 4th of Edward II. Henry de Percy obtained a charter of free-warren within his manors of Settell, Gygleswyke, and Routhmel.

In the MSS. at Skipton Castle, relating to the Percy Fee, which were delivered to the Cliffords when the second Earl of Cumberland became possessed of that valuable addition to his paternal inheritance, I have met with a survey made 14th Henry VII. from which it appears, that there were at that time in Giggleswick nine free tenants, whose rents amounted to 8 s. 2½d. one pound of pepper, and one ditto of cummin; and thirty-seven customary tenants who

\* Thomas lord Cromwell.

† I have taken the liberty of retrenching a few superfluities, and correcting a few suspicious quantities in these lines. Perhaps an accurate examination may detect more.

‡ The sense of the word *bargh* appears to be the same with *berg*, as this village is always styled in the Coucher Book of Sallay, Stainford subtus Montem.

§ Townley MSS.

paid in all £32. 13s. 3½d.—In Settle were twenty free tenants, who paid £1. 1s. 7½d.; and thirty-four customary tenants, who paid £37. 10s. 1½d.

The sum total of rents received at this time by the Northumberland family, for their manors and estates in Ribblesdale, extending from Sallay Abbey South, to Penignt, North, a district nearly thirty miles in length, was £91. 1s. 2½d\*.

Should some future Antiquary, upon examining the Coucher Book of Sallay, discover the following passage, he might possibly accuse me of an important omission with respect to Ribblesdale, the history of which, as connected with Sallay Abbey and the Percy Fee, is now completed.

“Frater Alexander Prior Loci S'cti Salvatoris in Ribbelsdale et Adam Capellanus Confrater ejusdem domus.”

But this refers to Stede, the “Hospitale subtus Langrig” of the Monasticon, which, though situated on the bank of Ribble, is several miles beneath the southern boundary of Craven.

The Coucher Book of Sallay, now in the Harleian Library, is a large octavo of something more than 300 pages, apparently written about the reign of Edward III.

In the title-page is the following note :

“Thys booke aþteinithe to Arthur Darcy, Knt.” (the first grantee) “whosoever fynds ytt, he shall have X's and God's blyssyn. — Arthur Darcy.”

On the last leaf, and in the hand of Henry the Eighth's time, is written this noble, though imperfect sentence, which I cannot but believe to allude to the execution of Trafford, the last abbot : “Pacem emit—dolor in tristi—gaudio grex respirat pastore mortuo plangens. Plaudit mater filio, quia vivit victor sub gladio injusto collaudans gloriosus pontifex.” I suspect the passage to be copied from some martyrology, as it is a strain to which the monks of Sallay could scarcely have attained.

\* I do not know whether a fitter place will occur for mentioning that this mountain, the magnificent boundary of Craven on the N. W. is held under long leases from George the third earl of Cumberland, as lord of the Percy-Fee.



## PARISH OF HORTON.

THIS Parish belongs neither to the Percy Fee nor the Wapontake of Staincliffe, though it is within the deanery of Craven.

But had natural boundaries been attended to in the formation of civil districts, it could scarcely have been separated from the rest of Ribblesdale, to which it forms an interesting though obscure termination. Stretching along the valley about eight miles from North to South, and from the skirts of Ingleborough to the summit of Pennigent, in the opposite direction, it contains within its limits, the sources of the Ribble and the Wharf \*, and is enclosed between two of the most distinguished mountains in the island.

The beauties of Ribblesdale may be said to expire at Horton. In tracing the course of the river upwards, the woods gradually dwindle, the verdure of the fields diminishes, the stream winds its turbid waters through brown and naked pastures, and within two miles of its source becomes a mountain torrent, hurrying along a shallow and desolate valley, which expires in the ridge of Cam, and conducts the persevering enquirer to a copious spring, the origin of this celebrated stream. The respective characters of the same river at its source and outlet often lead to amusing comparisons, but in none does the contrast appear more striking than in the instance before us: the Dun of Dornadilla is scarcely more wild and solitary than the head of Ribble: the gay and peopled scenes on the Thames hardly exceed the environs of Penwortham, where it mingles with the sea.

Horton is so called (qu. Horetown?) as being often grey with sleet when the lower grounds are unsprinkled. Every village of this name with which I am acquainted, stands comparatively high.

This parish is not surveyed in Domesday; and the first known facts in its history are several successive donations of lands within it to the monks of Fors or Jorevall. From its proximity to the parish of Aysgarth, it seems probable that these grants were made before the translation of that house to its later and more remote situation.

The names of these early benefactors, and the extent of their donations, are found in other collections †, and therefore I forbear to repeat them. But it may be proper to mention that Henry III. confirmed the gift of six oxgangs in this territory, with the homage and service of Richard the clerk to the monks of Jorevall: and Edward I. granted to them free warren in Horton ‡.

After the dissolution, the manor § was granted to Matthew earl of Lenox, and in the reign of Charles II. was sold to certain persons in trust for the proprietors at large.

\* The Wharf rises in the very boundary of this parish and Arncliffe.

† Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 879, and Burton, p. 369.

‡ Cart. 18 Edw. I.

§ The annual rent of this manor, and the estates annexed to it, was at the dissolution 32*l.* 5*s.* Burton ubi supra.

When the church was founded, and how the monks of Jorevall became possessed of the rectory, does not appear; but no vicarage was ever endowed, and the cure was probably supplied till the dissolution by a mere stipendiary. It is now a perpetual curacy, and was presented to till lately by the owner of the great tithes (the late Mr. Wilson Morley), but when they were parcelled out among the proprietors, the advowson was purchased by the Rev. George Holden, the present incumbent.

The fabric of the church, excepting the tower, is of high antiquity, (evidently of the first æra of church-building in the deanery.) Richard the clerk mentioned above, who lived in the reign of Henry III. seems to have been the incumbent of this church, but the present edifice is probably as old as Stephen. It has a nave and three ailes, all of the original structure; the door is plain Norman, the arches semicircular, the columns cylindrical, the font of the same figure, with zigzag ornaments like that of Burnsall. It is said to be dedicated to St. Oswald, but more probably to Thomas Becket, for in the East window is a mitred head, and beneath it Thomas Cantuar', seemingly intended for that prelate. It is indeed of Henry VIIIth's time, but the monks had little inducement to paint the head of their contemporary metropolitan Thomas Cranmer. In the same window is a shield of arms, vaire Gules and Argent, which I think belonged to Jorevall abbey, as they did originally to the barons Marmion, who, after the earls of Bretagne, were accounted second founders of that house, for whenever the first founders lived before the introduction of armorial bearings, it was usual for the monks to adopt those of some great benefactor of later date.

It was probably this bearing which misled Leland into an opinion, that the Marmions were the original founders of Jorevall; for saith that great antiquary

		Apon ure	
Urivallis	} Abbay of White Monkes	}	Lord Marmion was the
Gervallx.			
	Ripa citeriore a 11 miles beneth		first founder *.
		Midleham.	

I am not acquainted with any other antiquities in this parish than a very large and high barrow of stones, near the road to Selside, which has been partially removed, but as the central part has not been explored, no discoveries have yet been made.

No families of much antiquity or consideration have arisen in this parish, as (perhaps) the whole consisted of abbey lands before the dissolution, and was distributed into moderate properties since.

No manufactories have as yet found their way into this sequestered parish, and the following statement will shew how conducive a fine mountain air and pastoral habits are to the extension of human life.

1600 Baptized 20, Buried 12,

1700 No Register.

1800 Baptized 17, Buried 11.

In the last year the population is stated to me by the incumbent to have been nearly 700; so that something less than one in sixty dies annually.

\* Leland's Itinerary, vol. V. p. 113.



## A R E D A L E.

**BEFORE** we take a more particular view of this interesting Valley, it may not be improper to premise a few observations on its general

## CHARACTER and SCENERY.

The Southern Part of Airedale, so far as it is connected with the present subject, has a basis of grit, or sand-stone, peculiarly favourable, from its pervious nature, to the growth of the oak, which strikes its perpendicular roots into the numerous fissures, whence it derives at once nutriment and stability.

Our subject commences with Bingley, a rich and woody scene, commanding two vallies, almost equally beautiful. High up (perhaps too high) in the smaller of these is St. Ives, which commands a well-wooded vale, in which are many beautiful knolls, cloathed with timber. From these woods the late proprietor, by means of judicious thinnings, derived, for many years, a considerable income, without injuring their picturesque effect. On the whole, in point of extent of view, richness of scenery, and wild and rocky distances, every situation in Airedale to the Northward must yield the palm to St. Ives.

The soil on the levels near Bingley is a lime-stone gravel, evidently brought down by torrents at some remote period from the great native masses of calcareous rock at the source of the river. The soil is dry, but shallow; the pasture-ground, of course, suffers from the effects of drought in Summer; but grain, for the same reason, attains an earlier maturity than in any part of the vale above.

From Bingley to Kighley the woods are very beautiful, with irregularly indented outlines, which artificial plantations never attain, and, indeed, rarely attempt.

The happiest outlines on the sides of these vallies are produced by the undesigning efforts of cultivation encroaching at random upon the limits of the native woods, and pursuing veins of richer soil than ordinary, which often form winding glades of herbage piercing far and wide into the deep forest gloom around them.

Before the introduction of manufactories, the parish of Keighley did not want its retired glens and well-wooded hills; but taste and virtue fly together from dirt and crowded population. The clear mountain-torrent now is defiled, its scaly inhabitants suffocated by filth, its murmurs lost in the din of machinery, and the native music of its overhanging groves exchanged for oaths and curses.

Northward from Hawcliff and Holton, the parish of Kildwick, from the extirpation of its native woods, and the entire absence of a spirit of planting in the proprietors, suddenly disappoints the expectations of a stranger; yet, in an ornamental view, I am no undistinguishing advocate for this species of improvement. All that man can do is a contemptible substitution for what Nature has done in the production of woody scenery. It is not the work of one or even two generations

to hang the sides of these hills once more with the full and majestic foliage of their native oak; and in the pine-tribe, all the species of which are sufficiently grateful to the planter, there is at once a poverty and stiffness which deprives them of any higher merit than that of being better than no shade or cloathing at all.

If, however, the proprietors will plant, let them reserve every acre of their fertile levels, with the exception of judicious spottings, for the foreground of their landscape; let them leave the tops of the fells to present their craggy fronts and deep purple surfaces as a distance to the picture; but let them remember, that it is the intermediate slopes which Nature has chosen for the growth of wood, and that by treading anxiously in her footsteps they can alone hope to produce an harmonious or pleasing effect. In defining their outline, let them beware of angular forms, and, if possible, of stonewalls, of clumps, which have long been the ambition of the Craven Gentry, and of the Scottish invention of *belts*, which, instead of circumscribing, fairly impound a domain.

At Skipton the basis of lime-stone commences, and henceforward Airedale assumes a new face and character. The verdure of the landscape, and fertility of the soil, are now unrivalled; and if all tendency to the growth of oak disappears, the maple, beech, wych-elm, and, above all, the ash, more than compensate the loss; so that the banks of the Are in the parishes of Skipton and Gargrave are to be considered as the flower of Craven.

Yet is this favoured district ill adapted to the growth of corn. Even its fertility indisposes it for agriculture, as a luxuriant soil and dripping climate will always produce gigantic straw and a thick-skinned unyielding grain. Neither is this inaptitude to be lamented; Providence distributes its blessings with a more equal hand than we are willing to allow, and the productions of a better climate and inferior soil now find their way into Craven, with a facility which precludes all apprehension that the fine pastures of Airedale will ever again be perverted to the purposes of tillage. A single horse, which forty years since toiled from Knaresborough to Skipton with a sack of wheat upon its back, will now, with equal or greater ease, draw a boat upon a canal laden with forty tons of the same great necessary of life.

The descent of the Are in a course of sixteen miles, and along the valley which we have been traversing, is ascertained by the same canal, which operates as a water level, since from Bingley, South, to Gargrave, North, there is not a single lock. At a small distance from Bingley are eight locks, including perhaps in the whole a descent of nearly eighty feet. This circumstance points out the propriety of another accommodation: Our hardy forefathers, whose ideas on the subject of Roads were evidently formed on the direction of the great Roman Strata, many of which were then not only visible, but in use, evidently preferred the shortest line from point to point, whatever inequalities might happen to lie in the way. The toil of ascending and descending the rugged pavements or pathways of the fells to them was nothing; they despised alike the sudden burst of the mountain-storm in summer, or the overwhelming drift of winter-snow; and, with patient indifference, sullenly encountered the same difficulties which their ancestors had endured before.

But modern nerves are of a less hardy texture, and the general introduction of carriages calls aloud for attention to an evil now become insupportable. To this purpose something has already  
been



been done in Craven, and more is promised. One of the great passes into Lancashire, over Pinhow, has already been exchanged for a safe and level way to Coln: another easy communication is on the point of being opened, under the auspices of lord Ribblesdale, from Burnley to Gisburne, and the terrific road over Rumblesmore, which has appalled stouter travellers than Mr. Gray, will now be avoided by a diversion which, in the length of four miles, encounters a much smaller ascent than heretofore in one.

But to return to the Are.—From Gargrave, Northward, its course through Coniston, Calton, Airton, Kirkby, &c. carries us through a tract sufficiently fertile, but upon a higher level, more exposed to the West winds, and therefore less propitious to the growth of wood.—From Gargrave to Malham scarcely a tree is seen but the hardy and congenial Indigene of Craven.

At Malham, without entering into the minutiae of topographical enquiry, which are reserved for another place, we may consider the Are as traced to its source; and shall leave it for the present undecided, whether it bursts from two of the finest springs or from the face of one of the most majestic rocks in Britain.

## B I N G L E Y

IS the field of Bingel, or Bing, its original possessor in the Saxon times.

This parish is no otherwise connected with the present subject than as a part of the deanery of Craven. It is within the Wapontake of Skirack, and not included in any of the fees which constitute the Wapontake of Staincliffe.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Bingley was surveyed as follows :

## SIRACHES WAP

<sup>1</sup> In BINGHELEIA . h̄b Gospatric . IIII . car <sup>7</sup> tr̄æ  
 ad gl̄d . <sup>7</sup> Tra . ē ad . II . car <sup>7</sup> . Ernegis de Burunh̄t .  
 7 wast . ē . T.R.E . uat̄ . IIII . līb . Silua past̄ . II . leu  
 l̄g . 7 I . lāt̄ . Tōt̄ <sup>1</sup> . IIII . lev̄ l̄g . 7 II . lāt̄ .  
 Infra hanc metā continet h̄ Soca . Beldune .  
 Cotingelei . Helguic . Muceltuait̄ . Mardelei . Ha  
 reltun . Simul ad gl̄d . VIII . caruc̄ . Tra . ē ad . IIII . car̄ .  
 Waste sunt ōms .

Some portions of this soke are in other parishes.

How long Erneis de Burun held the manor of Bingley does not appear ; but about the year 1120 it was the property of William Paganell, founder of the priory of Drax. His successors were the Gants, of whom William de Gant had a charter for a market here 12 John. Then followed the Cantilupes, of whom William de Cantilupe received a confirmation from the crown \* of the village of Bingelay, of the gift and feoffment of Ranulph, earl of Chester, and held of him as Chief Lord, by the service of half a knight's fee.

Next follows Milisent de Montalt, who by charter S. D. in her pure widowhood grants to Alianore la Zuche, her daughter, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, her manor of Byngel with the appurtenances †. From the Inq. p. m. this Milisent died in or immediately before the 9th of Edward I. In the 31st of the same reign, John de Harcourt answered for half a knight's fee in Byngelay at the rate of xx s ‡. He was living in the 9th of Edward II.

Here ten carucates only made a knight's fee ; a proof that we are now arrived at a warmer climate, and better adapted to the growth of corn than the upper parts of Craven.

\* Cart. 14 Hen. III. M. 2.

† MSS. in Coll. Arm.

‡ Rot. Orig. Skipton Box, ib'm.



In the reign of Richard II. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Harcourt, married Sir Thomas Astley, knt. second son of Thomas lord Astley, and ancestor to the Astleys of Pattes-hull, in the county of Stafford. By this marriage the manor of Bingley passed to the Astleys, with whom it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was sold to the Walkers, and by them to Hugh Currer of Marley, whose grandson, Henry Currer, Esq. of Gawthorp, in the year 1668, sold it to Robert Benson, father of the first lord Bingley, whose descendant James Lane Fox, Esq. is the present owner of it.

Villages within the manor of Bingley are Gilstead, Helwick, Faucather, Micklethwaite, of which Rishworth is part, and Priestthorp.

Other manors within the parish are,

Cottingley, belonging to the devisee of the late Benjamin Ferrand, Esq. formerly belonging to the Copleys, but purchased of the Sunderlands.

Hainworth, the heirs of the late Sir George Cooke, Bart.

Harden, containing the hamlets of Marley, } Thomas Parker, Esq. of Alcancoats in Lancashire.  
Cullingworth, and Cowhouse.

Riddlesden, } ——— Starkie, Esq.  
E. W.

containing Morton, and } Morton, however, if not now, was formerly a distinct manor, be-  
Morton Banks. } longing 9th Edw. II. to Peter de Marthley and Ralph de Ilketon.

In the time of Dodsworth, who visited this place in 1621, “there was a park at Bingley, and “a castle near the church on a hill called Bailey Hill,” of which little more than the name and tradition now remain. My author adds, “here hath been a mercate and borough town,” by which he could not mean that the town had ever been incorporated, but that, like Skipton and other towns under the protection of castles, the inhabitants had been styled *Burgenses*.

About thirty years ago was discovered, near Morton, one of the most valuable deposits of Roman coin ever turned up in Britain. It consisted of a very large quantity of Denarii, in excellent preservation; for the most part of Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Geta, contained in the remains of a brass chest, which had probably been the military chest of a Roman legion, and deposited upon some sudden alarm in a situation which it had quietly occupied during a period of almost sixteen centuries.

The church of Bingley \* was given to the priory of Drax by William Paganell, the founder, in the time of archbishop Thurstan, who held the see of York from 1119 to 1147 †. It was confirmed to them by archbishop Roger and by Geoffrey Plantagenet his successor, who granted them three marks *per annum* out of the profits. Hitherto, however, it continued to be rectorial. But, in 1197, pope Celestine III. appropriated this church to the priory aforesaid; and, in 1315, archbishop Grenefield examined and ratified this endowment.

The fabric of the church, a plain and decent structure, was probably restored in the earlier part of Henry the Eighth's reign, which I have already proved to have been the great æra of enlarging and adorning the churches of this district. The choir is said by tradition to have been rebuilt by Richard Wylson, prior of Drax, and archbishop of Nigropont (in partibus), afterwards bishop of Meath in Ireland, and a native of this parish. This opinion is confirmed by the following inscription, copied from the painted glass of the choir window by Dodsworth in 1621.

\* Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 96.

† Burton's Mon. Ebor. p. 101, ex chartulario de Drax.

Orate p' bono statu Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Ricardi Wylson,  
Nigroponti

ac Prioris de Drax et p' a'mabus Parentum ejus qui istum Chorum  
et fenestram fieri fecit, A. D. M D LII. et die mensis Martii  
xxIII.

## VICARII DE BINGLEY.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii Ecclesiæ.	Patroni.	Vac.
4 id. Oct. 1275.	Fr. Ric. de Pontefract, Canon. de Drax.	Prior et Conv. de Drax.	
16 kal. Aug. 1291.	Fr. W'm de Roteholm, C. ib'm.	Iidem.	per resig.
2 kal. Dec. 1299.	Fr. W'm de Wylmeley, C. ib'm.	Iidem.	
2 id. Jul. 1323.	Fr. Nigel de Abthorp, Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
13 kal. Mar. 1339.	Fr. Job. de Ledes, Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
16 Aug. 1348.	Fr. Job. de Wyghton, C. ib'm.	Iidem.	per resig.
24 Sept. 1354.	Dns. Job. de Ousthorp, Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
19 Jan. 1362.	Fr. Tho. de Berewyke, C. arm.	Iidem.	per mort.
6 Sept. 1369.	Fr. Ric. de Ledes, Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
10 Oct. 1391.	Fr. Job. de Usflet, Can.	Iidem.	
	Dns. Laur. de Dawtre, Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
28 Jul. 1399.	Fr. Rob. de Emesay, Can.	Iidem.	
19 Oct. 1417.	Fr. Job. de Usflet, Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
11 Feb. 1420.	Fr. Tho. Frost, Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per mort.
8 Mar. 1428.	Fr. W'm Chippindale, Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
19 Nov. 1429.	Fr. John Hunt, Can.	Iidem.	
26 Nov. 1464.	Fr. Ric. Swillington, Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
13 Oct. 1473.	Fr. Jo. Byngley, Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
13 Apr. 1504.	Fr. Jo. Long, Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
15 Jun. 1536.	Dns. Jo. Scholay, Fr.	Rex Hen. VIII.	per mort.
26 Jul. 1537.	Dns. Alex. Jennyns.	Idem Rex.	
3 Aug. 1572.	Rob. Wood, Cl.	Eliz. Regina.	per mort.
15 Jan. 1576.	Sam. Oley, Cl.	Eadem.	per mort.
5 Dec. 1618.	Tho. Howgill, Cl. A. M.	Rex Jac. I.	per mort.
17 Jun. 1662.	Jon. Fayrbank, Cl. A. M.	Rex Car. II.	per mort.
10 Maii, 1687.	Jac. Roberts, Cl.	Jac. II. Rex.	
1701.	Gervas Neville,	Willielmus III. Rex.	
1714.	Thomas Ferriand.		
1740.	Richard Hartley, A. B.	Rex Geo. II.	
1792.	Samuel Clapham, A. M.	Rex Geo. III.	
1797.	Richard Humber, A. M.	Iidem.	
	the incumbent.		



The church of Bingley is dedicated to All Souls. It is a discharged living, valued in the King's Books at £ 7. 6s. 8d. and certified of the clear yearly value of £ 42. 16s. 1d.

The progress of population in this parish may be gathered from the following table of baptisms and burials at different periods.

1577 (when the Register commences)	baptisms 41.	—	burials 30.
1686,	———— 54.	—	———— 44.
1741,	———— 75.	—	———— 75.
1778,	———— 115.	—	———— 97.
1802,	———— 133.	—	———— 88.

The cause of this sudden increase is that which every moralist and every lover of his country must deplore.

## PARISH OF KIGHLEY.

KIHEL, or Kikel, is a Saxon proper name; and Kighley, anciently Kigheley, is, the Field of Kihel. This parish lies immediately North from that of Bingley, in the course of the Are, without one feature or one fact belonging to it which can interest the eye, the memory, or the imagination. I may therefore be excused if I betray some anxiety to reach more pleasing scenes; for hard is the fate of a Topographer while he respires the smoak of manufactories and is stunned by the din of recent population.

At the time of the Domesday Survey this parish was included in the Terra Regis, and, by grant to Robert de Romille, soon after became part of the original Skipton Fee. It is there surveyed as follows.

᷑ In Vtelai. Wills. .i. car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.    K. vi. car ad gld.

᷑ In Chichelai. Vlchel 7 Thole 7 Rauensuar 7 Wills

᷑ In Wilsedene. Gamelbar iii. car<sup>4</sup> 7    ad gld.

᷑ In Acurde. Gamelbar 7 Wills. .i. car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

᷑ In Neuhuse. Wills. .i. car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

᷑ In Lacoc. Rauensuard. ii. car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

Wilsdene I suppose to be a mistake for Rilsden, a contraction of Riddlesden \*, which is not otherwise accounted for.

All the manors, however, within this parish, excepting two, are now included in Kighley, the property of lord George Cavendish, *i. e.* Oakworth, belonging to the devisee, the late Benjamin Ferrand, Esquire; and Thwaits, not mentioned in Domesday, formerly belonging to the Fairfaxes, and now to lord George Cavendish. But it may be proper to mention, that the Fairfaxes acquired both Thwaites and Denton by the marriage of William Fairfax with Isabella daughter and heir of John Thwaites, whose inq<sup>r</sup> p. m. bears date 3 Henry VIII. †

In the 9th of Edward II. Richard de Kighley, John de Thwaytes, Richard de Utlay, and John de Vaux, were Lords of Kighley, that is, joint Lords of those several manors now consolidated.

\* See Bingley.

† Currer MSS.



The church of Kighley was given, at a very early period, to the Prior and Canons of Bolton, by Ralph de Kighley, whose son Richard released all his right in the said church by a charter attested "Roger Tempest."

It was never appropriated; and after the dissolution of monasteries the advowson was granted, *inter alia*, to Henry earl of Cumberland, 33d of Henry VIII.

## RECTORES DE KIGHLEY.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
Non. Jul. 1245.	Dns. <i>W. le Vavasour</i> , Presb.	Prior et Convent. de <i>Bolton</i> .	
3 Non. Apr. 1295.	Mr. <i>Rob. de Nassington</i> , Subd.	Idem.	
	Dns. <i>Rob. de Duffeld</i> .	Idem.	per mort.
4 Maii, 1420.	Dns. <i>Rob. Browne</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
19 Aug. 1446.	Dns. <i>Job. Bradford</i> , Capell.	Idem.	
	ob. 1477.		
	Dns. <i>Rob. Thompson</i> , alias <i>Darnton</i> .	Idem.	per mort.
26 Nov. 1503.	Dns. <i>Rob. Mason</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
14 Apr. 1524.	Dns. <i>X'topher Ashton</i> , Presb.	Assignat. Conv. ejusd.	per mort.
25 Jan. 1555.	Dns. <i>Job. Medehope</i> , Cl.	<i>Henr. Comes Cumbriæ</i> .	per mort.
Ult. Dec. 1572.	<i>Antonius Forde</i> , S. T. B.	Collatio Archiep.	per mort.
21 Jan. 1578.	<i>Ric. Patchet</i> , vel. <i>Paget</i> , Cl.	<i>Exec. Hen. Com. Cumbriæ</i> .	per mort.
	ob. 1615.		
21 Maii, 1616.	<i>Tho. Browne</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Franciscus Com. Cumbriæ</i> .	per mort.
12 Nov. 1636.	<i>Fr. Claver</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	Idem.	per mort.
7 Nov. 1660.	<i>Tho. Danby</i> , Cl.	<i>Ric. Comes Cork</i> .	per mort.
9 Mar. 1675.	<i>Jonathan Dryden</i> , A. M.	Idem.	
1680.	<i>Miles Gale</i> .		
17 $\frac{2}{2}$ 17.	— <i>Wickham</i> .		
	— <i>Collins</i> , ob. Ma. 1736.		
1736.	<i>Rich. Scott</i> , ob. 1747.		
1747.	<i>John Pidding</i> , ob. 1753.		
	<i>Charles Knowlton</i> ,		
	the present Incumbent.		

It appears from the Register, that eleven persons died here of the plague in October 1645.

## Comparative state of Population :

1600. Baptisms,	41.	—	Burials,	36.
1700. ———	51.	—	———	75.
1800. ———	145.	—	———	134.

In the year 1695, upon an exact enumeration, the inhabitants of this parish were found to be 1704.

At the late census the number of families was 1162, and of the inhabitants 5738; with which, when the number of burials is compared, it will appear that not one out of forty dies annually.

The living of Kighley, supposed to be dedicated to St. Peter, is charged in the King's Books at £ 21. 0 s. 6 d. ; and about a century ago was estimated, by the incumbent, at £ 100. *per annum*.

In the year 1710 the church was modernized and made uniform; the body of the church by the parish, and the choir by Mr. Gale, the Rector, whose epitaph is subjoined out of respect to a name which every Antiquary hears with pleasure \*.

H. S. E.

(Una cum piâ et devotissimâ  
matre suâ) Corpus Milonis  
Gale, Trin. Coll. Cantab. A. M.  
Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector' :  
Qui per annos 41  
Innoxie et pacificè vixit,  
Nemini inimicus,  
Concionando frequens :  
Ecclesiam et pastoris domum  
In multis ornavit suo  
Sumptu : Natus in Aulâ  
de Farnley juxta Leeds,  
Junii 19, 1647.  
ob. 3<sup>o</sup> Januarii, 1720,  
Ætatis suæ 74.

Conde tibi tumulum, nec crede hæredis amori.

\* The Rector of Kighley was Cousin-german of Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, father of the learned Roger Gale, of Scurton.



In the North aisle of this church, belonging to Riddlesden Hall, are two ancient gravestones, each of which has a cross, and one a sword and two shields of arms; the higher nearly effaced; the lower charged with a cross fleury, and circumscribed,

— — Gilbertus Wyghlay de Utlay et Margaria  
uxor ej'. a'o D'm' M CCCIII.

When Dodsworth visited this church, in 1621, there appears to have been no painted glass, but a single shield, in this choir; quarterly, Arg. a fess between three mullets, pierced, Sab. (Paslew). 2. Sab. A. a lion rampant, Gules, debriused with two bars, Sable. 3. Arg. a chevron between three cross-crosslets, fitchée, Sable. 4. As the first.

## PARISH OF KILDWICK.

THIS extensive parish consists of the townships of Kildwick, Silsden, Steeton, Holden, Farnhill, Estburne, Bradley, Cowling, Cononley, Glusburne, and Sutton in Airedale.

The Domesday Survey is as follows:

## TERRA REGIS.

<sup>i</sup> In Childeuic. Archil. <sup>ii</sup>. ca<sup>r</sup> ad gld. 7 <sup>i</sup>. eccl<sup>a</sup>  
<sup>i</sup> In Esebrune. Gamelbar <sup>ii</sup>. boū ad gld. <sup>II. caruc<sup>r</sup> fire</sup>  
<sup>i</sup> In Cutnelai. Torchil. <sup>ii</sup>. ca<sup>r</sup> ad gld<sup>7</sup>  
<sup>iii</sup> In Bradelai. Archil Torchil 7 Gamel. <sup>vii</sup>. ca<sup>r</sup> ad gld.  
<sup>i</sup> In Fernehil. Gamel. <sup>ii</sup>. ca<sup>r</sup> ad gld<sup>7</sup>  
<sup>i</sup> In Sutun. Rauenchil. <sup>ii</sup>. ca<sup>r</sup> ad gld<sup>7</sup>

All these soon after became members of the first Skipton Fee, granted to Robert de Romille. Gislebert Tison also held considerable estates here; viz.

<sup>III.c<sup>r</sup></sup> In Stiuetune. H h<sup>b</sup> Gamelbar. m h<sup>r</sup> Gislebert.  
<sup>II.c<sup>r</sup> 7 II.b<sup>b</sup>.</sup> In Estburne.  
<sup>tif n. 9</sup>  
<sup>i</sup> In Glusebrun 7 Chelchis. <sup>iii</sup>. ca<sup>r</sup>. Gamel h<sup>b</sup>. Gisleb h<sup>r</sup>.

## TERRA OSBERNI DE ARCHES.

<sup>m xx . sol.</sup> IN CRAVE.  
<sup>v.</sup> In SIGLESDENE. h<sup>b</sup>r. v. taini. <sup>viii</sup>. ca<sup>r</sup> træ ad gld.

These manors afterwards became accessions to the Skipton Fee, though by what means cannot now be discovered.

William de Percy also held a manor in the last-mentioned villages.

<sup>i</sup> In Glusebrun 7 Cheldis. h<sup>b</sup> Gamel. <sup>iii</sup>. ca<sup>r</sup>. Wilts h<sup>r</sup>.

The



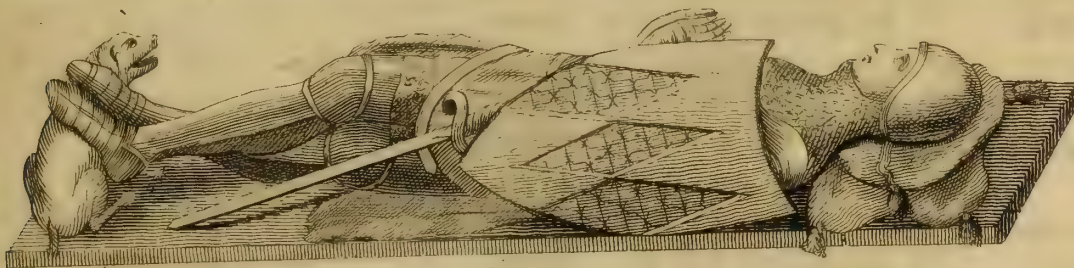
The village and manor of Kildwick were among the first donations to the priory of Embsay, by Cecilia de Romille, the foundress. In that house it continued of course till the dissolution of monasteries, when it was granted by Hen. VIII. A. R. 32, to Robert Wilkinson and Thomas Drake, of the parish of Halifax. In the 2d of Edw. VI. is a licence to Drake, to alienate the manor of Kildwick, to John Garforth, of Farnhill, by whom, or his son, anno 1 Eliz. it was sold to Henry Currer, Esq. from whom it has lineally descended to the present owner.

The church of Kildwick is one of two in the whole deanery which are mentioned in Domesday.

The church of St. Andrew in this place was given by Cecilia de Romille to God, St. Mary, the church of St. Cuthbert of Embsay, and the canons there serving God. It was soon after appropriated by archbishop Thurstan, and in 1381 the portion of the vicarage was confirmed by archbishop Melton.

But in 1455, archbishop Booth ordained that the portions anciently belonging to this vicarage be declared; viz. all manner of tithes, obventions, oblations, and profits, of the church, excepting to the religious (of Bolton), tithes of gerbes, wool, lamb, albi, and mills; ordaining that the vicar shall have the manse which the vicars have been wont to inhabit, and pay all burdens incumbent on the said vicarage, excepting repairs of the chancel, which the prior and convent shall perform at their own cost, the vicar allowing them yearly £ 1. 6 s. 8 d.

After the dissolution of the religious houses, this rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by Henry VIII. to Christ Church, Oxford.



*The Tomb of Sir Robert de Skiverton, at Kildwick.*

*P. Basire, Sc.*

*W.D. Fryer, del.*

## VICARII DE KILDWICK.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii Eccl.	Patroni.	Vacat.
16 kal. Oct. 1272.	Dns. <i>Rog. de Skypton</i> , cap.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	
3 kal. Apr. 1302.	Dns. <i>Mark de Grymston</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	
5 non. Mar. 1305.	M. <i>Joh. de Walkynton</i> , Diac.	Iidem.	
12 kal. Jul. 1316.	Dns. <i>Wil. de Gargrave</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per resig.
10 kal. Jan. 1326.	Dns. <i>Rob. fil. Alex. de Estburne</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
Non. Oct. 1328.	Dns. de <i>Hospitali</i> , cap.	Iidem.	
	Dns. <i>Ric. Shyrewood</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
1347.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Goldsburgh</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
8 Sept. 1349.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Mikelfield</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
	Dns. <i>Joh. de Bolton</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
27 Feb. 1361.	Dns. <i>Rog. de Slayteburn</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
15 Apr. 1403.	Dns. <i>Tho. Hulot</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per mort.
19 Junii, 1436.	Dns. <i>Rob. Haulay</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per resig.
19 Apr. 1437.	Dns. <i>Rob. Clayton</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per resig.
11 Oct. 1452.	Dns. <i>Ric. Walker</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
18 Oct. 1459.	Fr. <i>Tho. Colton</i> , Can. de Bolt.	Iidem.	per resig.
13 Oct. 1465.	Fr. <i>Edw. Bradford</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per mort.
20 Maii, 1478.	Fr. <i>W. Britwysall</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per resig.
6 Maii, 1514.	Fr. <i>Rob. Whinley</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	
8 Mar. 1571.	<i>Alex. Horrocks</i> , Cl.	Assignat. Dec. et Cap.	
	<i>Hugh Newbury</i> , 1593.	Eccl. Cath. X'ti Oxon.	per mort.
4 Jun. 1594.	<i>Joh. Hicks</i> , Cl. A. M.	Dec. et Cap.	
	<i>Joh. Harrison</i> , ob. 1596.	Iidem.	per resig.
5 Mart. 1599.	<i>Henr. Bradshaw</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	per resig.
15 Apr. 1601.	<i>Tho. Chatfield</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	Iidem.	per mort.
5 Maii, 1603.	<i>Joh. Foote</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	Iidem.	per mort.
25 Jul. 1623.	<i>X'topher White</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	Iidem.	per cess.
9 Jul. 1628.	<i>Joh. Gifford</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	
	<i>Edmund Garforth</i> , living 1659.		
1661.	<i>Francis Little</i> , ob. 1678.	Iidem.	
	<i>Richard Pollard</i> , ob. 1697.	Iidem.	
	<i>Roger Mitton</i> .	Iidem.	
	<i>John Topham</i> , A. M.	Iidem.	
	— <i>de Hayne</i> , A. M.	Iidem.	
	— <i>Marsden</i> , A. M.		



Kildwick is a discharged living, valued in the King's Books at £ 10. 8s. 1½d. and at £ 38. 8s. 8d. clear yearly value.

In the Register of archbishop Melton, 12 Edw. II. the taxation of this church, as having been wasted and destroyed by the Scots, is reduced to 18 marks.

Baptisms at Kildwick.	Burials at ditto.
1600. 55.	45.
1700. 75.	75.
1800. 152.	79.

The fabric of the church seems to have been almost entirely renewed in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The choir is extended to an unusual length ; from which circumstance it has acquired with the vulgar the name of the Lang Kirk in Craven ; but, on the whole, it is a very respectable structure, and in a very laudable state of repair.

In the windows are considerable remains of painted glass, which were much more perfect when Roger Dodsworth surveyed the church in 1621.

In the East window there was then the figure of an Ecclesiastic in a gown (probably the habit of a canon of St. Augustine), kneeling before a figure of Christ ; and on a scroll in his hand this verse :

*Willelm Robertum fac imago.\* scandeze cœlum.*

Beneath,

*Orate pro a't'a Roberti Willelmi vicarii hujus ecclesie qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit.*

*A. D. MDCXXII. Cujus a't'e p'pitietur Deus.*

In the East window of the North choir, belonging to the Scarboroughs of Glusburne, were the figures of a man and woman kneeling. Behind the father were ten sons, and behind the mother four daughters.

*Orate pro a't'bus Willelmi Scarborough, agm. et Alicie uxoris ejus, et filiorum  
et filiarum eorumdem, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, A. D. MDCXXXII.*

In the North window (I suppose of the same choir) :

*Orate pro a't'a Petri Scott, parentum, uxoris ejus, ac filiorum et filiarum eorumdem  
qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, A. D. MDCXXXII.*

When Dugdale made his visitation, in 1666, he delineated from the windows of Kildwick church the following shields : Gules, a plain cross, Arg. (unknown). 2. Le Gros, earl of Albemarle. 3. Clifford. 4. Fountain Abbey. 5. St. George's cross. 6. Roccliffe et de Alta-

\* The gross idolatry contained in this direct address to the representing object would be disclaimed by intelligent Catholics at present. But this example may shew how dangerous are all representations of the objects of worship, and how soon the mind learns to rest in the painting or the statue. It is remarkable that after two centuries and an half of strong popular prejudice operating in a contrary direction the Scottish dialect should still afford an instance of a metonymy from the object represented to the outward resemblance. I was told at Dumfermline, that when Charles the First was in his cradle there, an *image* descended from heaven, and covered him with a bloody mantle. I need not add that by the word *image* was meant an angel.

ripa. 8. Scarborough. 9. Master John Ricroft, whose name and shield yet remain in several windows, and have survived all other remembrance of him, excepting that he bought "eighteen score kine, and put them out to the end they should pay a yerely benefit to the poor of the parish of Kildwick \*."

Master John Ricroft was probably ignorant that money would breed † as well as kine; otherwise he would scarcely have left behind him this aukward monument of his charity.

The North chapel was purchased by the late John Currer, Esq. from Robert Parker, Esq. of Cuerden, owner of the Scarborough estate at Glusburne; and this, together with the choir of the church, now contains the following epitaphs of that family.

#### KILDWICK CHURCH.

##### In the choir.

Underneath lieth the body of Henry Currer, Esq. who died January 19, 1723, aged 72.

He was a great proficient in the study of the law; but, allured by the charms of a private life, retired to the place of his birth, where he chused rather to employ the skill he had acquired therein to the benefit of his country, in the dispensation of Justice of the Bench, than to the improvement of his own fortune, in attendance at the bar. He excelled in all the relations of life, in discharging the several obligations of a loving Husband and affectionate Father, of a sincere Friend and obliging Neighbour, tenderly, discreetly, faithfully, and conscientiously.

By him lieth interred Margaret his first wife, daughter of Abraham Fothergill, of London, Esq. who died June 23, 1697, aged 32; by whom he had issue three sons and seven daughters.

Haworth Currer, their only surviving son, caused this monument to be erected to their ever dear and honoured memories.

Near this place are also deposited the remains of Haworth Currer, Esq. who, by Sarah the daughter of Tobiah Harvey, of Womersley, Esq. left one son and one daughter. After having supported the reputation of his family in hospitality and the distribution of justice, he exchanged this life in hopes of a better, the 13th day of April, 1744, in the 54th year of his age.

##### In the North Chapel of the Church.

Near this place, amongst the remains of his ancestors, Lords of this manor for many generations, rests the body of Henry Currer, Esq. whose liberality and benevolence, during the few years he spent at his family's seat, were justly repaid by the general esteem and affectionate regard of his neighbours. He married Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richardson Farrand, of Harden, Esq. and died deservedly lamented, on the 10th of March, 1756, aged 28. To whose memory, and that of Sarah Currer, his only sister and heiress, who died on the 27th of February, 1759, aged 30, John Currer, Esq. her cousin and devisee, hath caused this monument to be erected, as a memorial of her virtues, and an incitement to her successors, to imitate her most amiable example.

\* Hopkinson's MS. I think from Dr. Johnston.

† Merchant of Venice, act I. scene 3.



# CURRER OF KILDWICK.

Hugh Currer, of Kildwick in Craven, in the county of York. Ann, daughter of ... Knowles, of Riding, near Settle.

William Currer, of Marley. Isabel, daughter of Christopher Mahut, of Hollinghall. Henry Currer, of Kildwick, who died there Aug. 19, 1566, 8 Eliz. Ann, daughter of ... Wade, of Plumbtree Banks, in the parish of Addingham.

1. William Currer, who went to Stainton Coles, and died June 22, 20 Jac.
2. Hugh Currer, who lived at Kildwick, with Henry his father, died Feb. 26, 1617.
3. Henry, lived at Middleton, in the parish of Ilkley.
4. Christopher Currer, died young.
1. Margaret.
2. Agnes.
3. Agneta.
4. Ann.
5. Isabel.
6. Jane.
7. Lucia.
8. Sybella.
9. Mary.

Henry Currer, of Kildwick, son and heir, born June 4, 1587, Ann, daughter and sole heiress of John Harrison, of Flasby, Gent. 2. Hugh Currer, went to Steeton. Christopher, died before his father, Dec. 2, 1611. William Currer and Samuel Currer, twins. William lived at Kildwick Grange, Samuel died young.

1. Hugh Currer, son and heir, born May 18, 1608, died at Kildwick, Jan. 28, 1690.
2. Henry Currer, died at London unmarried, March 18, 1654.
3. John Currer, of Bradley.
4. William Currer, died March 25, 1624.
1. Helena. Roger Whaley, of Winterburn.
2. Mary. Thomas Hammond, of Threshfield hall.
3. Ann. William Watson, of Silsden Moor.
4. Sarah, Susanna, } Twins, died young.
5. Martha. Edmund Bawdwen, of Stone Gap.

Henry Currer, son and heir, of Margaret, daughter of Abraham Fothergill, of Chancery Lane, London, Gent. 1. William Busfield, of Leeds, Merchant, afterwards of Rishworth. 2. Robert Ferrand, of Rushworth, Esq. 2. Eleanor. Richard Entwistle, of Fox Holes, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. 3. Grace. John Leche, of Stretton in Cheshire, Esq. son and heir apparent of John Leche, of Carden and Stretton. 4. Mary. Robert Pickering, Rector of Eccleston and Croston, in Lancashire, son of Robert Pickering, of Thelwall in Cheshire, Esq. 5. Eliza. Ellis Meredith, of Pentrebychan in Denbighshire, Wales, Esq.

1. Hugh Currer, born in the parish of St. Bridget, London, died at Chelsea, and was buried at St. Dunstan's Church in the West, London, born Sept. 5, 1684, and died Oct. 20, following.
2. Hugh Currer, died at Kildwick, an infant.
3. Haworth Currer, born at Kildwick, Jan. 26, 1690.
- Sarah, daughter of Tobias Harvey, of Womersley, Esq.
1. Ann. Benjamin Ferrand, of St. Ives, in the parish of Bingley, Esq.
1. Sarah, sole daughter, and heir apparent of John Crossley, of Kirkshaw House, in the parish of Halifax, and of Crossley Hall, in the parish of Bradford, married at Luddenden, in the parish of Halifax, Feb. 9, 1690, died Oct. 21, 1702, and buried at Bradford 25th of that month.
2. Dorothy, daughter of Henry Currer, Esq. of Kildwick, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and at length one of the coheirs to her niece Sarah Currer, born May 20, 1687, baptized the same day at Kildwick, married there Dec. 27, 1705, died there Jan. 5, 1763, and was buried at Cleck Heaton Chapel 10th of that month.
3. Elizabeth, died at Kildwick unmarried.
4. Margaret, born at Kildwick May 31, 1692.
5. Mary, born at Kildwick Dec. 29, 1693, died Feb. 24, 1693, and buried at Kildwick.
6. Henrietta Maria, born at Kildwick March 21, 1694.
7. Martha, died at Kildwick, an infant.

Henry Currer, son and heir, born at Kildwick Oct. 18, 1728. Sarah Currer, the only daughter, born at Kildwick Nov. 13, 1729. Richard Richardson, born Oct. 16, 1702, baptized at Bradford 25th of the same month, buried there Nov. 18th following. 1. William Richardson, born Nov. 18, 1706, baptized at Bradford Dec. 12, following, died Jan. 17, 1707, buried there 19th of that month. 2. Richard Richardson, Esq. of Bierley, Lord of the Manor of Okenshaw and Cleck Heaton, in the Commission of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, born Sept. 26, 1708, baptized at Bierley Oct. 2 following, died s. p. Jan. 30, 1781, and was buried at Heaton Chapel Feb. 5. 3. Dorothy, only daughter and heir of William Smallshaw, of Bolton in the Moors, by Mary, daughter of John Starkie, of Huntroyd, co. Lanc. married at Bolton Feb. 13, 1750, died at Mr. Iveson's at Black-bank near Leeds, Nov. 27, 1798, and was buried at Cleck Heaton Chapel. 4. Henry Richardson, A. M. Rector of Thornton in Craven, co. York, born March 20, 1710, baptized at Bradford May 4, following, died March 27, 1778, and was buried at Thornton 29th. 5. Mary, daughter and heir of Benjamin Dawson, of Oldham, co. Lanc. Merchant, born 8th, baptized at Oldham Oct. 11, 1717, died at Gargrave April 3, 1800, and was buried at Thornton the 6th of April. 6. John Richardson, born April 5, 1717, died July 24, following, and was buried at Bradford. 7. Thomas Richardson, born April 3, 1724, baptized at Bradford May 6, 1712, married at Bierley May 6, 1712, died unmarried Websey Chapel July 29, 1730, being 22 years of age, and was buried at Hackney in Middlesex Jan. 22. 8. John Richardson, born Nov. 12, 1721, baptized at Bradford Dec. 13, following, died at Pad-dington near London, June 24, 1784, and was buried at Kildwick July 11; he assumed the name of Currer, and by the will of his cousin Sarah Currer succeeded to her seat at Kildwick, and all her estates; was in the Commission of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He died unmarried. 9. Dorothy Richardson, born June 16, 1712, baptized at Bradford Sept. 8, 1712, married at Websey Chapel July 29, 1730, being 22 years of age, and was buried at Hackney in Middlesex Jan. 22. 10. Sir John Lister Kaye, of Denby Grange, co. York, Bart. died 1752, and was buried at Floc-ton Chapel the 9th. He was born Aug. 30, 1697. 11. Susannah Richardson, born Aug. 29, 1713, buried at Bradford Sept. 12, following. 12. Margaret Richardson, born Sept. 27, 1714, baptized at Bierley Oct. 7, following, died unmarried at Kildwick Oct. 15, 1764, buried there 18th. 13. Susannah Richardson, born Oct. 2, 1715, baptized at Bradford Nov. 10, buried there June 19, 1718. 14. Jane Richardson, born Sept. 29, 1718, baptized at Bradford, Oct. 24, buried there April 6, 1719.

1. Richard Richardson, Esq. born Jan. 10, 1755, baptized at Thornton Feb. 9, following, late of University College Oxford, afterwards a Captain in Sir Thomas Egerton's Regiment of Royal Lancashire Volunteers, died unmarried at Lisbon May 24, 1782, where he went for the recovery of his health, and was buried there. 2. Henry Richardson, born Dec. 9, 1758, baptized at Thornton Feb. 24, 1759, late of University College, Oxford, and Rector of Thornton in Craven, married at Gargrave Feb. 3, 1783, in which year he was inducted Rector of Thornton, died Nov. 10, 1784, and was buried at Thornton 13th. A little time before his death he took the name of Currer upon succeeding to the estates of Sarah Currer after the death of his uncle John Currer, Esq. 3. Margaret Clive Wilson, only daughter of Matthew Wilson, of Eshton, Esq. by Frances daughter of Michael Clive, of Stych, co. Salop, Esq. and sister to Robert Lord Clive. 4. Matthew Wilson, 2d son of the Rev. Henry Wilson, of Otley, her own cousin, married at Gargrave Nov. 24, 1800. 5. Dorothy Richardson, born Oct. 3, 1748, baptized at Thornton 30th of that month, (1803) living at Gargrave unmarried. 6. Mary Richardson, born Dec. 3, 1754, baptized at Thornton March 11, 1753, married there Jan. 9, 1775, now living 1803. 7. William Roundell, of Gledston House, in Craven, co. York, A. M. late Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford, the younger of the two sons of Danson Roundell, of Marton, Esq. and heir to his brother Richard Roundell, who died Feb. 11, 1772; in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of the county of York, now living 1803. 8. Lister Kaye, born Oct. 14, 1733, died young. 9. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. LL. D. born Aug. 11, 1736, Rector of Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, Sub-Almoner, Prebendary of Durham 1777, Archdeacon of Nottingham 1780, Dean of Lincoln 1783. In 1789, on the death of his half brother Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. he succeeded to the title, but his brother left all his estates to his natural son John Lister Kaye, Esq. now living (1803) s. p. 10. Hellen, daughter of ... Fen-ton, of the Glass House near Leeds, and widow of ... Mainwairing, Esq. of Lincoln, now living. 11. Christopher Kaye, born at York Jan. 29, 1737, died at three weeks old. 12. Miles Kaye, born July 3, 1743, died living, 1803. 13. Dorothy Kaye, born at Kaye, Feb. 27, 1741, married at York Sept. 12, 1763, now living, 1803. 14. Robert Chaloner, Esq. of Bishop Ack-land, died ... 15. Katharine Kaye, born June 29, 1742, died at John Stanhope's, Esq. at Horsforth Dec. 17, 1752, and was buried at Floc-ton Chapel. 16. Margaret Kaye, born May 4, 1749, died at York unmarried March 16, 1767, and was buried at Floc-ton Chapel 19th.

1. Frances Mary Richardson Currer, only daughter and heiress born March 2, 1783, baptized at Gargrave May 16, following. 2. For their children see the pedigree of the Roundell Family. 3. John Chaloner, Vicar of Wirksworth in Derbyshire, born June 3, 1765, now widow of ... Vavasor, of Weston, co. York, Esq. now living. 4. Augusta, daughter of ... Sutton, of ... 5. Dorothy Chaloner, born May 25, 1766, now living. 6. Robert Greville, Rector of Bon-sall, co. Derby, now living.

1. Robert Greville. 2. John Greville. 3. Henry Greville. 4. Charles Greville. 5. Arthur Greville. 6. Edwin Greville. 7. Septimus Greville. 8. Dorothy Greville, died an infant.





The following epitaph, contributed by the author of this work to the memory of his benefactor and forerunner in the History of Craven, is intended to be inscribed on a monument in the chapel where Mr. Curre is interred.

H. S. E.

Johannes Richardson Curre, armiger,  
 Hujusce Dominus Manerii,  
 In Societatem Antiquariorum Londinensium meritò cooptatus,  
 Patriarum ipse antiquitatum peritissimus :  
 Harum lautam satis et lectam coegerat suppellectilem,  
 Historiam Craveniensem, ni mors præpropera vetuisset,  
 In lucem editurus.  
 At neque tantæ spes in irritum cecidere,  
 Et palma diu vieta tandem reflorescit ;  
 Ineunte enim sæculo XIX.  
 Melioribus auspiciis  
 Soluta historici denuo coalescunt membra  
 E cineribus rediviva.  
 Natus est apud Bierley Nov. XII. A. D. M DCC XXI.  
 Denatus prope Londinum Jun. XXIV.  
 Et in hoc Sacrario  
 II<sup>o</sup> Jul. A. D. M DCC LXXXIV.  
 Sepultus.

In the body of the church.

SACRED

To the memory of Samuel Swire, of Cononley, Esq. and his wife Elisabeth.  
 He died May the 5th, 1763, aged 62. She died April the 12th, 1790, aged 85.  
 Also to the memory of their son Roger Swire, of Cononley, Esq. and his wife Elisabeth.  
 He died January 22, 1778, aged 42. She died July 18, 1773, aged 43.  
 Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

In the choir was a brass plate with this inscription,

Hic jacet Edm. Jennings, A. M. filius natu max. Petri Jennings, de Silsden, Gen. Prid.  
 Die obiit quo secundum Astronomos accidit Saturni cum Jove conjunctio, scil. nono  
 die Jul. A. D. 1623; annoq' æt. 25.

If this conjunction were supposed to be pestiferous, the principles of modern and ancient astrology are at variance. According to Persius, it was certainly propitious :

“ Saturnumque gravem nostro Jove frangimus una.”

At least the benign influence of the one counterbalanced the bad effects of the other.

But it is now become almost as idle a task to expose as it would be to reconcile the contradictions of that exploded science.

In the present nave, but on the North side of the original choir, are the tomb and cumbent statue of Sir Robert de Steeton, in link-mail, with his arms upon his shield; viz. 3 fusils in fess, vair; intended, no doubt, as arms of affection to the family of Albemarle. The statue is an exact counterpart of that of his contemporary Sir Adam de Midelton, at Ilkley; and as both are wrought in Haselwood-stone, of which York cathedral is built, I have no doubt of their having been executed at that place. The æra of both their deaths is ascertained by the *Compotus* of Bolton\*.

In the vestry of this church is a neglected parochial library.

The bridge of Kildwick is a monument of the well-judged liberality of the canons of Bolton by whom it was built, in the reign of Edward II.†

The manor-house, a respectable stone-building, perhaps a century and an half old, stands high above the church, with a very steep descent in front; but is sheltered by thriving plantations.

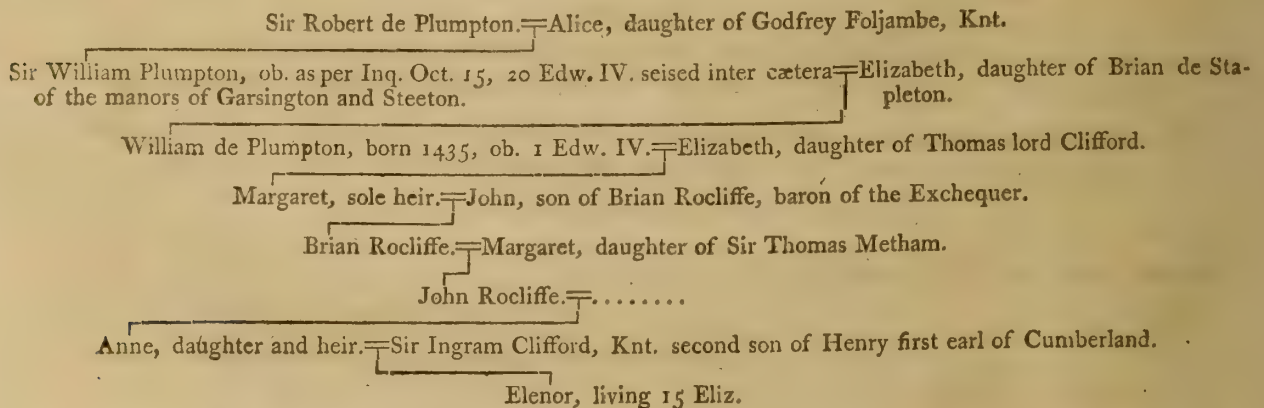
### STEETON, anciently STEVETON,

or

THE town of Stephen, is the most Southerly manor and village in this parish.

By charter, s. d. Thomas prior of Bolton grants to Elias de Stiveton celebration of divine service in his chapel of Stiveton: and the same Elias grants to the said prior and convent a certain garth called the Chapel Yard. This, though it appears to have been detached from the house, was merely a domestic oratory, and is only remembered by these transactions.

The next owners of this manor after the Steetons, of whom only five generations appear in ancient records; viz. Elias, William, Elias, Sir Robert, and John, were the Plumptions, of whom



It is supposed that this Elenor dying without issue, George earl of Cumberland succeeded to the manors of Grassington and Steeton, by devise from his uncle Sir Ingram Clifford. However this may be, it is very certain, that in the second of James that nobleman sold half the manor of Steeton to William Slater and William Midgley, who, three years after, sold the same to William Garthford, who had already purchased (A. D. 1600) the manor-house, and one quarter part of the manor from William Oglethorp, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife. In 1613 the remaining fourth part was acquired from Sir Gervase Clifton.

\* See under Bolton.

† See the *Compotus* of Bolton.



## EASTBURN,

now annexed to the manor of Steeton, was anciently the inheritance of the Vavasours (as per Inq. — Hen. V. and 16 Hen. VIII.) In the 9th Eliz. a licence was granted to John Vavasour to alienate this manor to three persons of the name of Hewith; from whom I am unable to trace it to the present owner.

## GLUSBURNE.

**CALLED** by Harrison Glukesburne, and the brook which runs through it the Glyke; but he is singular in this orthography, and quotes no authority in support of it.

Glusburne was part of the Colling Fee, though held of the Castle of Skipton, as of the superior fee. But it seems to have been anciently dependent upon Steeton; for, by Inq. 25 Edw. I. taken p. m. I. de Longvilliers, he was found to have held the manor of Glusburne of Robert de Stiveton. In the 13th of Elizabeth it was found to be parcel of the possessions of Henry second earl of Cumberland, and was sold by earl George his son, 42 Eliz. to William Oglethorp, Esq. by whom it was sold, along with a fourth part of the manor of Steeton, to William Garthford, as hath been already related.

A principal estate in this manor belonged to the Scarboroughs, of whom John de Scarborough first occurs 43 Edw. III. whose descendant, Nicholas Scarborough, by Florence daughter of John Nowell, of Read, Esq. left a daughter Mary, at length his sole heiress, who, marrying John Parker of Extwisle, Esq. brought the estate of Glusburne into that family, where it still remains.

The Cheldis of Domesday, one of the numerous errors committed by the transcribers of that record is, I think, Melsis, or Mawsis; the Saxon *ᵹ*, in the hurry of writing, having been mistaken for *Ch*, which the two letters resemble, with only the difference of a single stroke, and *d* carelessly substituted for *s*. Melsis is nothing more than the Saxon genitive of Melsi, some former possessor: just as Leeds, the *Loirdis* of Bede, is the dwelling or town of *Loird*.

Malsis, though immediately adjoining to Glusburne, seems to have been considered as the manor-house of Sutton; for, by inquisition, taken 34 Henry VIII. it was found that Alvary Copley (whom the jurors in their Latin strangely call Avaratius), was seised of the manor of Sutton, or Malseyes, held of William Vavasour, Esq. as of his manor of Adyngham. Robert le Vavasour held 3 caracutes in Sutton as early as the 4th of John. Under the Vavasours the first mesne lords seem to have been the Boyvils, of whom William de Boyvil, by inquisition (33 Edw. I.) was found to hold the manor of Sutton, in Aredale, of Sir William Vavasour; and in the 14th \* Edw. III. Edmund Boyvil released the said manor to Adam de Copley, whose descendants held it till the year 1621, when Alvary Copley sold it to one Laycock. It is now the property of the Parkers, but I am not sure whether it was purchased by the last of the Scarboroughs or since his decease.

It is certain, however, that the demesne and manor-house of Malsis was severed from the manor, and sold in the 22d Jac. to Richard Horsfall, in whose descendants it was vested till lately.

\* Claus. Rot. eo. an.

## COLLINGE.

THIS district which forms the upper part of a valley running up to the confines of Blackburnshire, and was probably so called from some appearances of coal which abounds a little beyond, is to be considered first as a subordinate *Fee* under the castle of Skipton; secondly, as a mesne manor, now subdivided into the manors of Colling, Stothill, and Ikornshaw. In the former relation it consisted of Colling, properly so called, of Cononley, and Gargrave, under the last of which places it will be more particularly considered. I shall only observe here, that a charter of Free Warren in Colling and Ikornshaw was granted to Geoffry de Nevile 9 Edw. I.

With respect to the mesne manor, I find that Richard Russel, of Wighall, co. York, Gent. releases to Thomas Mering, Esq. and Margaret his wife, the manor of Cowling, 31 Hen. VI.

In the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to Thomas Blakay who was hanged, and his estate forfeited; in consequence of which this manor was almost immediately after granted to Henry the first earl of Cumberland.

In \* the 22d of Elizabeth, it was still in the possession of earl George, his grandson; after which I meet with it no more in any of the family records, and am not sure whether it was sold by himself, his brother, or nephew, all of whom pursued the same system of improvidence and alienation.

It might probably be sold in three parcels, which would give rise to three reputed manors, of which Ikornshaw belongs to the freeholders, Stotthill to — Parker, Esq. a minor, and Cowling to William Wainman, Esq. under whose judicious improvements by planting, fencing, &c. the neighbourhood of his residence at Carhead has begun to assume a new and very pleasing aspect.

## CONONLEY.

Anciently written Kunetlay, the field of Kunet, a word, which, under the varying orthography † of Kunet, Kennet, Knut, etc. is still the same with the royal name of Canute. In this village, as well as at Bradley, were many parcels of land given in very ancient times to the hospital of St. John, of Jerusalem. But the principal estate at Cononley belonged to the canons of Bolton, who, in the 31st Edward I. held in this place 11 car. et 111 bov. of lady Margaret de Nevile, lady of the Collinge Fee, and she of the castle of Skipton. This being the principal estate was considered in after times as having the manor annexed to it, and in the 33d of Henry VIII. the manor of Cononley was granted to Henry earl of Cumberland. It is now the property of lord George Cavendish. Cononley has for two centuries been the residence of a respectable family whose pedigree is annexed.

\* Claus. Rot. eo an.

† Thus the Kennet at Marlborough, the Cunetio of Antonine, is generally pronounced the Kunnet.



## SWIRE, OF CONONLEY.

Roger Swyer, of .... Ann, daughter of Roger Coates, buried at Kildwick Sept. 12, 1637.

1. Ann, daughter of ... Lister, of .... buried at Kildwick Aug. 23, 1633. Roger Swyer. 2. Isabell, daughter of ... Horrockes, of .... married at Kildwick Oct. 7, 1654. Elizabeth. John Coates, of .... father of Roger Coates, of Kildwick Grange, Esq.

Samuel Swire, of Cononley, Gent. buried at Kildwick Oct. 13, 1701. Elizabeth, daughter of his cousin Roger Coates, of Kildwick Grange, Esq.

1. Roger Swire, of Cononley, Gent. baptized at Kildwick Feb. 28, 1670, married at Addingham May 4, 1698, buried there April 13, 1705.	Rosamund, daughter of Roger Coates, of Royd House, and Kildwick Grange, Gent. who died Oct. 1, 1741, aged 63, and was buried at Kildwick.	2. John Swire, of Skipton, died May 24, 1724, aged 52, and was buried at Skipton.	Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Beccroft, Gent.	3. Samuel Swire, of Scalhouse, near Rilston.	Eleanor, daughter and one of the co-heirs of John Jackson, of Skipton.	4. Coates Swire, died unmarried.	Elizabeth. Francis Buckle, of Burton, in Bishop Dale, Gent.	Ann, died unmarried.
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2. Roger, died young.	Elizabeth, died unmarried.	1. Samuel Swire, of Cononley, Esq. baptized at Kildwick April 7, 1701, married .... at ... died .... and was buried at Kildwick.	Elizabeth, second daughter of John Swire, of Skipton, and co-heir to her brother Samuel John Swire.	1. Samuel John Swire, of Skipton, died March 26, 1735, aged 35, without issue, and was buried at Skipton.	Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Wilson, of Eshton, Gent.	2. Thomas, died aged about 8.	3. Roger, died young.	1. Jane, living unmarried in 1772.	1. John Swire, of Skipton.	Alice, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Robert Garnett, of Leathley.	2. Samuel, died unmarried.	3. Roger, died unmarried.
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1. Roger Swire, of Cononley, Esq. baptized at Kildwick, married at Hartwith, died Jan. 22, 1778, aged 42, and buried at Kildwick 25th of that month.	Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Dougill, Esq. of Hartwith, near Ripley in Yorkshire; died July 18, 1773, aged 43.	2. John Swire, of Halifax, Merchant, died Feb. 1, 1799, aged 61.	Jane, daughter of Christopher Smith, of Halifax, Merchant, died in 1769.	3. Samuel Swire, B.D. late Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Vicar of Coleshill, Berks, and now Rector of Melsnby, Yorkshire; born Oct. 25, 1739.	Samuel. Anne. Rosa. Henry Alcock, of Skipton, Gent.	1. Marv, daughter of John Mayer, of Portwood, near Stockport, in Cheshire.	1. Samuel Swire, of Manchester.	2. Martha, daughter of John Taylor, of Parliwell Hall, near Dewsbury.	2. Roger Swire, of Halifax.	Jennett, daughter of Mr. William Curren, Vicar of Clapham.	1. Jane. Robert Higginson, of Manchester, Merchant.	2. Elea. Isaac Raynor, of Guildersome.	3. Elizabeth, unmarried in 1772.
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1. Samuel Dougill, died young.	2. Roger, died unmarried at Melsnby, where he is buried, April 4, 1792, aged 24.	3. Samuel, died young.	4. John, died at Cononley Nov. 6, 1796, aged 25.	Mary, daughter of John Robinson, of Hull, Gent.	5. Samuel, M.A. born Dec. 25, 1771, elected Fellow of University College 1798, died at Melsnby, where he is buried, Aug. 29, 1799.	1. Elizabeth, born 1764, now living.	2. Jane, died unmarried at Melsnby aged 32.	3. Margaret, died young.
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John, born Jan. 16, 1797, living in 1804. Elizabeth, died young. Mary, born 1793, living 1804.

## GARFORTH, OF STEETON.

Dennis Garforth, of Steeton in Craven, buried at Kildwick Nov. 30, 1579, aged 82. .... daughter of Mr. Thomas Thornhill, of Burley Hall, near Otley.

Anthony Garforth, of Steeton Hall, buried at Kildwick Feb. 1, 1587.	Alice, daughter of Sir Edmund Mauverer, of Wothersome, Knt.	William Garforth, buried at Kildwick Jan. 31, 1587, anno et. 47.	Dennis Garforth, buried at Kildwick Dec. 28, 1684, aged 38.
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William Garforth, of Steeton. Rosamund, daughter of Mr. ... Rawson, of Shipley, near Bradford, died in or about Nov. 6, 1644, and was buried at Kildwick. Edmund Garforth, of .... Hannah. Mr. Pavor, of Brayham.

1. William Garforth, of Steeton, baptized at Kildwick Aug. 24, 1589.	Jennett, daughter of Thomas Emmott, of Emmott in Lancashire.	2. Anthony, baptized at Kildwick Dec. 20, 1590.	3. Dennis, Feb. 4, 1592.	4. Thomas, Oct. 6, 1594.	5. Arthur, Aug. 22, 1596.	6. Matthew, Sept. 21, 1598.
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Anthony Garforth, of Steeton, baptized Nov. 1, 1606.	Susan, daughter of Mr. Thomas Crossley, of Hullen-hedge near Eland.	Thomas Garforth, an Attorney at Law, baptized May 30, 1613.	Arthur, baptized Feb. 2, 1619.	Matthew, baptized April 14, 1623.	Edmund Garforth, Vicar of Kildwick in 1639, and of Gargrave in 1667, baptized May 1, 1628.	Susanna, baptized Jan. 1, 1608.	Mary, Helen, twins, baptized April 5, 1622.
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1. Susanna, daughter of .... William Garforth, of Steeton. 2. Mrs. Dixon. Anthony, or Arthur, baptized June 15, 1651. John Garforth.

Edmund Garforth, of Steeton. Elizabeth, daughter of ... Grandorge, of Skipton. Olive, baptized Oct. 17, 1676. Elizabeth, baptized June 22, 1682.

Edward Garforth, of Steeton, baptized Dec. 5, 1699. Thomas Garforth, of Steeton, baptized Jan. 2, 1706, died unmarried. Elizabeth, baptized July 15, 1703. Dognes, of Mount Nead, Esq.

J. B. Garforth, Esq. .... Thomas Garforth, Esq. .... daughter of Robert Graham, D.D. of Netherby in Cumberland.





We now turn back to the lowest point of the parish, on the northern bank of the Are.

Here is Holden, the deep or hollow bottom, which being parcel of the possessions belonging to the King's Thains in Craven, the rest of which were in Wharfedale, is for that reason surveyed in Domesday along with them, and out of its geographical place.

### TERRA TAINORV REGIS.

<sup>1</sup> In *HOLEDENE*. Chetel. II. car<sup>7</sup> tre ad gld. Orme līt.

<sup>11</sup> Ibidē. Gospat<sup>7</sup> 7 Vlchil. IIII. car<sup>7</sup> tre ad gld. Idē ipsi hnt.

All these lands were acquired very early by the Romilles, and became a vast accession to the first or Bolton Fee. But Holden was always held in demesne, and afterwards converted into a park, full of aged oaks, and well stocked with deer, which, in the minority of the third earl of Cumberland, became the prey of poachers and wood stealers\*.

I have met with no record of the time at which it was disparked.

Next is

### SILSDEN,

anciently Sighelsden, the Dene or bottom of Sighel, a Saxon, which from the time of the Romilles to the present day, has been a member of the barony of Skipton. Here, in the year 1712, a small chapel, which had been endowed by Thomas earl of Thanet, was consecrated by archbishop Sharp, and dedicated to St. James.

Near this chapel was an ancient mansion house, called Jennings's hall, with a considerable estate held under the chief lord by a family of the name of Jennings, who about a century ago sold their property here to the earl of Thanet, and removed to Ripon, which borough they represented in several parliaments.

In addition to the ancient grant of Silsden Mill, of which an engraving will be given under Bolton, I subjoin the following charter nearly of the same date, on account of the early local surnames contained in the attestations:

— — “ Sciant etc. Wil' f. Helie de Scilesden confirmavi Deo et Eccl'e B. M. de Boolton, “ 1 bov' in Scilesden quam pater meus dedit. Test. Reiner de Gluseburn, Ad' de Fernhil, Samson “ de Cunetleie, Rodb' Cap' de Kildwick, Rodb' Cap' de Scipt' Ada' de Karelt'.”

Passing over Kildwick, which has been already described, we arrive at

### FERNHILL,

which carries its own etymology with it, as the situation of the manor house on a round and dry knoll, such as the Filices delight in, proves the propriety of the name.

\* There are several presentments in the papers of the Clifford family which shew these depredations to have been carried to a great extent. In one it is said that a certain person had, of the stolen wood, as heavy timber as any the lord himself had in his wood-yard at Skipton castle.

The

The first mesne lords of this manor were the Fernhills, of whom Adam was party to the following very ancient charter, probably as old as king Stephen.

“ Adam de F’nil d. et c. Deo et S’cto Hosp. Jer’l’m unum toft’ in F’nil in quo Adam filius  
 “ meus domum suam et grangia’ sua’ posuit—scil’ juxta fontem S’c’e Helene ; et duas acras—  
 “ unam i’fra sepe’ qu’ Suward homo meus ad opus suum signavit desubt’ fot’e—T. Rob. Cap.  
 “ W. de Stiuetona Herioco f. Ade Jo. de Cun’ Rog. f. Hucidi Hamo’e de B’dlaia.”

I can trace the Fernhills no lower than the reign of Edward II. when Robert de Fernhill was assisted by the bounty of his fellow-sufferers, the canons of Bolton, whose Compotus describes him as being “*destruct’ per Scotos.*”

In the 9th of Richard II. I find a John de Copley de Fernhill. He had a daughter and heir Margaret, who married an Eltoft, and had issue William Eltoft, living in the 4th of Henry V. In this name it continued till the 12th of Charles the First, when Isabel Eltoft married George Simeon, Esq. By these parties the manor of Farnhill was sold to Henry Currer of Gawthorp, &c. which Henry, or a son of the same name, sold it once more, about the year 1665, to Robert Benson, father of the first lord Bingley ; and it is now vested in James Fox, Esq. the present representative of the family.

The last township in this parish is

#### BRADLEY,

divided into the two hamlets called Bradleys Ambo.

This was a part of the consideration granted by Edward the First, A. R. 6. to John de Aston, for his claim upon the earldom of Albemarle, which will be explained hereafter.

Yet, in the 12th of Edw. II. I find that one Richard de Bradley held of the king, *in capite*, as of the honour of Albemarle, two oxgangs of land, at this place, by Knight’s Service. I suspect the decimal figure to be inserted by mistake, and that the real date is the 2d of that reign, two years before the general grant to Robert de Clifford.

Afterwards I hear nothing more of Bradley till the 4th of Henry VIII. when the manor was granted to John Carre, knight.

It was afterwards in the dukes of Queensbury, and, in 1756, was sold, I think, for the sum of £ 16,000, to the Cavendish family, in consequence of which, it is now the property of lord George-Henry Cavendish.



## PARISH OF CARLTON.

THIS village is undoubtedly so named as having been inhabited by Ceoples, or husbandmen, in the early Saxon times. It stands upon a gentle elevation above the plane of Aredale, on the skirts of Pinhow, commanding a fine view of the rugged boundaries of Craven to the North, and, immediately opposite, of the town, castle, and church of Skipton, with the rocky and pointed background of Crokerise and Elso.

The Domesday survey of Carleton is this :

## TERRA ROGERII PICTAVENSIS.

¶ In Carlentone 7 Lodresdene .x. car<sup>7</sup> ad glđ . Gamel hñ.

These two manors were included in that portion of the lands of Roger of Poitou which was added to the original Fee of Percy; notwithstanding which William de Meschines and Cecilia his wife granted the chapel of Carlton, then dependant upon Skipton, to the canons of Emmesay \*. I do not recollect another instance within the range of this work in which the manor and advowson belonged to different fees.

About the middle of the twelfth century appears a Fulcher son of Herbert de Carlton, whose name has been preserved by the following curious charter :

“ Ego Fulcerus filius Herb'ti de Carlton et Agnate uxoris sue dedi, &c. Mon' de Fontibus dim. “ car' t're in Ketelwella cum p'tin' excepta dim. car' t're data mihi p. Petrum de Arches “ quando pugnavi pro eo cum Pet. de Fauconberg.”

The practice of deciding legal claims by the sword, and of hiring champions for that purpose, was common in England then and long after; but I am not sure that the compensation for such a service is any where mentioned but in this place.

In the next place, about the 20th of Henry III. this family expired in two co-heiresses, Anne and Matilda de Carlton, who married two brothers, Sir Ralph and Sir Godfrey de Altaripa, or Dautry, of whom Sir Ralph and Anne his wife quit-claimed all their right in Carleton and Lothersdene, excepting Yolhusum, to Geoffrey and Matilda, by fine passed in the court of Sir Richard de Percy.

I have already deduced the family of Altaripa under Elslack, and have only to add here, that the connexion of that branch with those of Carlton has never been *clearly* ascertained; nor, I think ever will be.

\* Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 100.

However, in the 35th Henry III. \* Godfrey de Altaripa had a charter of free-warren in Carlton; and in the 7th of Edward I. Thomas de Altaripa his son was found to be possessed of the same †.

In the next place this manor left the Altaripas as it came, by two females; for Elizabeth daughter of John Dawtrey, knight, married Sir John Bold of Bold, co. Lancaster, to whose son Brian Bold she releases all her lands, services, &c. in Carlton and Jolesum, 33 Henry VI. ‡ But, before this, a fine is passed of the manor of Carlton between Boniface de Bold Plaintiff, and John de B. and this Elizabeth his wife Deforcients §.

About the same time Isabella daughter and sole heiress of a William de Altaripa married Roger Ferrand of Skipton, and brought the Hall estate (not the manor) into that family.

Neither this John, nor William, are mentioned in the pedigrees of the family; but the truth seems to be, that they, as well as Lyonel, were sons of Thomas de Altaripa of Carlton; that he divided Carlton between the two first, leaving Elslack to the third; and that all the three had daughters only.

In the interval, between this time and the reign of Henry the Eighth, this manor appears to have escheated to the crown, for in the fourth of that reign the King grants to John Carre, knight, and his heirs, the manors of Carleton, Bradley, Uttelay, and Lodersden.

Perhaps this was only in trust for the Clifford family, as it appears by the inquisition P. M. of the first earl of Cumberland, that he died seised of the manor of Carlton, then valued at £ 90. 9s. 4d.

As it formed no part of the Fee of Skipton, it passed, on the death of the last earl, in 1643, to his daughter the countess of Cork, and now belongs to her descendants the illustrious family of Cavendish.

The Cliffords had here a park and house, called Newbiggin, probably built and enclosed by the first earl; but I find that Anne countess of Cumberland added to it, or rebuilt part of it, in the minority of her son George ||.

The state of husbandry in the parish at that time will appear from the following memorial.

“ *Carleton.*

“ To the Ryghte Hon'ble Lorde Lorde GEORGE Erle of CUMBERLANDE.

“ Whereas, Right Hon'ble, the summer pasture belonging unto youre poore and daylie  
 “ oratours and tenants thinhabitants of Carloun is a veray barrayne grownde for gresse and pas-  
 “ turadge, by reason of the hyllie ground and hie lyinge of the same, yet frewtfull for corne,  
 “ as by sawinge the same hearetofore they have tryede; and because that they have moche  
 “ other grownde whiche, by longe occupyng of the same w'th sawynge, is becomen veray un-  
 “ frewtfull and barrayne for corne, and cannot be maynered witheout helpe of pasturinge, w'ch  
 “ is to there greate hynderance, for lacke of corne, as God knowethe—your saide poore tenants  
 “ weere amynded to have exhibited ther moist humble supp'cac'on unto yowre honor that they  
 “ myght have sawne the same pasture agayne. But certayne freeholders ther woulde not agree  
 “ in noe wyse, unlesse that they mighte have ther p'ts of the sayd pasture: Whearefore woulde  
 “ it please your Honor, of your greate goodnesse, not onlie to suffer that the said freeholders  
 “ ther might have ther p'ts, but also that youre said poore tenants mighte divide and take theares  
 “ in by theamselves lykewise, &c.”

\* Cart. Hen. III. eo an.

† Plac. Cor. 7 Edw. I. Cor. Joh. de Vallibus.

‡ Townley MSS.

§ Fines 12 Hen. VI.

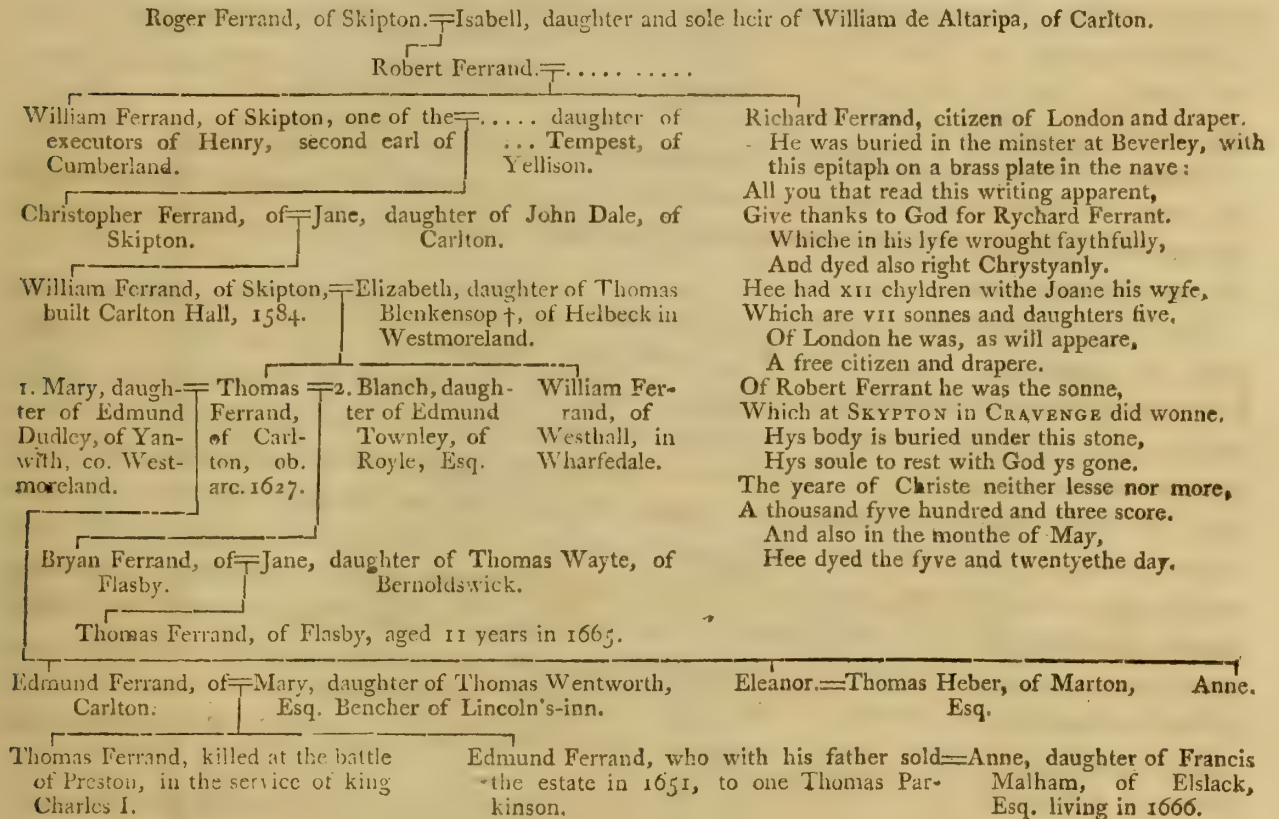
|| Bolton Papers.



Answer of the Earl's Council, indorsed on the petition,

" This to stay till the land be surveyed, and then further answer to be made herein \*."

I know not what was the event; but the petition proves that at this time (about 1580) the township lay uninclosed, and that there was one common pasure for cattle, and one townfield for corn. But to return. The descent of Ferrand of Carlton is as follows :



\* Bolton Papers. From the same collection I find that Thomas Beane was keeper of Carlton Park under the second earl, and Thomas Malham under his son.

† Where the following inscription remains on the East front :

This made Will-  
yam Farrand and  
Elizabeth his wife  
iiii April, 1584.

The following arms were granted to this William in 1586, by William Flower Norroy, viz. Azure on a chief Gules, two crosses patonce vairy, which much resemble those of their ancient patrons the earls of Albemarle. See a letter on this subject from Sir Francis Clifford under Skipton.

I suppose that it was once more sold, by Parkinson, to the celebrated Dr. Martin Lister, who resided some time at Carlton; and by whose son Captain Martin Lister, it was alienated to Robert Benson lord Bingley, for £ 5000. It is now the property of his descendant, James Fox, Esq.

Of Lothersden, now improperly called Lothersdale, little can be said. Lother is a personal name; the same with Lothaire. It is a distinct manor, the property of lord George Cavendish: A dreary valley, running up into Pinhow as far as the confines of the parish of Whalley.

After Domesday the oldest mention which I meet with of this place is, that “Mauger parson of Gisburne, who lived in the reign of Stephen, granted to Robert son of Ughtred one toft of three acres in orientali pasturâ de Lothersden \*.”

Yellison, anciently spelt Yolhosum, and sometimes Yolhouson (the Yellow Houses), is within the manor of Carlton, and was, for several descents, the property of a younger branch of the Tempests of Broughton. On their extinction it was sold, but has been repurchased by the present Stephen Tempest, Esq.

The church of Carlton, dedicated to St. Mary, existed as a chapel at the foundation of the priory of Emmesay, or about 1121 †. In the first appropriation, by archbishop Romain, A. D. 1292, it is still described as a chapel, though mention is made of Thomas Broc, rector. In 1311 it was again appropriated to the priory of Bolton, by archbishop Greenfield, who decreed that there should be a perpetual vicar presented by the said priory, who should enjoy, for his portion, the whole glebe of the church or chapel (still the title was dubious), valued at £ 1. *per annum*. Also the tithe of hay, lambs, wool, cheese, milk, calves, foals, pigs, brood-geese, ducks, eggs, line and hemp (both which were then and long after grown in Craven), of gardens, virgults (meaning probably croppings of trees), and mills. Likewise all oblations and mortuaries. Also the whole manse occupied by John the present vicar, and one mark of silver annually paid to him by the prior and convent, in lieu of the great barn, for their corn.

The whole parish being nearly converted into meadow and pasture land, the value of the corn-tithe is now become very inconsiderable.

The original taxation of this benefice was 12 marks; but, in Abp. Melton's Register, fo. 129, I find that it was reduced, A. 11 Edw. II. to 7½ marks, on account of the devastations of the Scots.

Among the attestations of a charter, s. d. I meet with a Thomas persona de Carlton.

\* Townley MSS.

† Vide supra.



## VICARII DE CARLTON.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vacat.
5 non. Oct. 1292.	Dns. <i>Job. de Nessefield</i> , Cap.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	
2 kal. Aug. 1324.	Dns. <i>W. de Broughton</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per resig.
3 non. Jun. 1334.	Dns. <i>Hugo de Feraunt</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
	Dns. <i>W'mus Silesden</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
7 Oct. 1369.	Dns. <i>Ric. Moseley</i> , Presb. } ob. 1399.	Iidem.	per mort.
30 Jan. 1402.	Dns. <i>Job. de Scardeburgh</i> , } Presb.	Iidem.	per mort.
7 Aug. 1421.	Dns. <i>Tho. Bon</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per mort.
18 Mar. 1443.	Dns. <i>Ric. Pecoock</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per mort.
4 Nov. 1491.	Dns. <i>Job. de Kechyne</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per mort.
7 Apr. 1503.	Dns. <i>Ric. Dawson</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per mort.
10 Aug. 1509.	Dns. <i>Job. Mason</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	
	Dns. <i>Rob. Martyndale</i> .		per mort.
28 Maii, 1548.	Dns. <i>Jac. Mitchell</i> , Cl.	Assign. Prioris et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	per mort.
9 Junii, 1581.	<i>Rog. Bolton</i> , Cler.	Dec. et Cap. eccl. cath. <i>X'ti, Oxon.</i>	per mort.
25 Apr. 1595.	<i>Edw. Sparke</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	per mort.
19 Junii, 1612.	<i>Edw. Watkyn</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	per mort.
6 Apr. 1638.	<i>Edw. Price</i> , A. M.	Iidem.	per mort.
15 Aug. 1674.	<i>Tho. Sutton</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	
1684.	<i>Thomas Wildman</i> ,	Iidem.	
	ob. 1691.		
	<i>John Thompson</i> ,	Iidem.	
	ob. 1736.		
	<i>Henric. Tennant</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	
	<i>Georg. Markbam</i> , Cl. D. D.	Iidem.	
	the present Incumbent.		

Testamentary burials in this church have been,  
 19 Apr. 1558. Anthony Pickering, of Carlton, Esq.  
 25 Jan. 1579. James Mitchell, Cl. Vicar of Carlton.

The present church of Carlton has no remains of the original structure; and, from the name of *John Bechene, Vicar*, upon the woodwork of the South choir, with which the rest of the timbers accord, seems to have been rebuilt during his incumbency. Beneath this inscription was an ancient uninscribed tomb, with a plain cross upon it, which probably covered the remains of this ecclesiastic; but it was removed about ten years ago.

The tower has had an inscription in large old English characters of the kind so common on the steeples of the Craven churches, of which nothing is legible but the words

### **Anthonie Clifford.**

It proves, however, the tower to be a little posterior to the church, as vicar Kitcher died in 1503, and the manor of Carlton was certainly not acquired by the Clifford family before the year 1504, and probably some years after.

Here is a school endowed by vicar Price; and an hospital for ten widows, by Robert Parker, Esq. of the family of Browsholme.

#### Baptisms at Carlton.

1538. 10.

1738. 98.

1800. 10.

#### Burials at ditto.

8

5.

9.



## PARISH OF GARGRAVE.

THIS may be considered as the central parish of Craven, as well as one of the warmest and most fertile. The name is unusually constructed, and therefore requires a particular explanation. The oldest orthography of the word, as it occurs in charters, is Gerigraf. Now there remains at this day at a small distance from the parish church, on the West, a close called Garris, in which is a deep and broad moat, once, beyond a doubt, surrounding the manor house of the town, which is always found adjoining to the church. Gerigraf therefore is the graf of trench of Garri; a personal name, which with a slight variety in the spelling \* still remains in Craven.

This extensive parish consists of the townships of Gargrave, Coniston Cald, Cald Newton, since called Bank Newton, Stainton, Eshton, Flasby, and Winterburne. It is partly within the Fee of Clifford, and partly in that of Percy, which are divided by the river Are. About half a mile beneath the town, on a fertile plain, are the buried remains of a Roman villa called Kirk Sink, from a tradition that some great ecclesiastical edifice had there been swallowed up. The stones of which this building had been composed have gradually been removed, probably to build the present church; but the inequalities upon the surface prove it to have been a parallelogram about 300 feet long and 180 wide. In modern times it was first dug into about 70 years ago; and the fame of a tessellated pavement discovered at that time, of which I had seen some remains, induced me to apply for permission to open the ground again. But the walls had been so completely grubbed up to the foundation, that though it was just possible to ascertain the size of the apartments, which had been very small, no masses of cohering pavement could be taken up, and the whole lay in heaps mingled with mortar, consisting of cubes of various colours, some an inch, others not more than half an inch in diameter, together with floor-tiles, of about three inches square. On this warm and fertile plain therefore some wealthy Roman, or some Provincial, who emulated the arts of Roman elegance, had fixed his seat; but the name of the founder and his villa are equally lost in remote antiquity.

This parish is surveyed in Domesday as follows:

## TERRA ROGERII PICTAVENSIS.

¶ In WITREBVRNE. hñ Torfin. III. car<sup>7</sup> træ ad gld. Leuetat.<sup>III.c'</sup>

Platebi.<sup>III.c'</sup> Geregraue.<sup>II.c'</sup> Neutone.<sup>II.c'</sup> Hortune.<sup>II.c'</sup> Selesat.<sup>I.c'</sup>

¶ Ibidē. Torfin. hñ. II. car<sup>7</sup> træ ad gld.

One part of Gargrave therefore was within the manor of Winterburne. But again,

¶ In Gheregraue Gamel hñ. VIII. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld.

¶ In Stainton hñ Stam. III. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld.

In Estune. Archil 7 Vctred. VI. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld.

\* Garrs; see Grapington.

I have

I have already had more than one occasion to hint at the uncertainty of the time, when the estates of Roger of Poitou in Craven were added to the two Fees of Percy and Romille. The subordinate Collinge Fee of which Gargrave was a part, has already been explained in the introduction and elsewhere. From the Esch. Rolls of the 39th Hen. III. it appears that John de Longvillers died seised of the manor of Gargrave. In the 8th of Edw. I. Free Warren was granted to Geoffry de Nevil in his demesnes of Gargrave. In the 13th of Edw. II. the jurors found that the manor of Gargrave, valued at half a mark, was of the inheritance of Margaret de Nevile late wife of Geoffry de Nevile, and was holden of the honor of Skipton. The demesne consisted of 13 oxgangs. I have never been able to discover how or when this manor was re-absorbed in the Clifford Fee.

The church of Gargrave, of which the æra is altogether unknown, followed that portion of the manor which was annexed to the Percy Fee. The reader has already seen on what occasion it was given to Salley Abbey.

The catalogue of incumbents is here given.

But, prior to the foundation of Salley Abbey, I find a Roger Clericus de Gerigraf; and, contemporary with the founder of that house, a Fulco Presbyter de Gargrave, and Jordan his son. After the commencement of the registers of the see of York, these names occur.

#### RECTORES DE GAIRGRAVE.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
15 kal. Feb. 1228.	Dns. <i>Hen. de Gray.</i>	Dns. <i>Ric. de Percy.</i>	
	Dns. <i>Walterus de Gray.</i>	Iidem.	per mort.
2 id. Sept. 1272.	Dns. <i>Godfrid. de Altaripa,</i> Rectoriâ tunc valente £ 30. per ann.	Dns. <i>Hen. de Percy.</i>	
4 kal. Aug. 1300.	Dns. <i>Adam de Osgodeby,</i> Subd.	<i>Edm's fil. Regis, Custos</i> <i>terrarum D'ni Hen. de</i> <i>Percy defuncti.</i>	
9 kal. Oct. 1316.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Cliderhow,</i> Presb.	Ab. et Conv. de <i>Salley.</i>	
10 kal. Maii, 1317.	Dns. <i>Adam de Armyn.</i>	Iidem.	

#### OLD VICARS OF GARGRAVE.

19 kal. Feb. 1227.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Percy,</i> Cl.	D'na <i>Agnes de Percy.</i>
2 id. Mart. 1253.	Mr. <i>Hen. de Schipton,</i> qui recepit decimas majores et minores nomine Vicariæ.	Dns. <i>Ric. de Percy.</i>



## NEW VICARS OF GARGRAVE.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vac.
7 id. Apr. 1327.	Dns. <i>Peter de Rykball</i> , Presb.	Abb. et Conv. de <i>Sallay</i> .	per resig.
24 Sept. 1344.	Dns. <i>Galf. de Langholt</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
12 Jul. 1350.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Pickering</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
11 Aug. 1355.	Dns. <i>Pet. de Rykball</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
	Dns. <i>Job. Deyvill</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
4 Apr. 1363.	Dns. <i>Rob. Mustroyll</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
12 Jun. 1377.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Malgham</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per mort.
11 Apr. 1396.	Dns. <i>Job. Parker</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
10 Jun. 1441.	Dns. <i>Job. Acastre</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per mort.
23 Apr. 1479.	Dns. <i>Rob. Winslugh</i> , A. M.	Iidem.	per resig.
25 Maii, 1484.	Dns. <i>W. Parish</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per mort.
19 Maii, 1485.	Dns. <i>X'topher Hamerton</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per mort.
17 Jul. 1506.	Dns. <i>Edm. Crofton</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per mort.
8 Feb. 1507.	Dns. <i>Job. Acastre</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
25 Mart. 1536.	Dns. <i>Jac. Townley</i> , Cl.	Æp'us per laps.	
	Dns. <i>W. Weldon</i> .		per resig.
24 Maii, 1548.	Dns. <i>Ant. Forest</i> , Cl.	Assignati <i>Arthuri Darcy</i> , mil.	pro non solutione subsidiï regii sed tandem per mort.
27 Aug. 1552.	Dns. <i>Job. Wilson</i> , Presb.	Dns. <i>Arth. Darcy</i> , miles.	
4 Dec. 1576.	<i>Adam Rose</i> , Cl.	<i>J. Procter de Cowper Coats</i> , ge.	
1 Feb. 1578.	<i>Adam Rose</i> , Cl.	<i>Eliz. Regina</i> .	per mort.
21 Nov. 1600.	<i>Arthur Somerscales</i> , Cl.	<i>Hen. Somerscales</i> .	per mort.
30 Aug. 1632.	<i>Job. Waite</i> , Cl. S. T. B.	<i>Ric. Monkes</i> , arm.	per mort.
29 Nov. 1660.	<i>Ed. Garforth</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Job. Palliser</i> , gen.	
9 Jun. 1673.	<i>Christopher Lawson</i> , S. T. B.	<i>Hen. Marsden</i> , arm.	
	— <i>Rates</i> , LL. B.		
	<i>Gulilmus Wilkson</i> , A. B.		
	— <i>Croft</i> .		

### Testamentary burials at Gargrave.

April 9, 1392, John del Bankes.

February 6, 1459, William Gargrave, Esq.

September 27, 1564, Thomas Banke, of Bank Newton, Esq.

The following miscellaneous particulars may be added :

In the reduced taxation of the Craven benefices, after the devastation of the Scots, the church of St. Andrew of Gargrave was valued at xxiii marks. After the dissolution, the rectory and advowson were granted to Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt. together with xii oxgangs of land, which were probably the old rectorial glebe. In 15 Elizabeth the advowson was alienated, by Henry Darcy his son, to Thomas Cecyl, and in the same year was sold by Cecyl to John Proctor, Gent. But the rectory of Gargrave seems to have taken a different course ; for, in the 23d of the same reign there is a pardon granted to Francis Earesby for having acquired it without licence from Thomas Cecyl, and in the 25th of the same, another pardon to Laurence Lister, for having acquired from Henry Darcy the rectory of Gargrave. I am unable to reconcile these two representations \*.

The church itself is spacious and respectable, of no high antiquity, and without a vestige of the original structure. The choir is the oldest part remaining, and precisely in the situation in which it was left by the monks of Salley. The North choir belongs to the manor of Bank Newton. The tower has an inscription, now become very obscure from the perishable nature of the stone ; what I could decypher of it appeared to be *Peter For, Bailiffe* ; but the date will be fixed nearly to the year 1500 by the arms of Banks quartering Pudsay on one of the buttresses ; as these undoubtedly refer to John Banks and Amely his wife, daughter of Sir John Pudsay of Bolton.

In addition to the foregoing particulars relating to this place, it appears from Kirkby's Inquisition, 14 Edw. I. that there were in Gargrave 18 carrucates, of which 10½ are of the fee of the castle of Skipton, and 7½ of the fee of Percy. These were held under Percy by Sir John Dayvile, Knt.

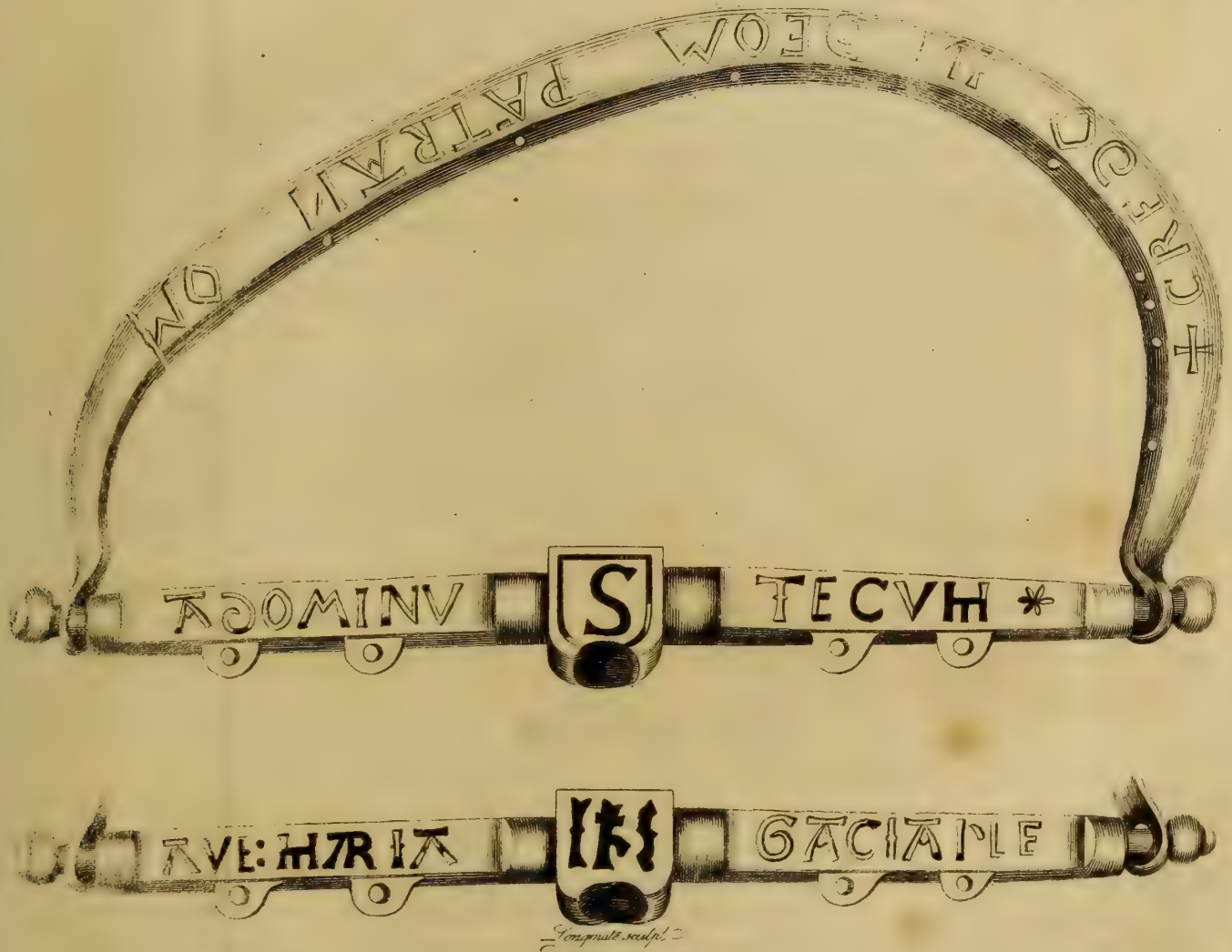
The others passed, as we have already seen, through the family of Nevile, to Margaret, wife of Thomas de Beaufort, duke of Exeter, on whose demise they descended successively to the Harringtons and Langtons. In the 11th of Henry VI. a moiety of the manor was in Sir John Langton. From the Langtons it passed through an heir female with Farnley, etc. to the Danbys, and by Inquisition taken before Sir Ingram Clifford, 6th of Edward VI. it was found that Christopher Danby, Knt. held a manor in Gargrave. Soon after it must have been repurchased by the Chief Lord, for George earl of Cumberland certainly held the whole manor. On the separation of the Clifford and Percy Fee, after the death of Henry the last earl in 1643, it was once more divided according to the ancient limits which are still known and observed.

Gargrave gave name and residence to a martial family, who bore Lozengy as their arms. These were also the bearings of the ancient Neviles of Gargrave, and were therefore arms of dependance

\* All these passages are extracted from a book in the Heralds' Office marked A S, and abstracted by Mr. Curren.



or affection. Of this family was Sir John Gargrave, governor of Pointoise under king Henry V. and there interred. His son Sir Thomas was master of the ordnance in France, and slain at the siege of Orleans. Their posterity, after the dissolution of monasteries, planted themselves on the site of the priory of Nostel. Their seat here was probably the Garris, where was lately found a very singular remain, here engraved.



This Relick is of brass, but the letters are of steel, inserted into the other metal. Their form appears not to be later than the time of Henry the Second. It was evidently intended for some religious purpose, which those who are skilled in the ancient rituals of the church of Rome may probably be able to point out.

The most westerly township or hamlet dependent upon this parish, is

#### STANTON,

which was given by William de Percy to his new foundation of Salley, and continued in that house till the dissolution, when it was granted with their other domains to Sir Arthur Darcy, from whom or his son it was early purchased by the Heber family, progenitors of Richard Heber, Esq. the present owner.

Eastward from this place is

#### BANK NEWTON,

so called from the family of Banks, who held the manor more than three centuries, but more anciently Cald Newton, from its exposed situation, for which reason the two neighbouring villages Cald Coniston and Calton (qu. Cald town?) have been honoured with the same appellation. It was purchased from the last of the Banks's by Nicholas Townley, Esq. of Royle, in Lancashire. Newton was of the Mowbray Fee, where no less than 28 carucates made a knight's fee. In the 31st of Edward I. 3 car. here, and 3 in Elslack, were held by Alan de Caterton immediately of Sir Philip de Kyme, and half a carucate here by John de Catterton, and all by Kyme of the heir of Roger de Mowbray. Before the Cattertons in a charter s. d. I meet with a Becke de Neutun.

The mansion of this family remains nearly entire, and immediately adjoining to it on the North-East is a little chantry, now an out-house in the garden, adjoining to which many bones are said to have been dug up. From the shape of one of the original windows yet remaining, I should conjecture this humble foundation to be as old as the Cattertons (perhaps of the age of Edward I.) The Chapel of Bank Newton (parish of Gargrave) was returned by archbishop Holgate of the value of xxxiv s. viii d. No founder or dedication is mentioned. It appears from Browne Willis that no stipend was paid in 1553, so that the last incumbent was probably dead. In an adjoining outhouse, but probably removed from this chapel, is a large inscription in the character of Henry VIII's time,

### THE BELLE.

Next is

#### CONISTON CALD,

so called probably (qu. Konigstune?) from having been crown land in the Saxon times. This town consisted of vi car. of which at the time of Domesday the king held iii of the lands of earl Edwin dependent upon the manor of Bolton, and Roger of Poitou had ii; the rest are not distinctly expressed, as they were mixed with other lands of Berenger de Toden and William de Percy.

At the time of Kirkby's Inquisition here were iii car. of the fee of Percy, and iii of the fee of Skipton Castle.

The oldest charter which I have seen relating to this place is a grant from Rodbert Dapifer, or sewer to William de Percy, founder of Sallay, of xii oxgangs in Conigaston, to Gilbert fil. Ricardi, none of the witnesses to which had acquired a local name. The seal has an equestrian figure, and the inscription is SIGILLUM RODBERTI DAPIFER. In the next place, I find the Normanvills, who were also dependents on the Percies, making several successive purchases in Coniston: for, 1st. Robert de Hawkswic grants to Richard de Normanvile the service of i car.

in



# BANKE, OF BANK-NEWTON.

William de Katherton held four carucates of land in Newton in Craven, of the fee of William de Kyme\*, as per Esch. 44 Hen. III. ....

Allan de Catherton held the manor of Cold-Newton in Craven, 29 Edw. I. as per inquisition. Eleanor.

Robert de Catherton als. dict. de Newton filius Allani. ....

Simon Banke, of Bank-Newton, jure uxoris. .... daughter and heir of Robert Caterton, of Newton, in co. York, 7 Edw. III.

Laurence Banke, of Bank-Newton. ....

John Banke, of Newton. ....

Richard Banke, of Newton, 4 Hen. V. Margaret, daughter of Sir Peirce Tempest, of Bracewell, Knt. vix. 4 Hen. V. Thomas Banke, attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster, second son lord of Quixley, 4 Hen. V. Alice, daughter and heir of John Quixley, of Quixley, in co. York, vix. 4 Hen. V.

Thomas Banke. .... Richard Banke, of Quixley, ancestor of that family. ....

Grace, ux. William Houghton, of Pendleton, in co. Lancaster, Esq. John Banke, of Bank-Newton. Amely, daughter of Sir John Pudsey, of Bolton and Barford, Knt.

Richard Banke, of Bank Newton. Joan, daughter of Richard Norton, Esq.

John Banke, of Bank Newton. Elizabeth, daughter of William Clapham, of Beamesley, Esq. William Bankes, a quo Bankes, de Winstanley, co. Lancaster, (vide c. 37.) 63 b. in College Armor. ....

Thomas Banke, of Bank Newton, Esq. buried at Gargrave Oct. 3, 1564. .... daughter of .... Catherall.

1. .... daughter of Thomas Lister, of Westby, Esq. John Banke, of Bank Newton, Gent. buried at Gargrave March 24, 1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Lister, of Thornton, Esq.

John Banke, of Bank Newton, buried at Gargrave Sept. 27, 1612. Henry Banke, of Banke Newton, Esq. buried at Gargrave Feb. 28, 1605. Isabell, daughter of William Lister of Thornton, Esq. buried at Gargrave June 19, 1587. Mary, buried at Gargrave March 29, 1574. Elen or Eden Bancke, married at Gargrave 19 Jan. 1567. John Husse.

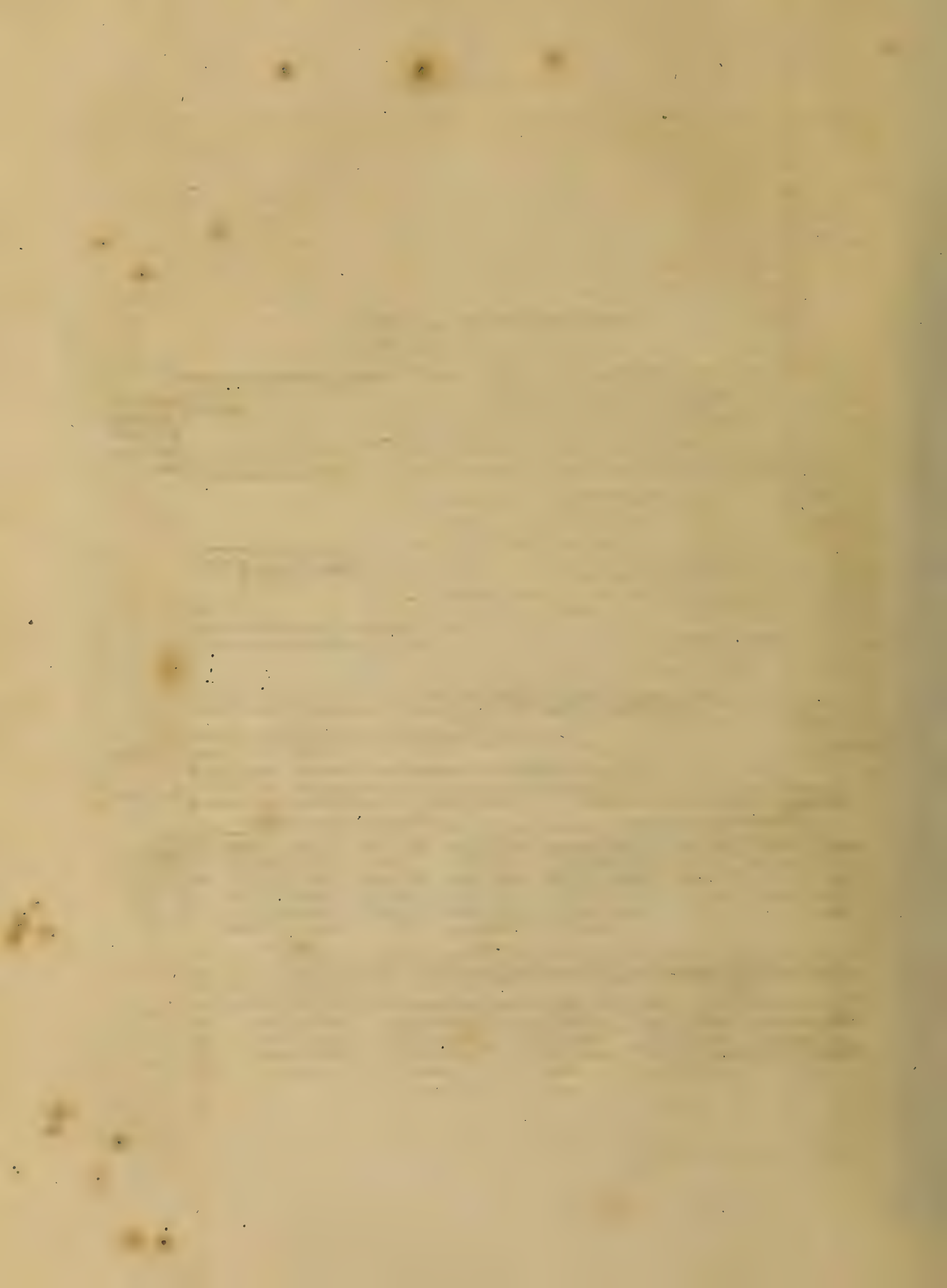
Bridget, baptiz- ed at Gargrave April 28, 1566, buried there May 17, 1566.	John, bur- ied at Gargrave Oct. 20, 1567.	Grace, baptiz- ed at Thornton March 2, 1568, buried at Gar- grave June 15, 1569.	John, baptiz- ed at Gar- grave March 10, 1569, buried there March 12, 1569.	Ann, bur- ied at Gargrave Jan. 25, 1570.	Elizabeth, baptiz- ed at Thornton Jan. 16, 1572, married at Gar- grave Nov. 16, 1596, to Edward Malham.	Alice, baptiz- ed at Gargrave March 28, 1574, buried there Feb. 19, 1582.	George, baptiz- ed at Gargrave Sept. 8, 1575, buried there Feb. 20, 1586.	Ann, baptiz- ed at Gargrave Dec. 16, 1576, buried at Gar- grave Jan. 25, ....	1. Alice, daughter of Robert Byndloss, of Borwick, in co. Lancaster, married at Gargrave Oct. 12, 1598, buried there Sept. 2, 1602.	Henry Banke, of Bank Newton, Esq. living 1612, baptized at Gar- grave March 12, 1577, buried there Sept. 9, 1621.	2. Joan, daughter of Ni- cholas Parker, of Hor- roeforth, in co. Lancas- ter, married at Thorn- ton Feb. 14, 1602, bur- ied at Gargrave June 4, 1630.	Francis, buried at Gar- grave Sept. 18, 1579. Lawrence, baptiz- ed at Gargrave Aug. 28, 1580, buried there Nov. 8, 1585.	Eleanor, baptiz- ed at Gargrave June 3, 1582, buried there Nov. 15, 1585. Margaret, baptiz- ed at Gargrave Feb. 21, 1584.	William, baptiz- ed at Gargrave June 20, 1587, of the Well in Giggleswick.
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Isabella, married at Gargrave Jan. 31, 1618. William Wigglesworth. Thomas Banke, son and heir, at. 11 ann. 1612, sold his estate to Nicholas Townley, of Royle, in co. Lancaster, Esq. and — Parker, a minor, is now possessed of it (1776); the said Thomas died s. p. baptiz-  
ed at Gargrave Sept. 1, 1601.

Giles, baptiz- ed at Gargrave May 10, 1605.	Stephen, bap- tiz- ed at Gar- grave July 16, 1606.	Michael, bap- tiz- ed at Gar- grave Nov. 15, 1607.	Richard, bap- tiz- ed at Gar- grave Feb. 8, 1608.	William, bap- tiz- ed at Gar- grave June 13, 1610.	Matthew, baptiz- ed at Gargrave July 25, 1614, buried there Feb. 22, 1614-5.	Martin, baptiz- ed at Gargrave July 25, 1614, a twin with Matthew.	Henry, baptiz- ed at Gargrave Sept. 10, 1615.	Ralph, baptiz- ed at Gargrave July 13, 1617.	Ann, baptiz- ed at Gargrave Nov. 30, 1603, buried there July 5, 1621.	Aurelia, or Averil, bap- tiz- ed at Gargrave Nov. 15, 1607, a twin with Michael.	Dorothy, bap- tiz- ed at Gargrave Jan. 21, 1612.	Elizabeth, baptiz- ed at Gargrave Nov. 8, 1618, buried there Jan. 25, 1618-9.	Jane, baptiz- ed at Gargrave June 19, 1620.
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\* Who held under Mowbray.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris, etc.  
Alanus de Katerton, et Eleanor,  
uxor sua, testibus D'no Joh'e de  
Roucestria, Elia de Cnoll, Ro-  
berto de Percy. Sans date.





in Kunnegeſt', held by Geoffry the clerk and Nicolas Coe; and 2d. Nicholas, ſon of William de Eccles, grants to Sir Ralph de Normanvile, *totam terram in Coniſton cum molendino tam in Dom. quam in feodo.*

All this while we hear nothing of the manor. But in the 33d of Edward III. Brian de Normanvile grants in truſt to certain perſons *Manerium meum de Coniſton*. In the family of the Normanviles it continued till the 1ſt of Henry VIII. when Sir John de Normanvile ſold it to William Malham rector of Marton, and one of the clerks or maſters in chancery \*. In this family the manor of Coniſton reſted till after the death of the laſt Malham of Elſlack in 1665, when it was purchased by the Coulthuſts of Gargrave, who ſold it about 80 years ago to Mr. Laycock of Lothersdale, whoſe descendant once more diſpoſed of it to the preſent owner Mr. Garforth. Since the laſt purchase the village and townſhip of Coniſton has been put into a courſe of gradual improvement: the buildings and fences are in excellent repair, nurſeries and young plantations have been formed, the cultivation of turnips and other winter crops has been introduced, and the whole eſtate evinces a very judicious application of commercial wealth.

On Steeling Hill, an high round knoll above this village commanding one of the moſt central and extenſive views in Craven, is an elliptical encampment, the circumference of which has been measured to 522 feet: it is probably Danish. On the North-Weſt ſide of Coniſton Moor is a place called Sweet Gap, where tradition reports that the inhabitants of Gargrave made a ſtand againſt a party of Scottiſh invaders, and were cut off almoſt to a man: Gargrave, according to the ſame tradition, had then ſeven churches, ſix of which theſe deſtroyers burnt, and ſpared the ſeventh for the merit of being dedicated to their own national Saint Andrew. The firſt part of the ſtory is probable enough.

### ESHTON,

or the town of Aſh-trees, which in the dialect of Craven are called Eſh. This manor is of the Skipton Fee, and the firſt meſne lords were the family de Eſton, who occur as witneſſes in the earlieſt charters of the neighbourhood. But John de Eſton is chiefly memorable for having conteſted the right to the earldom and eſtates of Albemarle with Edward the Firſt, an account of which will be given in its place. I am unable to trace his deſcendents in lineal ſucceſſion. The laſt of whom I have ſeen any account is William ſon of Robert de Eſſheton, whoſe wardſhip and marriage Thomas Clifford hiſ chief lord granted to Sir William de Rilleſtone 14 Richard II. in the following charter:

“ Sachent tous Gents, nous Thom' de Clyfford, Sen'de Weſtm', avoir dognet et graunte a n're  
 “ cher compaignon Mons. W. de Rilſtone, la Garde et la Marriage, Will' filz et heire Roberte  
 “ de Eſſheton, ove tous les terres et ten'ts que le dit Rob' de nous ten't in Eſſheton, Kighelay,  
 “ et Halton, ſur le Hille, etc. Eſcryn a Skipton in Craven le Joudy prochien apres la feſte de  
 “ S. Hillarie 14 Ric. II.” †

A minor in 1391 may probably be ſuppoſed to have ſurvived to about the year 1430; after which there is an entire deficiency in the hiſtory of this manor for more than a century: but in the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. it was in the hands of Lancelot Marton, the names

\* From the papers of the Malhams of Elſlack, tranſcribed into the Townley MSS. G. 19.

† Clifford MSS. in Off. Arm.

of which family appear in the register of baptisms and burials at Gargrave down to 1584: yet I suspect that the manor of Eshton was before this time sold to the Cliffords; for the second earl of Cumberland, who was a purchaser, died in 1570, and fourteen years after his son was plunged in extravagance and waste. But whatever the precise date of this transaction may be, it is certain that in 1597 or 8, George earl of Cumberland mortgaged this manor to Robert Bindloss of Borwick Hall for £. 2000, with a clause that upon non-payment of that sum within five years, the purchase should be absolute; it never was redeemed, and the Bindlosses held Eshton till the year 1648, when it was once more sold to Mr. John Wilson of Thresfield, ancestor of the present possessor.

Eshton Hall stands in one of the most fertile and pleasing situations in Craven, on a gentle slope with a foreground of the finest verdure, contrasted with the brown and rugged summits of Elso, and on the East a fine trout stream running briskly along a retired and woody valley.

This stream is augmented about half a mile above by one of the most copious springs in the kingdom—St. Helen's well \*, so named probably by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had large possessions in Craven, fills at its source a circular bason twenty feet in circumference, from the whole bottom of which it boils up, without any visible augmentation in the wettest season, or diminution in the driest. In hot weather the exhalations from its surface are very conspicuous. But the most remarkable circumstance about this spring is, that, with no petrifying quality in its own bason; after a course of about two hundred yards over a common pebbly channel with no visible accession from any other source, it is precipitated down a steep descent into the brook where it petrifies strongly.

Still more to the North is Eshton Tarne, abounding with pike, which, though now less than a mile in circumference, seems from the spongy levels about it to have been formerly of much greater extent. The *Lacus de Eshton* then extended to xxx *s. per annum*, was granted by Edward I. to John de Eston, as part of the consideration for his claim upon the earldom of Albemarle, and barony of Skipton. This estimate confirms my conjecture as to its former extent, for land then bore a rent of no more than 4 *d.* an acre, and it can scarcely be supposed that water would be worth more than the ground which it covered. A circle of two miles would do no more than embrace ninety Craven acres. The area of this pool therefore must have been four times as much as at present. A rampart of a few feet at the outlet would restore it to its former expanse.

#### WINTERBURN,

a sequestered village at the North-East extremity of this parish, is undoubtedly so called from the brook that washes it, which, though never dry in the hottest summers, is suddenly swelled by the winter rains collected in many little collateral torrents. The manor of Winterburne, which belonged to Furness abbey, is far more extensive than the township, as the monks, for the convenience of holding their courts, found means to comprehend within its limits all their lands in the adjoining townships and some in other parishes.

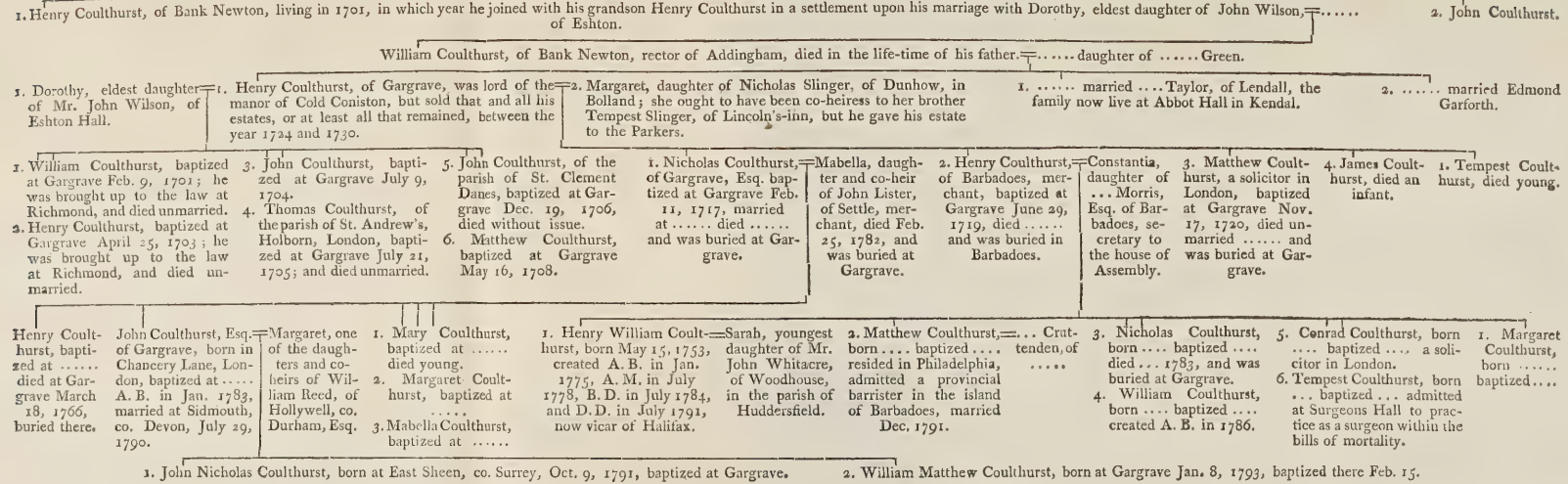
The particulars of these estates, which are extracted from the general survey of the 26th Henry VIII. in the First Fruits office, are as follows:

\* There was another St. Helen's well at Fernhill, so called probably for the same reason.



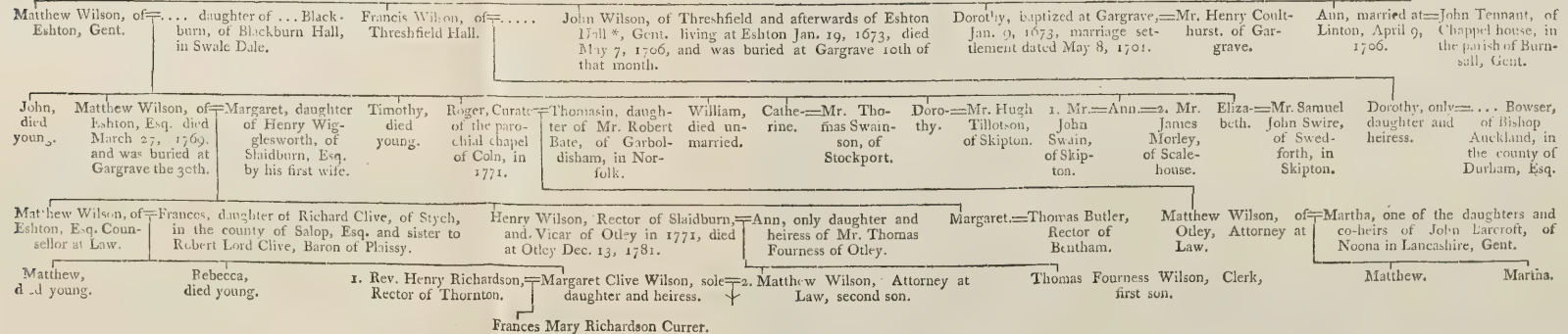
## COULTHURST, OF GARGRAVE.

Henry Coulthurst, of Bank Newton, in the parish of Gargrave, living in 1633. ....



## WILSON, OF ESHTON.

Matthew Wilson, a merchant in London, settled this family at Eshton, by purchasing their present seat and estate there of Sir Robert Bindloss, of Borwick, in Lancashire, Bart. May 13, 1648. ....



\* He seems to have been only resident there: he certainly was not possessed of the estate.





“Furness. Roger (Pyle) abbot, Rents of free tenants, Wynterburn Hall *vi s.* Vill of Wynterburne *£ x. x s. ii d.* Freerhead *£ viii. iii s. iv d.* Cowper Coate *£ viii. x s.* Cowhowse *£ viii.* Hetc., Assheton, Flashby, and Yarton, (Areton) *£ ix. ix s.* In all *£ l. xii s. vi d.*”

These were the extended rents. The estates were parcelled out after the dissolution of monasteries by the crown, with the reservation of certain small annual payments, which at the restoration were granted to general Monk, and are still paid to the lords of the honor of Clitheroe, Waifs, Strays, Treasure Trove, etc. But the manor of Winterburne, together with free warren within the same, and the mines and minerals within the leaseholds, is claimed by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. and has been generally allowed.

Before I take leave of Winterburn, I am bound to notice two obscure names, Selsat and Leflat, in the Domesday survey of the manor. The former is conjectured by a respectable \* friend to be Skeldyet, a farm within this manor partly within the township of Hetton, and parish of Burrial, and partly within the township of Wallerburne. On the subject of the latter I have no information.

The last township in the parish of Gargrave is

#### FLASBY,

Flaxby, Flasheby, or Flattesby, for in all these ways it has at different times been written. In this township there were, besides the part included in the manor of Winterburne, six carucates, held, according to Kirkby's Inquisition, of the lord of the Skipton Fee, but more accurately according to the extent of 31st Edward I. of the Fee of Mowbray. These belonged in very early times (certainly as early as the reign of Stephen) to the family of Grandorge, Granordei, or de Grano hordei, a singular name which continued in Craven till the last century. Of this race it appears by the black book of the Exchequer, vol. i. p. 311, that William Granordei, on whom Thomas Hearne learnedly observes “*Granum ordeï lingua vernacula dixeris Barley corn*” held half a fee under Roger de Mowbray. This was a very considerable estate, for in that fee no less than 28 carucates constituted a knight's fee.

I am unable to trace the successive descents of this manor, which is now the property of Lord George Cavendish. Little or no demesne is annexed to the manor, but the heavy quit rents charged upon the different estates within it prove them to have been granted out at no early distant period.

The Hall estate now the property of the Rev. John Preston, rector of the one mediety of Linton, has been laid out with much taste, and greatly improved by plantations. The situation is low and sequestered; but the great bulk of Elso, which rises immediately on the South East, spreads a gloom over the landscape, and excludes a portion of sun-shine which cannot well be spared in such a climate.

\* The Rev. Francis Wilkinson, Vicar of Bardsey, a native of this place.

## PARISH OF KIRKBY MALGHDALE.

THIS parish, at the time of the Domesday survey, consisted of the townships or manors of Malgum (now Malham), Chirchebi, Oterburne, Airtone, Scotorp, and Caltun. Of these Malgum alone was of the original Fee of W. de Perci; the rest were included in the Terra Rogeri Pictaviensis. Malgum was surveyed, together with Swindene, Helgefelt, and Conningstone, making in all  $xii\frac{1}{2}$  car. and Chircheby 11 car. under Giggleswick, of which it was a member. The rest are given as follows.

¶ In Otreburne . Gamelbar . iiii . car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

¶ In Airtone . Arnebrand . iiii . car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

¶ In Scotorp . Archil 7 Orm . iiii . car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

¶ In Caltun . Gospat 7 Glumer . iiii . car<sup>4</sup> ad gld . Erneis habuit.

¶ f<sup>4</sup> m . ē in castell Rog<sup>4</sup>.

This last observation applies to Calton alone. The Castellate of Roger I have already proved to be that of Clitheroe; Calton, therefore, in the reign of the Conqueror, was a member of the Honor of Clitheroe. But as Roger of Poitou, soon after this time, alienated all his possessions in Craven (with one or two trifling exceptions) to the Percies, the whole parish, from the time of that alienation to the present, has constituted part of the Percy Fee, now belonging to his grace the duke of Devonshire.

Within the present parish are the following manors.

Lords at the time of Kirkby's Inquisition,

Present Lords.

9 Edw. II.

William de Hawksworth lord of Kirby.

Henry de Hertlington, and John de Otterburn,  
lords of Hagenleth.

The Abbot of Fountains.

Abbot of Dereham, and }  
Thomas de Scothrop, }

Hen. fil. Hugonis \*.

William de Malgham, }  
William de Skipton, }

Rad. de Otterburn, et }  
Job. fil. Elie. }

{ Kirkby.  
Hanleth. }

{ Malham and  
Malham Moors. }

Scotrop.

Aireton.

Calton.

Otterburn?

Lord Ribblesdale.

The purchaser from Oliver  
Marton, Clerk.

Right Hon. Lord Ribblesdale.

The purchaser from Oliver  
Marton, Clerk.

The purchaser from Oliver  
Marton, Clerk.

\* Hopkinson's MSS. vol. I. fol. 150.—I can trace this manor in the family of Fitzhugh no lower than the inquisition p. m. of Henry lord Fitzhugh, 3 Hen. VI. Dugd. Bar. in Fitz Hugh.



The name of Kîrkby proves the existence of a church at this place in the Saxon times; though the silence of Domesday with respect to it may induce a suspicion that it had been destroyed by the ravages of the Danes. But perhaps it is to be added to the many omissions of that record on the subject\*.

The first distinct mention of this parish and church is in the confirmation of king John, a. r. 1. to the abbey of West Dereham, founded by Hubert Walter, then archbishop of Canterbury, but at the time of the foundation only dean of York. The following quotation from that charter will prove the inaccuracy of a common opinion, that the church of Kirkby was given by Hubert himself †.

“ Concessimus etiam et confirmavimus eisdem canonicis donationem quam Adam filius Adæ eis fecit de ecclesia de Kirkby Malghedale, scilicet ecclesiam prænominatam cum omnib. pert. et libert. &c. ad eam pertin’. Concessimus etiam quantum ad regalem pertinet dignitatem quod præfati canonici præfatam ecclesiam cum pertinentiis suis in usus convertant proprios, salvâ tamen decenti et honorificâ administratione ejusdem ecclesiæ.” A salvo little attended to in the subsequent endowment of this poor vicarage.

The rectory and advowson of the vicarage continued in that house till the Dissolution; after which, in the 6th of Edward VI. it was granted to George earl of Shrewsbury ‡. By what means, or at what time, it passed into the Cavendish family, I have never been able to learn. The present owner, however, is his grace the duke of Devonshire, who receives all the great tithes of the parish (excepting those of part of Malham which have been separately purchased); and pays the Vicar a pension of £ 30. *per annum*; and this, with the Easter Offerings and Surplice Fees, constitutes the endowment.

It is not known to what Saint this church was dedicated.

\* But in this attestation of charters among the Townley MSS. I find Ric. Cler. de Kirkby contemporary with Malger parson of Gisburne, or about 1150; and Henr. persona de Kirkby contemporary with Henry Percy the Second.

† Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 624.

‡ This parish is divided into thirds, each of which nominates six trustees of the free-school; viz. Malham and Malham-moor one third; Kirkby, Hanlith, and Calton, a second; and Airten, Scothrop, and Otterburn, another.

## VICARII DE KIRKBY MALGHDALE.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii Ecclesiæ.	Patroni.	Vae.
4 non. Mart. 1275.	Fr. <i>W. de Billingford</i> .	Ab. et Conv. de <i>Dereham</i> .	
	Canon. Ord. Præmonstr.		
4 kal. Apr. 1310.	Fr. <i>Rad. de Belring</i> , can. ib'm.	Iidem.	
13 kal. Mart. 1316.	Fr. <i>Jo. de Totyngton</i> , ca. ib'm.	Iidem et sic usq. ad dissol. domûs.	
4 id. Dec. 1321.	Fr. <i>Jo. de Tyrinton</i> , ca. ib'm.		
4 id. Nov. 1323.	Fr. <i>Rad. de Derham</i> , Fr.		per resig.
6 non. Jul. 1328.	Fr. <i>Pet. de Ryngland</i> , c. ib'm.		per mort.
17 Oct. 1349.	Fr. <i>Rob. de Wygenbale</i> , c. ib'm. Fr. <i>W'm de Holt</i> , can. ib'm.		per resig.
Ult. Mart. 1368.	Fr. <i>Constantinus de Marham</i> , can. mon. de <i>Derham</i> . }		
11 Jun. 1384.	Fr. <i>H. de Cressingham</i> , c. ib'm.		per resig.
12 Maii, 1400.	Fr. <i>Tho. de Hengham</i> , ca. ib'm.		per mort.
7 Dec. 1402.	Fr. <i>Job. de Foston</i> , can. ib'm.		per mort.
4 Maii, 1426.	Fr. <i>Tho. Tilneye</i> , preb. can.		
4 Apr. 1433.	Fr. <i>Edm. Roxham</i> , can. ib'm.		per mort.
22 Jan. 1435.	Fr. <i>Ric. Wygenbale</i> , can. Fr. <i>Job. Scardeseth</i> .		per resig.
20 Oct. 1447.	Fr. <i>Jo. Ditton</i> , can. ib'm.		per mort.
2 Sept. 1482.	Fr. <i>Jo. Martyn</i> , can. ib'm.		
14 Sept. 1485.	Fr. <i>Geo. Norwych</i> , al. <i>Mydel-</i> <i>ton</i> , can. ib'm. }		per mort.
5 Jul. 1490.	Fr. <i>Tho. Preston</i> , can. ib'm.		per mort.
21 Jan. 1491.	Fr. <i>Hen. Lancaster</i> , ca. ib'm.		
20 Jun. 1495.	Fr. <i>Jo. de Hull</i> , pr. & c. ib'm.		per mort.
18 Nov. 1506.	Fr. <i>Jo. Downham</i> , can.	Iidem.	per mort.
11 Sept. 1550.	Dns. <i>Ric. Walker</i> , A. B.	<i>Job. Pawe</i> , <i>Rob. Jackson</i> , hâc vice patroni.	
6 Jan. 1585.	<i>Tho. Squire</i> , Cl. <i>Rob. Kynge</i> .	<i>Eliz. Regina</i> .	per mort.
1602.	<i>John Horrockes</i> .		
21 Aug. 1621.	<i>Asher Tenche</i> , presb.	<i>Tho. Wentworth</i> , Bart. *	

Since this time the living appears to have been held by sequestration.

\* Afterwards the great earl of Strafford. How he became possessed of the advowson I have never been able to inform myself.



## Baptisms at the church of Kirkby Malghdale.

1603, 29.

1700, 35.

1800, 27.

## Burials at ditto.

32.

51.

24.

It follows, therefore, that nearly one in thirty-six dies annually; a larger proportion than might have been expected from the soil, climate, and habits of the people.

To return—

Most of the incumbents' names before the Dissolution are the names of Norfolk men, who could not endure to leave their cloister and reside on this remote vicarage alone; for it appears, from the Coucher Book of Bolton, that the canons of Dereham had a cell here in the reign of Edward II. the tithes paid by that house being entered as paid, not to the canons of Dereham, but of Kirkby.

The church of Kirkby is a large, handsome, and uniform building of red stone, probably of the age of Henry the Seventh. It has one ornament peculiar, so far as I recollect, to the churches in Craven, to which the Tempests were benefactors \*. Most of the columns have, on the West side, facing the congregation as they turned to the altar, an elegant niche and tabernacle once containing the statue of a saint.

On the South side of the steeple are the two characters G. NR. which are probably the cypher of G. Norwych, Vicar from 1485 to 1490.

On the South West corner of the tower are these shields of arms.

A cross between three fleurs de lys. Banks, of Banknewton.

Checky; in chief three annulets. Qu. Hartlington or Metcalf?

A bend between six martlets. Tempest.

Three chevronels, and in chief a lion passant. Malham.

On the South wall of the church porch is a cross fleury, for Bolton Abbey, in right of East Malham.

In a chapel at the East end of the South aisle, belonging to Calton Hall, is a mural monument with the arms of Lambert, 3 cinquefoils A. impaling Lister, and the following epitaph:

“ Here lyeth

“ The body of John Lambert, late of Calton, in the county of York, Esq. He was son and  
 “ heir of Major-general John Lambert, and was married to Barbara y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas  
 “ Lister, of Arnoldsbiggin, in the same county, esq. by whom he had four children, viz.  
 “ 3 sons, deceased, and one daughter, now living, and the wife of Sir John Myddleton,

\* Beside Kirkby, Bracewell and Broughton alone have the same appearance. The Tempests of Bracewell appear to have been lessees of the rectory of Kirkby before the Dissolution, as they certainly were thirty years after. They also held a considerable estate in Airton.

“ of Belsay Castle, in the county of Northumberland, baronet. He died the 14th day of  
 “ March, in the year of our Lord 1701, being the last heir male, in whom that ancient  
 “ family of the Lamberts in a line from William the Conqueror (and related to him by  
 “ marriage) is now extinct \*.”

On a brass plate on the East wall of the same chapel is this inscription :

John Lambert,  
 Son to Jo. Lambert, Esq.  
 and grandson to Major-general Lambert,  
 died the 5th year of  
 his age, anno D. 1676.

In Dodsworth's MSS. are the following memorials of arms in the windows of this church.

“ Az. a crosier between three stags' heads cabossed, Or. “ Arma abbatiæ de West Dereham,  
 “ Com. Norf.”  
 “ Gules, 3 chevronels in base, Arg. and a chief of the second ; the coat of Malham, sometime  
 “ lord of Calton in this parish.—Josias Lambert is now lord of Calton, whose eldest brother  
 “ dyed *sine prole*, and gave £ 10. *per annum* towards the maintenance of a free-school in  
 “ the parish.”

I do not know whether the chapel on the North or South side of this church is the chantry of St. John Baptist, valued, in archbishop Holgate's Return, 37 Henry VIII. at £ 4. The founder was unknown.

The canons of Bolton maintained a lamp in this church, and probably in the South chapel, of which the Lamberts would of course become possessed in right of East Malham, which was granted to John Lambert immediately after the dissolution.

At Skellands in this parish (so called like many other places in Craven, as Skeldhow, Thruskell, &c.) from S. Skel, a fountain, was the residence of the Kings, the first of whom is said to have come out of Westmoreland, and to have garrisoned the church of Kirkby Malhamdale for the parliament.

\* See pp. 184, 185.



He had a son

Thomas King, who built the house called Church End, in Kirkby. ....

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Henry King, of Church End, had a great grandson Henry, living at Liverpool in 1776, who had accompanied lord Anson in several of his voyages. | 2. Thomas King, settled at Skellands. .... daughter and co-heir of — Willock *, of Bordley. | 1. James Simms, of Thorp, parish of Burnsall, S. P. = Elizabeth. | 2. James Knowles, of Thorp, after of Kettlewell. = |
|--|---|--|--|

James King, of Skellands. = Anne, daughter and heir of — Carr, of Langcliff, near Settle.

John. ....

- |  |  |  |                                     |                   |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Thomas King, of Skellands, Gent. sep. Kirkb. Feb. 11, 1727. | = Alice, daughter of William Serjeantson, of Hanlith, Esq. by his second wife, Jane, daughter of John Walker, of Hungerhill, married Feb. 24, 1714†. | 2. Henry Wilkinson, vicar of Kirkby Malham Dale, s. p. | Anne. = Henry Wilcock, of Thornton. | = Elizabeth. .... |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|

James King, baptized April 5, 1716, of St. John's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1737, A. M. 1741, S. T. P. 1771, minister of Clitheroe and Downham, co. Lancaster, vicar of Guildford, Surrey, canon of Windsor 1772, which in 1775 he exchanged for the deanery of Raphoe, and died at Woodstock 1795, where he is interred ‡.

Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Walker, of Hungerhill, Esq.

- |  |   |   |  |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Thomas King, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury 1786, chancellor of the church of Lincoln 1795, rector of Blaydon, co. Oxford, to which Woodstock is a chapel; died at Woodstock July 29, 1801, æt. 55. | James King, L.L.D. F. R. S. the celebrated companion of Captain Cooke, and the compiler of the last volume of his Voyage; ob. at Nice 1784, s. p. | Walker King, D. D. scholar of Brazenose, student of Christ Church, Oxford, private secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham when prime minister, canon of Wells, prebend of Peterborough, preacher of Gray's-Inn. | Edward King, Esq. vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. | John King, Esq. student of Christ Church, Oxford, under-secretary to Lord Grenville, the Duke of Portland, and now Lord Pelham, in their several administrations. |
|--|---|---|--|---|

## HANLITH.

The name of Hanlith, anciently Hagenlithe, the annexed hamlet, is pure Saxon, from *Hæzen*, pl. *sepes*, and *Hlīpe regiuncula*. Hence some wapontakes are called lithes. The word also signified an acclivity. I am not empowered to give a descent of the Serjeantsons, a respectable family, who possess the principal property in this place, and have evidently resided here ever since the commencement of the parish register in 1597.

\* Qu. Wallock.

† Mr. Thomas Norton of Grantley Mill and Miss Elizabeth Serjeantson of Hanlith married May 13, 1712. Reg. Kirk. Mal. The parents of the late Lord Grantley.

‡ With the following epitaph: "Near this place are interred the remains of James King, of Skellands, in the West Riding of the county of York, D. D. and dean of Raphoe, who died April 24, 1795, and of Anne his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Walker, Esq. of Hungerhill, in the same Riding, who died Nov. 4, 1794, both in the eighty-first year of their age. Their four surviving sons erected this monument in pious remembrance of the best of parents, and with grateful acknowledgment to the divine providence for the invaluable blessings their example and instructions afforded them."

"And also to the memory of their beloved brother James King, Captain in the Royal Navy, LL. D. and F. R. S. the friend and colleague of Captain Cooke in his last voyage round the world, the history of which, from the time of the death of that celebrated navigator, he wrote at Woodstock, during the intervals of his retirement from the public services of his country, in which his laborious and almost uninterrupted exertions brought on a premature and deeply lamented death. He died Oct. 1784, in the thirty-second year of his age, at Nice, where he is interred."

The manors of Kirkby and Hanlith having always gone together I have reserved a more particular account of their descents and passages for this place.

The first Court Roll extant relates to a court baron held for both manors at Kirkby, 26 Hen. VI. when they belonged to William de Hartlington. He left only daughters, and accordingly the next court, which appears to Henry VII. was held in the name of Thomas Metcalf, Esq. husband of one coheiress, Agnes Pudsay, and Agnes Tempest\*, who were probably the other two.

In the 24th of Henry VIII. is a Deed of Partition between Metcalf and Metcalf, in which the manors of Kirkby and Hanlith are allotted to Roger Metcalf and Elizabeth his wife.

In the latter end of Elizabeth the Metcalfs had incurred a forfeiture, of which I can give no account; for a court, held in 1584, is stiled "Curia Leonardi Metcalf, sen. et firmarii ter. et "ten. quæ quondam fuerant hereditas d'ti Leonardi."

Yet the family were restored shortly after; for, in 1592, a court baron was held here by John Metcalf, in his own name. All that I know farther on the subject is, that, in 1615 Josiah Lambart, Esq. was lord, most probably by purchase from Metcalf†. At the time of the last court held under Metcalf the enclosure of the commons of Kirkby took place; and it appears that there was at the same time a cony warren or burrow, belonging to the lord. From the purchase by Lambert these manors have followed the fortunes of the other estates in the neighbourhood belonging to that family.

#### OTTERBURN.

a name which requires no explanation, though I do not know that the brook is more infested with those animals at present than others in the neighbourhood. On this village I have only to observe, that it was no more the birth-place of Thomas de Otterburne the historian, than the site of the well-known battle of Otterburne, both of which were in Northumberland.

The monks of Fountains had a considerable estate here, and probably the manor, which was afterwards acquired by John Lambert.

#### SCOSTROP

is not so called, qu. Scotsthorp; but the oldest orthography of the word is Scaustorp, evidently from the Saxon *ŕcua*, *silva*, whence the modern Shaw. I must remark once for all, the general substitution in modern English of sh for the harder sound of the Saxon *ŕc*, as in *ŕceap* sheep, *ŕceap* sheaf; and in the instance before us the orthography of Gawin Douglas Schaw, gives the intermediate step through which the transition has been made‡.

Half the manor of Scostrop was granted to John Lambert the elder as parcel of the possessions of the priory of Bolton, and afterwards held under him by Henry earl of Cumber, for a render of *6s. per annum*.

\* I have met with other instances about this period in which two brothers or sisters have had the same Christian name.

† These were the Metcalfs of Nappy, in Wensleydale, whose fine old tower-built house is yet entire. Of this family was Dr. Nicholas Metcalf, third master of St. John's College, Cambridge, a wise man and excellent governor.

‡ See Mr. Lye's excellent account of this word in his edition of Junius's Etymol. voce Shaw.



## AIRTON.

A large current of water which gushes out near this village has unaccountably given it some pre-tension to the source of the Are, which seems to have occasioned the name. The claims of its two competitors however are unquestionably preferable, as the streams which descend from the environs of Malham are already become a moderate river before they arrive at Airton.

Aaliz de Romille granted to Geoffry de Nevile and Emma his wife the service of Robert de Bulmer of the fee and inheritance of his said wife, daughter of Bertram de Bulmer. One part of this donation was a carucate of land in Airton, and another the advowson of the church of Burnsall\*. The manor accompanied this carucate, which continued to be held by the Bulmers, as mesne lords, till Henry lord Fitzhugh married Eve daughter of Sir John Bulmer†, knight; after which it was vested in the Fitzhughs till the death of Henry lord Fitzhugh in 1425; after which it is no longer enumerated among the manors of the family. From this period till the latter part of Henry VIII. is a chasm in the history of this manor, which I am unable to supply. It was then in possession of John Lambert, of whom I find the following inquisition 4 Edward VI.

“Joh. Lambert de Calton, arm. tenet Man. de Ayrton de com. Cumbriæ, except. 1 car. de Castro de Middleham (this was the car. of Bulmer granted to Nevile lord of Middleham by Aaliz de Romille) et except. 1½ car. de hered. Fournes Bolton et Dereham.”

The next inquisition will shew, that in consequence of the foregoing grant a moiety of the advowson of Burnsall was considered as regardant to this manor.

“— Tempest miles et her. Car. Aungelyne, arm. de com. Linc. tenent de dicto Joh. Lambert ut de manerio suo de Ayrton advoc. medietatis eccl. de Burnsall.”

In the same Roll mention is made of St. Hillen's Lands in Ayrton.

At the death of John Lambert the rental of this manor was £ LIIII. XIX s. II d.

## CALTON,

qu. Caldtown, as Cold Coniston is frequently spelt Cal. Coniston in ancient charters and inquisitions. The high and exposed situation of the place is favourable to this etymology.

Calton consisted entirely of abbey land, and was shared between the houses of Fountains, Dereham, and Bolton, the last of which had the manor.

Of the portion given to Fountains Abbey I learn the following particulars from a vellum roll formerly belonging to that house ‡, and afterwards to the Lamberts.

Alan de Calton had two sons, Hugh and Richard, the last of whom had a daughter Alice. The two former gave to the monks of Fountains two caracutes of land in Calton, together with three oxgangs in Ayrton, and a moiety of the mill. This was confirmed by Richard and by magister Joh. de Hamerton, as next of kin to Alice his daughter. All these donations were also confirmed by Richard I. a. r. 10. or A. D. 1200.

\* See more on this subject under Burnsall.

† Dugdale's Bar. under Fitzhugh.

‡ It runs in the style of Nos Fontanenses.

The premises, however, together with some lands in Scosthorp, were already in the holding of Robert de Feghers, to whom the rights of the Caltons were conveyed by abbot John de Cancia, who received the homage of Feghers, in 1229, as did his successor Alexander, in 1245.

This man had a . . . . (descendant, the word is illegible in the MS.) Joh. Feghers, or Fezar, who left five daughters, the oldest of whom, Alice, marrying William de Malham, did homage for his portion of the said lands, on the octaves of the apostles Peter and Paul, to Walter Cukwald abbot of Fountains, at Kirkstall. He had John, who did homage in 1318, and again in 1326 to abbot Robert de Monkton; and his son, another William, refusing homage and service, was sued by abbot Robert Birley, in the 8th of Richard II.

But the portions of all these were acquired by the good fortune and dexterity of John Lambert, on the dissolution of the religious houses; in consequence of which he held, at the time of his death, the manor of Calton and vi carucates of land, iv of the castle of Skipton, and ii of the heirs of Cantilupe. After the strictest enquiry, I can form no conjecture as to the latter tenure.

This person, whose name occurs so frequently in the history of Kirkby Malghdale, was born to the inheritance of a small estate at Skipton, and bred to the law. He was Vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Steward of the courts of the prior of Bolton, and in favour with the Commissioners for the dissolution of the religious houses. Of this connexion he availed himself so far as to anticipate the earl of Cumberland himself, and to acquire, excepting a moiety of Malham, almost all the lands in this extensive parish, which had been held by the monks.—In short, he was the founder of the family.

The rental of his paternal property was no more than £ x. ii s. vi d. The whole, of which he died possessed, in or about 1569, was £ cxxv. vi s. ii d.—We can scarcely reduce the scale of wealth in our ideas, so as positively to consider the latter as a considerable income; but the relations between sum and sum are unchangeable, and the man who, in an age when there was no commerce, augmented his property in a twelve-fold proportion, cannot have been wanting in diligence, dexterity, or good fortune \*.

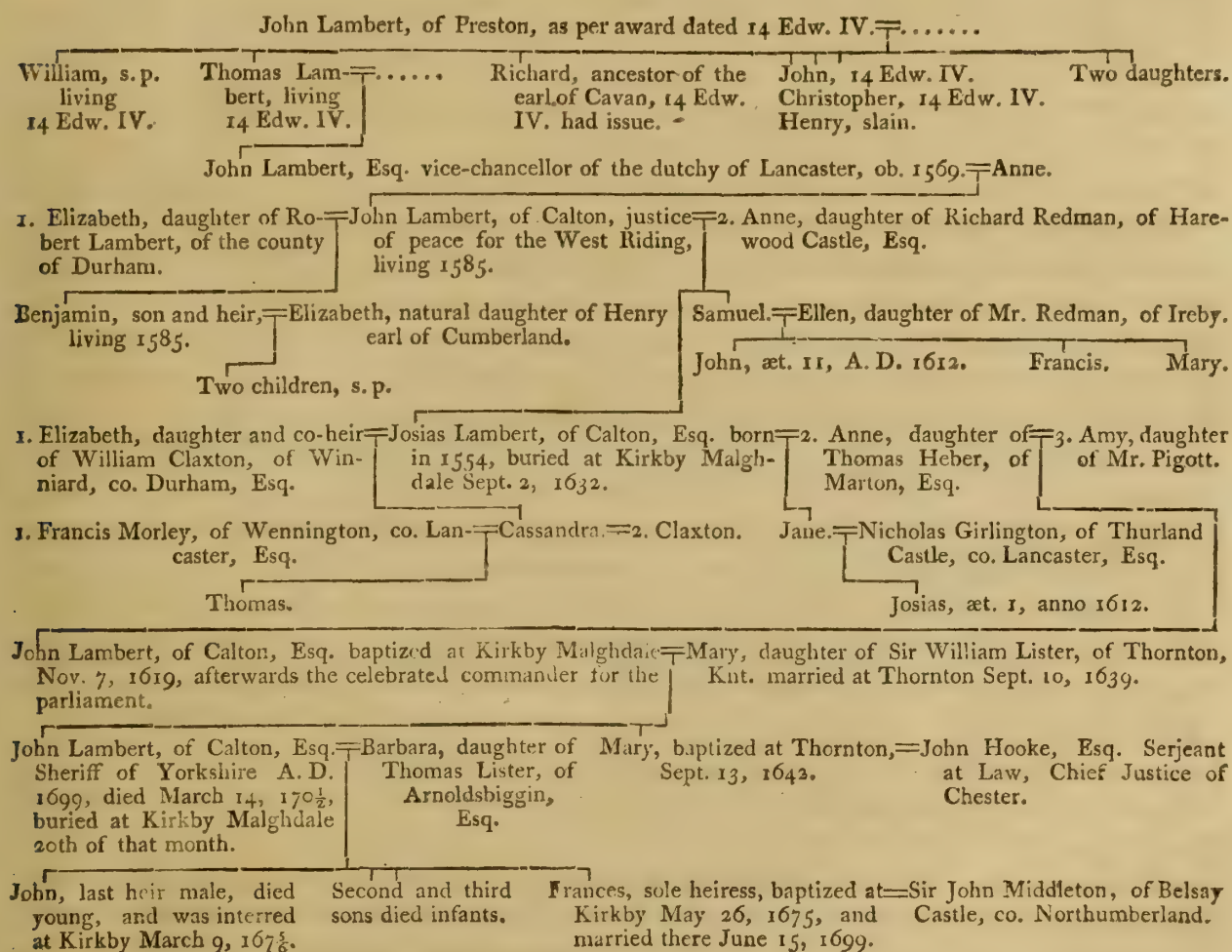
The village of Calton, however, is chiefly memorable for the origin of his great-grandson, who, though well born, well bred, little tinctured with fanaticism, of a competent fortune, an excellent understanding, and even an elegant taste, by an inconsistency too common in human nature, addicted himself to the cause of rebellion in the last century, and bore, perhaps, a deeper part in the miseries of that unhappy period than any single person, Cromwell only excepted. This was Major-General Lambert. Causes apparently inconsiderable are often productive of important consequences; and when I turn to the archives of the Assheton family at Whalley, read their reiterated complaints against Abp. Laud, for breaking, or endeavouring to break, their lease of that valuable rectory, and trace the effects of their irritation in a long course of subsequent disloyalty, I am no longer at a loss to account for the wrong bias early communicated to a strong and ardent mind like that of Lambert, who, at the age of twenty, had intermarried with the kindred family of the Listers, and been admitted, in consequence, to the intimacy of the Asshetons. The history of this distinguished man is too well known to require a formal recital in a work like the present; let it suffice to say that, after the Restoration, the decent and respectful behaviour which he maintained at his trial procured for him the mild sentence of perpetual exile to Guernsey, where he

\* The son of this man jointured his wife, a woman of very respectable birth, with twenty marks. This, in the reign of Elizabeth, was charged, in other instances which I could produce, upon estates which would now afford jointures of three or four hundred pounds.



amused himself with the quiet occupation of gardening, and died forgotten almost thirty years after, having lost his faculties before the usual period of mental decay. But the mind of Lambert was a machine wasted first by friction, and then by rust.

His estates were forfeited, but regranted to lord Fauconberg, and by him restored to the family. His son was a man of taste and elegance, who painted, and very well for a gentleman, several portraits of the Thanet family, lately remaining in Skipton Castle, and some others now remaining at Gisburne Park.



The following particulars relating to John Lambert, Esq. the son, were procured from an old servant of the family, who died at Marton in 1769, in her 91st or 92d year. After the family estates in Craven had been repurchased from Lord Fauconberg, he resided at Calton Hall, then a very large old building, which was in his life-time burnt to the ground, and replaced by the plain hall-like mansion which was lately remaining. His principal amusement was portrait-painting, and he kept a deaf and dumb man to grind his colours. Mr. Lambert was a conscientious member of the Church of England, and regularly attended Kirkby church. His lady was a zealous Presbyterian, and on Sundays walked to Winterburn, where there was a conventicle, said to be of her own foundation. This lady was first married to Charles Nowell of Little Mearley,

Mearley, in a covered walk lately remaining at Arnoldsbiggin. But the match was a stolen one, and the young pair separated immediately after the ceremony, and never saw each other more; for in his way home Mr. Nowell was unfortunately drowned, and, when the body was found, the licence, which he had neglected to deliver to the officiating minister, was in his pocket. Soon after the clergyman also died. The widow sued for dower on the Mearley estate, and recovered it from this single circumstance. The Lambert family kept a coach; and, by a practice not unfashionable at present, prolonged their stay with the neighbouring gentry two or three days. But there was more reason for these long visits then than at present, as it was nearly a day's journey from Calton to Arnoldsbiggin; a distance which would now be driven with ease in three hours.

A disposition to prefer humble truth to splendid fiction has compelled me to assign the last place in this account to the following circumstances.

If we are to yield implicit assent to the common accounts of this family, their origin must be allowed to be very ancient, and even more than noble. It is said that Radulph de Lambart was a companion of the Conqueror, and was father of Hugh, father of Sir William, who married Gundred daughter of William earl Warren, by Gundred daughter of William the Conqueror; Sir William and Gundred had Henry Lambart standard-bearer to Henry II. who married Alice sister of William de Mandevile earl of Essex, and had issue John, who resided at Skipton, and Sir Edmund, whose grandson John lived at Long-Preston, and had Godfrey, who had John, married to Elizabeth daughter of Giles Whitaker, Esq. by whom he had Thomas Lambert of Skipton.

The former part of this descent is sufficiently magnificent, but *clouds and darkness rest upon it*. It is well for the compilers, however, that their authorities are yet extant.

By favour of Lord Ribblesdale I have now before me two charters relating to the Lamberts. The tenor of the first is as follows: "Pateat me Robert' de Rumlee, militem, liberè donare  
" dil'o cons'o meo Edmundo de Lambert, militi, vi bov. ter. in Skypton, juxta campum dicti  
" Edm'i. Test. Gab'r de Stapleton, Antonio de Lambert, Henr. Mydelton, Wyllmo de Bush-  
" ford, et al."—Seal, a lion circumscribed, SIGIL. WALTERI MAL.

The second charter is a licence for the partition of certain lands, purporting to be granted by Henry the Second as follows:

" Henricus, &c. Sciatis me concessisse et hac cartâ confirmasse Henrico de Lambert vexilli-  
" fero meo et Alicie de Mandevile uxori ejus partitionem de terris in com. Everw', fact' inter eos  
" et monachos de Sc'o Sancto et P. de Saltmers. His test. Rogero archiep. Eborac. et Roberto  
" ep'o Lincoln, et Ric. de Chanyilla, et Jocel. de Balolio, et Roberto Clifford, mil. Apud Cas-  
" trum de Leir."

It now remains to be seen whether these instruments will bear the critical fan. 1st, then, the character in which the former is written belongs to the reign of Henry III. whereas the supposed grantor lived in that of the Conqueror. 2dly, The grantor and grantee are both styled *milites*,

\* Clifford's MSS. in Coll. Arm.

† In a memorial of John Lambert to the executors of Henry earl of Cumberland, who died in 1570, I find it asserted that the family removed to Calton "30 or 40 years" before. In the grant of the Stewardship of the Courts of Bolton Abbey to John Lambert the elder, he is for the first time styled of Calton. As he could not be seized of the manor before the Dissolution he must have been Lessee under the house.



which was unusual at that early period; neither William Fitz Duncan nor Alexander Fitz-Gerin having any additions in the genuine characters, even of the next age, relating to Craven. 3dly, The word *campus* at that time, and long after, meant the town-field; nothing being then held in severalty but the tofts and crofts. 4thly, Six oxgangs are here granted; but it appears, from the papers of John Lambert the first, now before me, that the property of the family at Skipton, held under the castle was only *two* oxgangs, for which they paid a rent-sec of XII d. 5th, The names of the witnesses are all local, whereas in charters of a much later date, even to the time of Henry II. a large proportion of Saxon names always appears. 6th, These names, though local, are none of them names of Craven families. 7th, The name of the place is spelt Skypton; but the orthography of that and the next age was Scepton, or Scepteton. Lastly, The seal belongs not to Romille; and we are scarcely to suppose that in this instance alone the lord of Skipton was unfurnished with the necessary instrument for authenticating his own acts.

In favour of the second charter, beside the apparent genuineness of the character, it may be urged, that Roger archbishop of York, and Robert Chesnet bishop of Lincoln, were long contemporaries in this reign, and that there was, at the same time, a Richard de Camvile. But the genealogists are unacquainted with any such personages as Josceline de Baliol and Robert Clifford; the latter name not appearing in the Clifford family before the reign of Edward the First.

Neither does it appear that there was any family of Mandevile at that time but Mandevile earl of Essex, and Alice half sister of the last earl married John de Lacy constable of Chester.

And now, if the Reader's faith in these proofs of the early magnificence of the Lamberts be shaken, and if he be farther disposed to enquire where were the estates which enabled the family to match with a sister of Mandevile earl of Essex; or by what circumstances they were afterwards reduced to a few oxgangs at Skipton, he may be reminded of the innumerable causes of mutability in all human things, and the great deficiency of family evidences at that early period.

But an easier solution of the difficulty remains, by ascribing these documents, the genuineness of which is contradicted by such a body of evidence within and without, to a crafty and aspiring lawyer in the reign of Henry VIII. who, not content with having raised his family to opulence, might resolve to dignify their early history by alliances with the ancient lords of Craven.

After all, Lambert is indisputably a Norman surname; otherwise I might have suggested, that among the domestics of the priory of Bolton in the reign of Edward II. was a John le Lamb-hird\*, a name of office, derived from tending the lambs belonging to that house, which might easily become hereditary in a neighbouring family:

“ Majorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum,

“ Aut pastor fuit aut ——— †.”

Some nobler names have had a less reputable origin.

\* See *Compotus de Bolton*.

† Juv.

## MALHAM.

I have purposely reserved my account of this village, and its interesting environs, to the last place among the townships of the parish of Kirkby.

Malgh-ham, the old orthography of the word, Malgh-dale and Malgh-water, are probably so called from Malgh, the monosyllabic name of their original possessor in the Saxon times.—The word is once more found in Domesday among the possessions of William de Percy at Malgh-tone, now softened, by the same process of articulation, to Malton.

I shall give the following account of these manors from the original evidences of John Lambert the first grantee, written, as I conjecture, in his own hand. The narrative will prove him to have been no mean historian or antiquary.

<p>“ Edwinus Comes Marcie Ante Conquestum.</p>	}	<p>This erle Edwyn, long before the Conquest, was seized of the man' of Bodleton, in demeyn, and all the soke y'to belongyng in s'vice; and had in demene and s'vice in Malghom p'cell of the same soke a carue and an halfe londe and an oxgange, and was a man'r. For at thos days all lordships and man's was geven and t'nslate de uno in aliu' by the name of Carues, Hides, Yerdes, Knyghtes' Fees, or such like.</p>
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<p>In die Conquest'</p>	}	<p>Idem Comes Marcie.</p>	<p>The same erle contynued his possession in the seid man' of Bolton cu' soka in the day of the Conquest, and fyve yeres aft'; the which fift yere he fled the courte of Will'm Conqueror, and, in going to Scotland, was slayn by the way, and his brother Morcarus erle of Northumberlande, and the bishop of Doreham, fled into the Ile of Ely, and was y'r takyn, and Morcarus was comyt to y<sup>e</sup> Toure, and y' laye duryng the lyf of Will'm Conq'r, and at his deth he delyv'yd hym, and king Harold's son, and the biwshop of Doreham was pynd to deth in Abyngdon Abbey, or wold not ete, and than was all ther' londes forfet and seized to and for the kyng.</p>
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<p>a<sup>o</sup> vi<sup>o</sup> vii<sup>o</sup> viii<sup>o</sup> x<sup>o</sup> xi<sup>o</sup> aut xii<sup>o</sup></p>	}	<p>W'mus Conquestor Rex Anglie.</p>	<p>This Will'm Conq'r gaf to his kyn and freyndes xxxii m. knyghtes fees; de quibus he gaf to Helto Malyverer y' cam furth of Normandy w'th hym oon hole fee, w'ch is xiiii carues, and ev'y carue viii oxgange, in Betnesley, Helifeld, Malghom, Otterburn, Haunlith, and Hawkswic, w'ch knyghtes fees Sir W'm Middelton, knt. and W'm Clapeham, squyer, who's auncestors maryed Malyverer's heir, hath in demene and s'vice at this day.</p>
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Helto



Helto	} † . . . Abbey, even than founded by Cecily Romeley, and
Malyverar,	
alias Malus	
Leporarius.	
	com. Meschines . . . . . Stephan erle of Albem'le, son
	of Odo Meschines the first erle of Albem'le . . . . .
	suster, and bare his standard the day of the conquest at
	Batell . . . . . tre in
	Malghom, w'ch makes a carue and an half.
Embes'ey	} This abbey was seased of the man' of Malhom, nowe
Aisley, juxta	
Skipton.	
	called the Prior's Hall, and had the cort' and demenes
	ther.
Bolton	} Alice Romeley doght'r and heir of Ceasley and W'm did
Abbey.	
	t'nslate Embsey Abbey to Bolton. The Priors of Bolton,
	kept ther' corts at Malgham.

Dns Rex Henricus octavus. His G'ce gaf to John Lambart, by his l'res pate'ts, dated iv die Marcii, anno xxxi Regni suo. ‡

Also ther is in Malhom vi carues of londe and oon oxgange, wherof thabbot of Fountance holdeth of P'cy Fee ii carues, in ev'y carue viii oxgangs, and the same abbot held of the P'r of Bolton halfe a carue, and the P'r of Bolton held of Skipton Fee the same. And the same P'r helde in demean of Percy iii oxgangs, and in s'vice vi oxgangs §." Thus far the accurate and well-informed grantee of East Malham.

Before the Conquest Malham was one of the manors of Bernulf, but was granted by the Conqueror to William de Percy; and soon after, on the origin of local appellations, gave name to a race of mesne lords who frequently occur in the attestations of the most ancient charters relating to Craven. Of these Sir Hertil de Malham appears from circumstances to have lived in the reign of Stephen, and Robert de Mawm is remarkable only for having spelt the word as it is generally pronounced.

Among the numerous benefactors to Fountains Abbey, which may be found in Burton, and which, for that reason, I forbear to enumerate, many more of the same name occur in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

\* This singular name is several times repeated in the MS. without any obscurity in the writing or variety in the spelling; the original word was probably Bullialda, which the English contrived to Saxonize into this barbarous name.

† Here the MS. is decayed.

‡ In another part of the MS. there is added to the name of Henry VIII. "whos soule God pardon!" which proves it to have been written after his death.

§ I have had repeated occasions of observing that the oxgang varied according to the quality of the land. In the low and fertile plain near Skipton it amounted only to six acres; in the high pastures above Malham I have met with an instance in which it extended to forty.

We have already seen that the manor of East Malham\*, the basis of which was the twelve oxgangs given by Helt Mauliverer, belonged to the priory and convent of Bolton. John Lambert, appointed steward of their manors 28th Henry VIII. had his patent ratified by Southwell and the other commissioners for the dissolution, into whose good graces he seems to have insinuated himself. And very soon after the surrender of Bolton † this manor was granted to him by letters patents of Henry VIII. in the following terms :

“ Henricus Dei Gr. &c. conc. Johanni Lambert manerium de Malham dict’ Malham Hall, “ et (inter alia) pasturam vocat’ le Prior Rake, quæ fuerunt parcel’ tenem’ et poss’m nuper mon. “ de Bolton, et omnia alia pert’a dict. mon’o in Malham p’dict.” Ex orig. in Off. Augment.

By this grant Lambert anticipated the earl of Cumberland, who, with another galling exception, the manor of Appletrewic, soon after obtained all the other possessions of this house in Craven.

In the Lambert family East Malham remained till they expired in an heiress, after which it was sold; and, by the late Mr. Oliver Marton, vicar of Lancaster, once more alienated to lord Ribblesdale, the present owner, who has been singularly fortunate in opportunities of adding to this favoured portion of his estates ‡.

With respect to the monastic history of West Malham I shall content myself with referring the Reader to the various grants of lands in that place to the monks of Fountains by the Percies, Malhams, &c. which may be found in Burton, and shall only specify the donation of Mal-water, by William de Percy, founder of the abbay of Sallay, about the beginning of the reign of Stephen. Though at the distance of little less than thirty miles, the inexhaustible store of excellent trout and perch, with which this lake has always abounded, must, at one season of the year, have converted the fasts of that house into the most delicious of all repasts.

The original grant of this lake, which has never yet been published, is as follows :

“ Sciant omnes, &c. quod ego Will’mus de Perci, d. c. & presenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Deo “ et S’c’æ Mariæ et Monachis de Fontibus (inter alia) Malewater et Piscariam in eadem aquâ in “ puram et perpetuam eleemosinam.” S. D. Dodsworth’s MSS. vol. IX. fol. 205.

This was followed by a confirmation, which has the rare advantage of a date : “ Gul. comes “ de Warwick et Matilda comitissa filia d’ni W. de Percy, confirm. Monachis de Fontibus totam “ pasturam de Malghum deversus Rupes (the first mention of Gordale, or the Cove) et præterea “ Malgh-water et piscariam de eadem. An. Incarn. 1175.”—Townley MSS.

Such a grant of water, unconnected with the land which it covered, would now have been invalid§; but the English law at that early period was unacquainted with those technical minutiae which, in later times, have been devised to enrich a profession by unsettling the foundations of property.

\* This estate is East Malham, of which the principal mansion was called Prior’s Hall, in Malham; for which reason I suppose it to have been an occasional retreat of the Priors of Bolton. By inquisition, 9th Eliz. it was found that John Lambert son and heir of John, held Priors Hall, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved priory of Bolton. Hopk. MSS. vol. I. p. 166. This inquisition nearly fixes the date of the death of old John Lambert, the original grantee of this manor. Tradition reports, that the Courts Baron for East Malham were held under the sheltering canopy of Gordale.

† See his own account, p. 187.

‡ While this work is passing through the press his lordship has purchased the manor of Darnebrook, which extends his domains almost to Arneliffe.

§ See Blackstone, b. II. c. 2.



The vast possessions of Fountains Abbey, in Craven, the interesting circumstances which attended its foundation, and the unparalleled magnificence of its remains, had nearly tempted me at one time to transgress the limits originally prescribed to this work, and to treat it as a part of my present subject. But, recollecting that such an account must have drawn after it a formidable expence in plates and drawings, besides that the architectural details, which have never yet received justice, were incapable of being represented upon a small scale, I abandoned the idea with regret. The following notices, however, which are strictly connected with my present subject, will not be deemed unacceptable.

The word Fountains has never been accounted for. No remarkable springs break out upon the spot which can have given origin to the appellation. But the first name assigned to this house was the Abbay of Skelldale; and the meaning of Skell not being then entirely obsolete, the monks, who always wrote in Latin, translated it *de Fontibus*; afterwards the original name was forgotten, and the word *Fontes* was retranslated, for popular use, Fountains.

From the foot of Penigent to the boundaries of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, the estates of this wealthy house stretched, without interruption. Fountain's Fell still retains the name of its ancient possessors: all the high pastures from thence to Kilnsey were ranged by their flocks and herds: Kilnsey and Coniston were their property, the commons of the latter joined upon Netherdale, and all this valley (*tota Nidderdale* are the sweeping words of Mowbray's Charter) had been early bestowed upon them, down to Brimbem, which touched upon the immediate *demesnes* of the house.

I have already observed that the moors and high pastures of Malham were occupied by the monks themselves; and the following abstracts from some depositions\*, taken about forty years after the dissolution, present a lively picture of ancient pastoral manors, and of the ease and plenty enjoyed under these gentle masters by their dependents.

In the year 1579, Richard Tempest, Esq. as lessee of the great tithes of Kirkby, sued for tithe of wool accruing on certain lands within Malham-moors, belonging to the dissolved abbey of Fountains, when

William Anderson Gressman, aged LXXXV years, deposed, "That this jurate was born near the church of Kirkby, and knew all the lands in question for twenty years space or more before the dissolution or supp'sion of the Mon' or Abbaye of Fountance; for this jurate did serve as a heardman, or shepeheard, to diverse abbots, one after another, of the said abbaye of Fountance, for twenty yeares space or more before it was suppressed, and dwelt, together with thre mo' shepehardes, at a lodge in Fountance Fell, and kept th'abbots' flockes there, and there nev' was anie tithe paide of or for anie the s'd shepe or kine pasturing, lying, or fedyng upon anie p't of the demaine. And this jurate dwelt so longe ther that, having a lambe geven him the firste yere he came thither, of thonlie increase which came of that lambe he had thre score and thirteene good ewes when the abbaye was put downe."

Richard Kyd, of Cowgill, husbandman, æt. LXXII an. deposed, "That this jurate's father, who dyed about XXIV yeres since, was ten't unto the abbott of Fountance; and this jurate's father did yerely, in somer tyme, kepe ab't too hundreth shepe of one lord Marmaduckes †,

\* Assheton MSS. at Whalley Abbey.

† Marmaduke Bradley.

“ then abbott of Fountance, and yerely, when the same shepe was clipped, the woolle of them  
 “ was delyv’ed to certayne the abbott and c’vent deputies, who came to fetch yt at a towne  
 “ called Kylnesey, and no tythe either p’d or demanded, &c. And the seide groundes were  
 “ depastured, for ye most parte, with yonge cattell, kyne, horses and mares, and the hyrdemen  
 “ who kept them hade shepe of ther owne, and dwelt in a lodge in the said demaynes.”

John Lawson, born at Kylnesay, “ was brought upp ther, until he was ab’t a dozen yeres of  
 “ age, and then went to a lodge situate in Fountance Felles, and ther dwelt, with four heard-  
 “ men, or shepehardes, and helped to kepe ther shepe and cattell ther, unto the verie tyme  
 “ it was suppressed. And from that tyme that he had bene ther two or thre of the first yeres  
 “ he had shepe of his owne, which fed and lay on the same groundes, and no tithe p’d or  
 “ dem’d, &c. as above.”

Edward Hodgson, of Kilnesey, husbandman, æt. LXXXIII. an. This jurate saith, “ That  
 “ he knew the abbaye of Fountance, and ye abbots therof for thirty yeres space next  
 “ before it was suppressed; who occupied the groundes called Fountance Felles; and further  
 “ saith, that ev’re yere for xxx yeres space next before the s’d abbay was supp’sed the flockes  
 “ of shepe which depastured upon Fountance Felles were brought from thens to Kilnesey, wher  
 “ they were yerely clipped \*, and the woole carryed awaye from thence in waynes to Fountance  
 “ Abbay, to thuse of thabbaye and co’veute, and no tithe, &c. ut supr.”

Crosses have been employed in almost every Christian age and country to commemorate the place of battles, to record the ratification of treaties, or to mark the boundaries of property.— In the following charter, relating to the same premises, they are introduced for the last purpose in a manner very pleasing to the imagination. A traveller of curiosity, who traverses the wide wastes of the North of England, is often struck with the grey and venerable boundary stones which have been preserved with religious care, like the Termini of Heathen Antiquity, and is apt to assign to them a remoter origin than they have any claim to; nor does it often happen that charters are extant either to restrain or to gratify the fancy. But four centuries are abundantly sufficient to spread over these remains the fur of moss and lichens, and it is to the monks, or the contemporary imitators of their habits, that they are generally to be ascribed. The *acervi lapidum*, mentioned beneath, as gathered for the same purpose, will account for the frequent disappointments which accompany the researches of the Antiquary, who has unhappily mistaken a boundary for a barrow.

“ Bunde et divide int’ Foresta’ de Gnoope, Abb’is et Convent’ de Fontibus, et pastura’ de  
 “ Stayneford, nunc Abb’is et Convent’ de Salley, ac D’ni de Stayneford. Incipiendo vid. ad quen-  
 “ dam locu’ vocatu’ le Ov’pot, et inde usq’ ad Netherpot, et sic v’sus oriente’ directe usq’ ad Ul-  
 “ gill crosse, &c. &c. &c. ad p’pinq’ior’ locu’ de Raynscarr, et sic usq’ ad quenda’ locu’ ubi  
 “ crux de novo infigit’ in quodam lapide † ex consensu p’t’m. Et ad illa’ cruce’ p’ quosdam  
 “ ac’vos lapidum et grandes lapides ib’m in t’ra pos’tos usq’ ad que’dam rivilu’ int’ Courig et le  
 “ Rugh’close decurrente’, et sic per illu’ rivulu’ deorsu’ descendente’ usq’ ad angulum occ’ del  
 “ Rugh close, alit’ dict’ le Brodewythes, ubi antiquitus erant cruces in t’ra defosse ob memo-

\* The sheep were found to be the best carriers of their own fleeces from Fountains Fells to Kilnsey, which lies in the valley, and whence the conveyance was easy in wains to the abbey. The true old wayne was a carriage drawn by oxen with a pole.

† How often, in such situations, we see the sockets of crosses remaining where the shaft has been long since destroyed.



“ria’ p’oris concordie, et sic v’sus austr’ pr’ forest, ad fossatu’ de Fontibus, &c.—Datu’ in Mon’s  
 “p’dictis de Fontibus et de Salley d’nica in Ramis palmar’ anno D’ni Mill’imo quadringentesi-  
 “mo nono.”

These are the inedited memorials (for to such I confine myself), which have occurred to me in relation to West Malham before the dissolution of monasteries.

Since that period the manor has passed as follows:

By charter, dated Oct. 1, 32 Hen. VIII. that king granted the house and divers estates late belonging to the dissolved abbey of Fountains, among which was West Malham, to Richard Gresham, knight, and his heirs, for ever; upon the death of which Richard, Malham became vested in Sir John Gresham his son, who, for the consideration of £1200, by deed, dated 16 May, 6 Edw. VI. sold this manor to one James Altham. 12th of Feb. 1560, Altham sold the same to Richard Assheton, of Whalley, Esq. and Ralph Greenacres, of Salley, for £1232. Greenacres made default in payment; Altham re-entered, and, on the 13th of May, 1566, granted the manor of West Malham to Robert Brandon, who soon after sold of divers parcels of land belonging to the same to Richard Assheton, &c.

The year following (1567) Brandon, with whom Altham joins in making the title, sells the said manor to one John Robinson, except the parcels alienated as above. On the 9th of Dec. 1572, Robinson sells to John Lambert, of Calton, one full moiety of the said manor of West Malham; and, on the 11th of December, the year after, conveys the other moiety to Bryan Parker, of the Middle Temple, Esq. who, on the 9th of April, 1578, sold it to Richard Assheton, Esq. above mentioned, a little while before his death.

From that time the latter moiety of this manor (though in the settlement of Sir John Assheton’s estate, A. D. 1695, it was inaccurately described as the whole) followed the fortunes of the Assheton family, and was devised, by the same Sir John Assheton, Bart. to the Lister family, by which means it is now vested in their present noble representative.

The other moiety remained in the Lambert family till their extinction, when it was sold, and, together with East Malham, purchased from Mr. Marton by Lord Ribblesdale\*.

From a memorandum written some time in the reign of Charles the First, for it is without date, I find Sir Ralph Assheton, who then meditated the sale of this estate at Malham, valued the whole at £2308. 4s. The farms were mostly estimated at twenty years purchase; which proves the rents to have been very low, as fifteen years purchase was the current price of land then, and for some time after. Among several particulars in this account the following merits the reader’s attention:

“Also all the tenants of £XIIII. xs. *per annum* is parcel of the forest of Knape, and hath  
 “dyvers tymes L or LX redd deare in the same, w’ch is a pleasure to the lord, and free for him  
 “to hunt in.”

\* From the survey taken at the dissolution of Fountains the rental of this manor was, “Manerio de Malham cum le Shepegate xvii l. xii s. Malwater House al le Lodge cum pastur’ ovium, iiii l. ii s. iv d. Trayne House, &c. iv l. vs. iv d. Copmanhow iiii l. xii s. iv d. Westside House ii l. vi s. viii d. Malwater Terne vi s. viii d. Trongill House cum Shepegate iiii l. vi s. viii d. Dernebroke cum ditto iiii l. xi s. viii d. Midlehouse, &c. ii l. vi s. viii d.

I am sorry that they are now no more; for, independently on the pleasures of the chace, which I do not mean to recommend, a nobler, or more appropriate accompaniment to mountain scenery than the shaggy form and branched head of the stag does not exist: however,, without the expence of imparking, I am far from thinking it impossible to restore and preserve the breed like other game, on a domain of 11,000 acres, the air and herbage of which are exactly adapted to their habits.

But this fine indigenous species of British quadrupeds is now diminishing so fast as to threaten their extinction in no very long period \*.

For their venison is not the most delicious; they are not easily confined, are ill adapted to low grounds or small enclosures; and, above all, are too fleet to be the chace of a generation certainly less hardy or less adventurous than their forefathers †.

Two struggles have at different times been made by the mesne lords of Malham, and the chief of the Fee, to overturn each others rights. It is very certain that some of the lands belonging to this manor were granted by Maud countess of Warwick, and others of the Percy family, to the monks of Fountains, free *ab omni forinseco servitio*, a claim which those prudent men failed not to insert in their Coucher Book. Accordingly, in the latter end of queen Elizabeth, the Asshetons pretended to an exemption from all suit and service at the Leet of the Percy Fee, then belonging to George earl of Cumberland. But, by inquisition held at Linton Bridge ‡, it was found that Gresham, Greenacres, Robinson, and Brandon, though they had severally held Courts Baron for their manors of Malham and Malmore, had uniformly done suit and service at the Leet of the superior Lord.

This contest, which had been of long standing, was not always conducted with the peaceful formalities of law; for, in an affray somewhere on the confines of Malham and Bordley, between the servants of the second earl and those of the mesne lord of Malham, two men (one of them an inhabitant of Hetton) were slain §.

On the other hand, about the year 1650, that spirited Lady the countess of Pembroke laid claim to the property of Malham Terne, as chief Lady of the Percy Fee, and actually found a vicar and set of church-wardens, &c. of Kirkby Malgh-dale mean enough to certify that the property of that lake had always vested in the superior lords; whereas it was notorious that, ever since the grant of William de Percy, it had been the property of the mesne lords, or the freeholders at large; on which account the claim appears to have been abandoned ||.

\* It may not be altogether foreign to the present subject to correct a mistake with respect to the gigantic species of deer which certainly existed in Ireland as late as the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, and which have been supposed to be a variety of the stag. Having lately had an opportunity of inspecting two of their heads dug out of the mosses on the estate of the marquis of Downshire, I can state them almost with certainty to have been a connecting link now lost between the Elk and Fallow-deer, and therefore widely different from the first mentioned kind. The Stag has no palms; the Elk has nothing else; the Fallow-deer has horns palmated at the top, but with forked brow antlers; whereas the Irish species, with very broad palms above, has brow antlers which are palmated also. An animal which could support such timber (*bois du cerf*) can scarcely have been less than an English Ox. Its bulk, undoubtedly, was the cause of its early extinction.

† The heallong and desperate feats of ancient hunters in these wilds may be guessed at from a tradition, however extravagant, which I have heard when a boy, that one of the Tempest family leaped his horse across the chasm of Gordale. The inventor ought to have added that his hero's steed was an Hippogrif.

‡ Skipton MSS.

§ Ib'm.

|| Ib'm.







The Rev. J. Griffith del.

Malham Cove.

S. Allen fecit.



Camden has been taxed with inaccuracy for having deduced the sources of the Are from the roots of Penygent\*; but a great national topographer is not to be tied down to the servile exactness of a land-surveyor; and some of the little rivulets which feed Malham-tarn may be actually traced to the buttresses of that mountain.

Here Nature seems to have wantoned with unusual luxuriance; and the great elevation of the fells above, which condense a vast quantity of vapours, together with the nature of the rocks beneath, full of secret fissures and swallows, contributes at once to produce the most copious springs, and alternately to exhibit and conceal them in the most fantastic manner. It is not the least curious circumstance about this place that, on a bottom so cleft and shattered, a basin should have been left capable of retaining a sheet of water not less than a mile in diameter, for such is Malham-tarn. The Southern Reader may require to be told, that in the dialect of the North of England *tarn* signifies a small lake; the word is probably Danish, as the word *tiorn*† has the same meaning in the dialect of Iceland at present.

This pool, inestimable for its fishery of Trout and Perch, which grow to an unusual size, and have the finest flavour, by a rampart of a few feet at the outlet, might be made to cover the deformity of a wide peat moss, and form a beautiful and winding bay in the bosom of the mountains. Yet, after all the improvement of which it is capable, Malham tarn is in too high and bleak a situation to become very interesting as an object. Had it washed the feet of the rocks beneath, and been permitted to wind along the narrow vallies, to which they form so majestic a termination, nothing would have been wanting but a proper fringing of wood to complete one of the noblest scenes in the island.

Speaking in general terms, this lake may fairly be considered as the source of the Are; but as its outlet soon falls into the ground and is lost, and as several streams which appear below contend for the honour of the connexion, it still remains a matter of some uncertainty to which of them the preference is to be given.

The inhabitants of Malham plead, with great anxiety, that the waters of the Tarn actually appear again in two most abundant and beautiful springs about a quarter of a mile below the village, and nearly three miles from the place of immersion.

This opinion seems most probable.

But, secondly, from the foot of the Cove, and almost a mile nearer to the Tarn, a copious stream breaks out; which has, undoubtedly, the second claim. Yet it is well known that a collection of springs rising in the Black Hills, the Hensetts, and Withes, is swallowed up in a field called the Street; and, from the turbid colour of the water, very unlike that of the Tarn, there is little doubt that, after a subterraneous course of more than two miles, this is the stream which emerges again. In rainy seasons, however, the overflowings of the Tarn spread themselves over the scabrous surface of the rocks below, and, precipitating from the centre of the Cove, form a tremendous cataract of nearly 300 feet.

Thirdly, The Areton-water, from which the village derives its name, seems precluded, by its distance, from any reasonable pretensions.

Fourthly, Gordale-water, which springs in the great close, and of which the whole course may be traced, can have no other claim than that of a collateral feeder.

\* *Arus ex Pennigenti montis radicibus ortus.* CAMDEN.

† *Vide Runolph. Jonæ Dict. Islandicum, in voce.*

Were it possible to change the face of Nature merely for the purpose of gratifying the idle demands of taste, it might have been wished that the Are and Wharf could have exchanged their respective sources; since the fountain and course of both are so unhappily assorted at present, that the former (upon either or any of these hypotheses) bursting in an abundant torrent from among the noblest rocks in Britain, instantly declines into a silent and insignificant stream, while the latter, issuing from a meagre spring, on the margin of a bog, after a progress of a few miles, becomes a noble and animated river, exasperated by rocks, or precipitated into cataracts.

The village of Malham is situated in a deep and verdant bottom, defective only in wood, at the union of two narrow vallies, respectively terminated at the distance of somewhat less than a mile, by the Cove and Gordale, which have been mentioned above.

The first of these is an immense cragg of limestone, 286 feet high, stretched in the shape of the segment of a large circle across the whole valley, and forming a termination at once so august and tremendous that the imagination can scarcely figure any form or scale of rock within the bounds of probability that shall go beyond it.

The approach to this wonderful place was, till the invention of machinery, solitary and characteristic. It is now polluted by one of those manufactories, of which it is trifling to complain as nuisances only in the eye of taste. Yet, when we see so many beautiful streams tainted by their defilements, so many charming scenes violated by their gigantic erections, it may surely be allowed to accommodate to them the words of Comus:

— “ Coarse complexions,  
 “ And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply  
 “ The sampler, and to tease the housewife’s wooll.  
 “ What need a vermeil-tinctur’d lip for that,  
 “ Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn ?”

There are streams sufficiently copious, and vallies sufficiently deep, which man can neither mend nor spoil. These might be abandoned to such deformed monsters without regret; but who that has eyes can endure them when combined with such scenery as the environs of Malham, or the banks of the Wharf?

The approach to Gordale on the East side of the village happily remains what Nature left it, a stony and desolate valley, without a single object to divert the eye from the scene before it. This is a solid mass of limestone, of, perhaps, equal height with the Cove, cleft asunder by some great convulsion of Nature, and opening “its ponderous and marble jaws” on the right and left. The sensation of horror is increased by the projection of either side from its base, so that the two connivent rocks, though considerably distant at the bottom, admit only a narrow line of day-light from above. At the very entrance you turn a little to the right, and are struck by a yawning mouth in the face of the opposite Cragg, whence the torrent, pent up beyond, suddenly forced a passage, within the memory of man, which, at every swell, continues to spout out one of the boldest and most beautiful cataracts that can be conceived.—Wherever a cleft in the rock, or a lodgement of earth appears, the yew-tree, indigenous in such situations, contrasts its deep and glossy green with the pale grey of the lime-stone; but the goat, the old adventurous inhabitant of situations inaccessible to every other quadruped, has been lately banished from the sides of Gordale.

I am





The Rev. J. O'Neill del.

W. H. W. 1847

Gordale.





I am aware how extremely imperfect the foregoing account will be thought by every one who has formed his ideas on the spot ; but it must be remembered, that the pencil, as well as the pen, has hitherto failed in representing this astonishing scene \*.

The word has not yet met with an etymologist. In fact, the place was unknown before the time of Dr. Lister †, who slightly mentions it under the name of Gordale, or the Quern. Gore ‡, however, is a narrow slip, or contracted space, whether of land or water. Gordale, therefore, or Goredale, means the contracted valley ; and a more sudden and violent contraction can scarcely be conceived §.

Such, then, are the romantic environs of Malham.—Roman superstition has impersonated and deified the Wharf, under the classical appellation of *Verbeia*.—The sources of the Are, had they been visited by the same elegant people, could scarcely have failed to receive the same imaginary honour ; for it is observed by Seneca, in a passage which marks with wonderful exactness almost every feature of this extraordinary place : “ *Fluminum capita veneramur : subita et ex abilito vasti amnis eruptio aras habet : coluntur aquarum fontes ; et stagna quædam vel opacitas vel immensa altitudo sacravit.*” EP. XLI.

\* If there are any exceptions to this general failure, they will be found in Mr. Gray's Description, printed in his Letters, and in Mr. Griffith's Drawing, which is here engraved. Both have great and original powers in their different modes of representing picturesque objects. To the one I owe the tribute of admiration ; to the other that of admiration mingled with gratitude.

† In his account of Yorkshire plants, added to Camden's West Riding, edit. Gibson, A. D. 1695. But why the Quern ? Limestone could never have supplied stones for the handmill.

‡ Gore twice occurs in the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer ; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, the sagacious and learned Editor of that work, fairly gives it up. He refers, however to the Glossary of Bp. Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, where it is very satisfactorily explained for my purpose, though not for his. The old French Gorts, pronounced Gore, is, by Du Cange, derived from Gorges, which is, perhaps, still better.

§ But almost the whole course of the Rivulet above is thus contracted ; and accordingly, in ancient charters, it is denominated Gorbeck. Gordale belonged to the canons of Bolton, and Malham Cove to the monks of Fountains. When these men visited their estates, surely there were some among them who felt, as we feel, the power of rude magnificence. Men who could conceive and execute the vaultings of a Cathedral could not be insensible to the effect produced by the majestic canopy of Gordale. Bp. Pococke, who had seen all that was great and striking in the rocks of Arabia and Judea, declared to a medical gentleman yet alive, that he had never seen any thing comparable to this place.

## WHARF DALE.

AT Ilkley we enter on the course of this beautiful and animated stream, the Nymph of which, as we have already seen, had an altar within the station of Olicana. Nor was this an idle homage only to her charms. Verbeia was dangerous as well as fair; the Roman Trajectus was a deep and stony ford, and the prefect Clodius Fronto having unwarily plunged into that deceitful torrent, or been supplanted by the slippery gravel in its bed \*, might vow an altar in the moment of distress, and absolve his obligation in the calmer season of gratitude.

From Ilkley to Bolton, a space of six miles, Wharfdale is a fertile open valley, enriched by subterraneous beds of pebble limestone †, but without any regular strata of that valuable fossil.

According to the rational hypothesis of Mr. Kirwan, limestone is a substance partially superinduced over the original surface of the earth, and always leaving the primitive mountains of grit or other rock extant above it. This theory is in Craven verified by fact.

At Bolton the first symptoms of calcareous strata ‡ in Wharfdale begin to appear. Thence the beds take their course Westward to Skipton, merge in the lowgrounds of Airedale, and make their appearance once more in Lothersden, where they finally expire.

But it is only on the Western side of Bolton that limestone appears; and it is to the absence of its impenetrable blocks on the margin of the Wharf, for the next three miles, that this enchanting place is indebted for the richness and variety of its native woods.

Wharf has long been a favourite resort of the brethren of the Cork and Fly, but my readers have to lament that it has never had a votary who held the pen as well as threw the line of Isaac Walton.

Less boisterous, less athletic, more solitary, than any other amusement, angling seems marked out for the relaxation of composed and pious minds; I am willing to hope that it was sometimes indulged to the prisoners of the cloister §: it has given scandal to none but fanatics in the practice of the English clergy.

\* Livy's account of the Durance may not improperly be applied to the Wharf. "Is et ipse Alpinus amnis, difficillimus transitu: nam quum aquæ vim vehat ingentem non tamen navium patiens est; adhæc saxa glareosa volvens nihil stabile nec tutum ingredienti præbet." L. 21.

† These beds of limestone-gravel are productive of considerable profit to the owner, and advantage to the adjoining lands. In fact they yield the best and whitest lime.

‡ This is not to be understood of the calx arenaria, which abounds in the course of the river beneath, and gave name to the Roman Calcaria.

§ Was Prior's Pool, near Bolton, frequented by that Ecclesiastic for the purpose of bathing or angling, or both? Tradition is silent.



This river, from its various character, successively deep and shallow, still and rapid, is adapted to the habits of every species of the finny tribe, which delights in clear and uncontaminated waters. For the Wharf is beautifully transparent; not, indeed, like the streams which feed the Cumberland Lakes, perfectly colourless, but resembling a brown chrystal, which tinges without obscuring the objects seen through its medium.

It is peopled, in unusual abundance, by the Trout, the Umber or Grayling, the Lamprey, Dace, Barbel, and Chub. But Smelts, which once abounded in this river, are now rarely caught; a deprivation of which the epicure, no less than the angler, has reason to complain, as no other fish, not even the trout, are comparable to them in point of flavour. The general disappearance of this species at present identifies them with the salmon, as it took place from the very time when the latter began to be excluded, by the dams of manufactories, from their usual ascent up the river at the season of spawning. A few of the parent fish however, perhaps the most vigorous, at the time of high floods, still continue to overleap these impediments; so that the young fry is not altogether extinct.

From the bulk of this fish, and the shallowness of the beds, which, in the Wharf, it chuses for the deposits of its spawn, an important fact relating to a very obscure subject has been nearly ascertained: "*Generatio piscium*," says Linnæus \*, "*etiamnum obscura est*;" and Ichthyologists have, in general, been prone to indulge themselves in conjectures, rather than depend upon observation.

It must, however, be observed, that in the smaller species, and in deeper water, observation becomes nearly impossible.

But the following circumstances may be depended upon.—At the moment when the Ova are to be excluded, the male and female are seen in the shallows uniting their efforts, by the motion of their tails, to cast up the large gravel, so as to form a pit of two or three feet deep, in which process they frequently displace stones several pounds in weight. Immediately after this follows the exclusion of the roe, which seems to be laborious, while the male closely applies his body to the female, and, with a violent stroke of his tail, disengages the roe from her belly into the bason, which, by the same effort, is beaten down over the eggs. At this instant, undoubtedly, the emission of the male semen takes place, so that both are buried together for the purpose of impregnation.

In the mean while, fierce disputes take place between the males for the honour of attending the female during her parturition, and wounds inflicted by the teeth or the proboscis are sufficiently visible on the backs of the competitors. The rivalry of love, in all animated nature, produces something like the neighbourhood of Chemosh and Molech †.

After all, the reader will be surprized to find that these facts, so little understood by modern Ichthyologists, were well known to an ancient naturalist and poet, who adopted, however, a very unphilosophical opinion, that the female devoured the male roe as soon as excluded and that conception took place through the medium of digestion.

\* *Systema Naturæ*, Vol. I. p. 421. ed. 12.

† Milton's *Paradise Lost*, I. 417. "Lust, hard by hate."

Ὡς ἔρῃδιον γενεὴν ἔδ' ἰχθυσι μοιραὶ  
 Ὡπασαν, ἔδ' αἶρα μῆνον ἐπιχθονίοισι γυναιξίν  
 Ἀλγεα, πάντῃ δ' εἰσὶν ἐπαχθεὲς Εὐλειθυαίαι  
 Ἀρσενες αὐτ' ἄλλοι μὲν ἐπ' ἰχθυσι κῆρας ἀγονίης  
 Δαίθυμονες ῥήγμῳσιν ἐπειγομένοι πελαγῶσιν  
 Ἐνθ' οἱ μὲν σφέτερας ἐπὶ γαστέρας ἀλλήλοισι  
 Τριβομένοι θορόν ὕγρον ἀπορρῶνυσιν ὀπισθεν  
 Αἰ δ' οἰσρῶ μεμαῦται ἐπαίγδην στομαλίσσιν  
 Καπλῆσι· τειρῶ δὲ γαμῶ πληθεσι γονοιο\*.

From Bolton to Barden, a tract of three miles, the scene is unequalled in richness and beauty. On a low peninsula, formed by a curvature of the Wharf, and at the very point where the contracted gorge of the valley begins to expand, are the ruins of the priory of Bolton, better expressed by the pencil, or the graver, than by the exactest verbal description. Either bank of the river, here both broad and rapid, is hung with indigenous oak, ash, wych-elm, birch, alder, &c. of the finest growth, proving their satisfaction in the soil, by expanding leaves of unusual size, and by that pendulous inclination of the branches, which always accompanies luxuriant vegetation.

To the right is the park of Bolton, ranging nearly from the river to the summit of the Fell, where the blasted heads of weather-beaten oaks form no unpleasing accompaniment to the forked antlers of an herd of stags, almost always seen in the horizon.

Up the stream, and in the deepest recess of the valley, is the well-known Strid, rendered doubly interesting by the ancient anecdote attached to it, where the whole body of water is suddenly contracted into a space of less than six feet, and shot with proportionate rapidity through the rocky channel.

Grey tower-like projections of rock, stained with the various hues of lichens, and hung with loose and streaming canopies of ling, start out at intervals; and the scene terminates with the shattered remains of Barden Tower, shrowded in ancient wood, and backed by the purple distances of the highest fells.

The upper part of Barden affords nothing remarkable in point of landscape; but an antiquarian eye rests without dissatisfaction upon a scene of thatched houses and barns, which, in the last two centuries, have undergone as little change as the simple and pastoral manners of the inhabitants.

Pursuing the course of Wharf upward from Barden, we next enter the parish of Burnsal, the southern part of which, afterwards cut off by that of Linton, is intersected by the river for about three miles of its course.

In this part of the landscape is a very singular and not unpleasing mixture of gloom and cheerfulness. The bottoms are clothed in all the luxuriance of verdure; the trees bear all the marks

\* Oppiani Halieutica, L. 1. I learn from this Poet, that in his time (that of Severus and Caracalla) brass hooks were in use for angling. The reed and hair line were the same as at present.

Θριξὶ δ' ἐν ἡπειθάνοισι, πωλιγναμπόιο τε χαλκῷ

Χαλκῷ καὶ δολκίῳσι, λιννοῖσι τε καβίῃς ἐχρῶσι.

Scil. Piscatores, ibidem.



of a generous soil and rapid growth; the intermediate pastures are green swelling knolls spotted with brushwood; while the fells on either hand, and especially on the left, cast a deep and solemn shade over the whole.

At Garumgill, near Burnsall, the chapelry of Bolton, by far the most interesting part of Craven, terminates; and it must not be forgotten, that in a tract of eight miles, of which it consists, not an object occurs to offend the eye or to disturb the imagination.

At Burnsall the lime-stone commences; and a little above the church another vast rent in the rock affords an interrupted passage to the river, which foams through its contracted channel, and forms a scene more awful than pleasing.

North of Burnsall we enter upon the parish of Linton, the lower part of which is bleak and naked, the higher a sheltered valley overspread with native brushwood.

No part of Wharfedale is less interesting than the former of these, which, in truth, has little to recommend it but the unfailing verdure of a lime-stone soil.

A wide opening between the hills, which admits the western winds in unabated violence, as it contributes to render the villages of Linton, Threshfield, and Grassington, among the coldest in Craven, evidently indisposes their environs to the growth of wood. Accordingly, the fences are of stone, which is so much the worse because the enclosures are numerous.—Still the Wharf, true to its general character, is lively and variable, sometimes reposing in deep transparent pools, at others rushing through narrow channels, or tumbling over ledges of rock, which exasperate its waters still more by a contrary inclination to the current\*.

All at once the scene undergoes a total change, and for the space of nearly two miles up the river, on either side, scarcely a vestige of the hand of man is seen: the hills, except where jutting points of grey rock appear, are covered with ash, hazel, whitebeam, &c. to their summits, and so entirely does a state of primæval nature prevail, that a stranger might suppose himself in the wilds of an American forest†.

Out of the depths of this sylvan retreat the Wharf issues with his accustomed rapidity, and, after expanding into a tranquil pool, as if on purpose to form a mirror to the woody scenery above, suddenly projects himself through a cleft in the rock little more than two feet in diameter, and, after struggling with great impatience under his momentary confinement, forms a boiling caldron of tremendous depth beneath‡.

This place is happily named the Gastrills; *i. e.* the Rills or Streams of the Ghost; the plural form being possibly chosen by our ancestors, as the river, when a little swelled, pours over the broad surface of the adjoining rock in distinct and numerous rills.

\* After an interval of thirty years the roar of these water-falls still vibrates with no unpleasing association on my ear, though the first impulse was made in the solitary evenings which I spent while a boy in the upper chamber of the Grammar School of Threshfield. How obtuse in comparison are the perceptions of more advanced life! The fall of Tivoli would scarcely make so strong and permanent an impression at forty-five.

† To which it has been compared by Mr. Pennant.

‡ Not many years ago, while a gentleman was handing a young lady over this narrow but fearful abyss, the latter, seized with a panic, drew herself and her protector into the stream; but before their companions had time to do more than exercise a single act of reflexion, in giving them up for lost, both were ejected, without injury, upon the shallow gravel below. All asperities in the rocky passage had long since been worn away, and the caldron beneath, though eighteen feet deep, was too violently agitated to permit them to sink. Very different was the fate of the boy of Egremont!

But the Saxon scholar may be inclined to derive the latter syllable from *þiplian*, *perforare*; in which case the word becomes Gast-thrills, and must be understood to mean the narrow aperture of the Ghost, a name which is certainly more exact, though less poetical \*.

Fear and fancy are nearly allied; but the most elegant superstition could scarcely have imagined more appropriate scenery than that of the Gastrills for an haunted stream.

At the Northern extremity of the parish of Linton the valley once more expands into a tract of level meadow and pasture. The strand of the river is broad and pebbly, and a tract of five miles from hence to Kettlewell maintains a character peculiar to itself. Not only verbal description, but even the lights and shades of the most skilful engraving, would fail to represent the singularity of this landscape, of which painting alone can afford any adequate idea.

Yet the *difficulty* at least may be rendered intelligible in words. Let it then be understood, that the tints are almost universally light green and grey. The foliage is that of the pale and elegant ash; the stream, when illuminated by sunshine, an undulating line of silver; the villages grey stone colour, softened by distance; even the leaden coverings of their little churches harmonize with the general effect: but, above all, the brown and purple fells are here withdrawn, and, far as the eye can range, to right or left, the sloping sides of the valley are covered with a scabrous surface of limestone, blanched by the storms, which, in a powerful sun, oppresses the strongest vision by its whiteness.

On the left hand, and little more than a mile from the point where I am now stationed, the rocks, instead of retreating shelf beyond shelf as before, suddenly protrude an enormous overhanging mass, which, from the vastness of its dimensions, and the boldness of its form, justifies the admiration of Camden, who called it "*Cautes omnium quas quidem ego vidi editissima et præruptissima.*"

Immediately beyond Kilnsey a collateral valley forks off to Arncliffe, with little to distinguish it from the vale below, but a long ridge of rocks, greatly inferior in height and boldness to that of Kilnsey, yet more perpendicular than those of its environs.

With respect to the middle parts of this dale they are so exact a counterpart of their twin sister near Buckden, that, could a person not unacquainted with the country be conveyed blindfold into either, he might require some time after his eyes were unbound to determine whether he were in Litton or Longstrothdale.

The last portion of Wharfdale is a tract of fifteen miles from Kettlewell to the source of the river. The Wharf, though now an inconsiderable stream, repays the skill of the angler by the finest trout, and waters (often unseasonably) some of the richest meadows in Craven. The hay reaped from these grounds proves the luxuriancy of the soil by a singular circumstance in its first fermentation, which is, that instead of an hot vapour issuing, as usual, from the mow or stack, a viscid yesty foam is thrown off in considerable quantities, and condenses upon the upper surface†.

The sides of the hills on either hand are hung with meagre bushes, just surviving to prolong the memory of much valuable wood, which the avarice of the proprietors has gradually destroyed, to their own merited inconvenience, as well as the loss of posterity.

This work of havock is, comparatively, of recent date. A respectable correspondent, born in Longstrothdale, remembers many of the brows and upland-pastures to have been cloathed with

\* Thus the ancient name of Wiborn-water is Thirl-mere, from a sudden contraction in the middle.

† This appearance is also observed about Arncliffe, and in some other parts of Craven, where the hay-grass is most luxuriant.



the ash, the mountain-ash, the asp, holly, hawthorn, and hazel, which are now disrobed of those native and ornamental coverings: nay, he\* has heard an aged person declare, that in his younger days there was a continued forest from Deepdale to Oughtershaw.

What renders this improvidence the more extraordinary is that great part of the district remains in the hands of the proprietors; for in the earlier part of the 17th century Longstrother, which had time immemorial been a forest dependent on the Percy Fee, was parcelled out by the last Earls of Cumberland, mostly, as it should seem, to the occupiers of the farms, who, having held them at low rents, were almost universally enabled to purchase. The descendants of these purchasers, a plain and hardy race of yeomanry, still continue to occupy their own estates, rich in the primitive wealth of flocks and herds, but careless alike of present ornament and of remote advantage.

The surrounding hills from Whernside † to Penygent are rendered extremely unsafe in the dark both to men and quadrupeds, by many deep perpendicular chasms in the limestone-rock. Each has at the surface a wide and treacherous funnel of greensward, and at the bottom a murmur of waters is generally heard. These seem to have been native fissures, once filled with earth, which the stream beneath, and the rain-water above, have contributed to wear away; and many a rustic tale of murder and secret interment is sufficiently accounted for by the fall of nightly wanderers into these perilous gulphs.

On the top of a boggy mountain, above Oughtershaw, is a sheet of water a mile in circumference, called Oughtershaw Tarn, which, having been rarely seen but by shepherds and grouse-shooters, is unnoticed in the maps of Yorkshire. It is never dry, and may be added to the number of Alpine lakes, which, though of great height, are probably fed from secret reservoirs in some adjoining mountains yet more elevated than themselves.

On the boggy fells near Oughtershaw I have seen the fruit of the *Rubus Chamænorus* in such abundance as to redden the whole surface of the ground. It is somewhat larger than the common mulberry, but has a dingy brick-dust hue, and a flat disagreeable taste. Notwithstanding the last objection, the good housewives of Longstrothdale, with whom the gooseberry itself is a kind of exotic delicacy, sometimes make what they call tarts of cloudberryes.

But the abundance of this ethereal plant in the top of Longstrother proves, beyond every other symptom, its great elevation above the level of the sea; a general conclusion, which, however true, has never yet been reduced to exactness in the measurements so confidently given of Ingleborough, Penigent, and Whernside.

\* Rev. Mr. Lodge, of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

† Above Kettlewell.

## PARISH OF ILKLEY.

THE town of Ilkley stands within the wapontake of Skyrack; and those parts of the parish which lie beyond the river in that of Claro; so that it has no claim upon this work but as a portion of the deanery of Craven.

## TERRA WILLELMI DE PERCI.

⁊ In ILLICLEIA. h̄b̄ Gamel. III. car' tre ad glā. ubi. II.  
 car' poſs. ēē. Nē h̄t Wifſs. 7 waſt. ē. T.R.E. uaſ xx. ſoſ.  
 Ibi æccla 7 p̄br. Silua paſt. I. leu' l̄g. 7 IIII. q̄rent' laſ.  
 Toſ ⁊. I. leu' l̄g. 7 VIII. q̄rent' laſ.

From the same record of Domesday it also appears, that in Ilclivie was a berewic of the Abp. of York, a member of the extensive manor of Othelai, the measure of which is not particularly ascertained. But this account agrees with the former, in representing the dependences of the manor of Otley as mostly waste.

Ilkley continued to be considered as of the Percy Fee, though it was early granted out (how early is not certainly known) to the ancient family of Kyme, who appear as the earliest patrons of the church, which, about the beginning of Richard the Second's time, was given by them to the priory of Hexham.

The following table, extracted from the Archiepiscopal Registers and other authorities, will deduce the catalogue of Patrons and Incumbents to the present time.

## RECTORES DE ILKLEY.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
11 cal. Dec. 1242.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Flexthorp</i> , Cl.	Dns. <i>Phil. de Kyme</i> .	
2 id. Oct. 1286.	Dns. <i>W'm Malberbe</i> , Subd.	Dns. <i>Phil. de Kyme</i> , mil.	
2 kal. Apr. 1295.	Dns. <i>W'm de Askeby</i> , Diac.	Idem.	
10 kal. Nov. 1307.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Cotyngham</i> , Acol.	Idem.	
12 kal. Jul. 1314.	Dns. <i>W'm de Cotyngham</i> , Acol.	Dns. <i>Wil. de Kyme</i> , mīl.	



## VICARII DE ILKLEY.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vacat.
	Dns. <i>Gilb. de Thorp</i> , Acol.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Hexham</i> .	
22 Sept. 1406.	Dns. <i>Ric. Garmouth</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
10 Jan. 1427.	Dns. <i>W'm. Whyte</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
7 Feb. 1472.	Dns. <i>Job. Barton</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
9 Ma. 1473.	Dns. <i>Tho. Herper</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per mort.
15 Junii, 1507.	Dns. <i>Tho. Jenkinson</i> , Pr.	Idem.	per mort.
9 Apr. 1523.	Dns. <i>Tho. Wardall</i> , Pr.	Assign. Prior et Conv. de <i>Hexham</i> .	per mort.
10 Junii, 1541.	Dns. <i>Geo. Cronell</i> , Cap.	Rex <i>Hen. VIII.</i>	per mort.
4 Dec. 1545.	Dns. <i>Jo. Mydbop</i> , Cl.	Idem Rex.	
18 Sept. 1554.	Dns. <i>Job. Pulleyne</i> , Cl.	<i>X'topher Maude de Hollinghall</i> .	per depriv.
8 Jul. 1568.	Dns. <i>Job. Wylsonne</i> , Cl.	Assign. <i>Arth. Maude</i> .	per resig.
2 Aug. 1572.	<i>Tho. Carre</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
6 Aug. 1583.	<i>Hugo Rawwood</i> , Cl.	Archiepis' per laps.	
9 Oct. 1595.	<i>W'm Cockeson</i> , Cl.	<i>Eliz. Regin.</i>	per resig.
13 Dec. 1598.	<i>Geo. Snell</i> , Cl.	<i>Tho. Mawde</i> , Gen.	per mort.
29 Sept. 1607.	<i>Ric. Hodgeson</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Rob. Mawde</i> , Gen.	per mort.
4 Maii, 1640.	<i>Anthony Coates</i> , Cl.	<i>Rob. Mawde</i> , Arm.	per mort.
19 Jan. 1665.	<i>W'm Hustler</i> , Cl. A. B.	Archiepis' per laps.	per mort.
7 Sept. 1703.	<i>Geo. Dawson</i> , Cl.	<i>Stephen Wilkes</i> , Arm.	
29 Oct. 1716.	<i>Job. Rhodes</i> , Cl.	Idem.	
— Martii, 1726.	<i>Thomas Lister</i> , Cl.	<i>Florence Bowles</i> , vidua.	
— Maii, 1734.	— <i>Traverse</i> .	Archiepis' per laps.	per resig.
— Apr. 1735.	<i>Tho. Lister</i> , iterum.	<i>Flor. Bowles</i> .	per resig.
26 Apr. 1745.	<i>Edm. Beeston</i> , Cl.	<i>Flor. Bowles</i> .	
20 Jul. 1778.	<i>Job. Chapman</i> , Cl.	<i>Geo. Hartley</i> , Arm.	
22 Jan. 1801.	<i>Geo. Benson</i> , Cl.	Idem.	

## Baptisms at Ilkley.

1600. 21.  
1700. 21.  
1800. 14.

## Burials at the same.

1600. 25.  
1700. 18.  
1800. 12.

The church of Ilkley, though regularly presented to by the Kymes, as mesne lords, from the commencement of the archiepiscopal registers to the year 1314, appears to have reverted, as in some other instances, to the chief lord; for, on Jan. 12, 1378, it was appropriated to the priory of Hexham, at the petition of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, by archbishop Alexander Nevile, reserving to himself, and his successors in the see of York, an annual pension of 13s. 9d. and to the dean and chapter 5s. 8d. together with a competent portion for the vicar\*. In the same year is a confirmation of this act among the Tower records†.

This church is now in worse repair than any other in the deanery; and contains nothing remarkable but the tomb of Sir Adam de Midelton, mentioned by Camden, which, though it has been repeatedly displaced for the successive interments of the family, is yet entire.

In different parts of the church-yard are the remains of three very ancient Saxon crosses, wrought in frets, scrolls, knots, &c. which Camden, with that propensity to error from which the greatest men are not exempt, conjectured to be Roman, only because they were placed within the precincts of a Roman fortress. But they are of the same kind, and probably of the same age, with the three crosses of Paulinus at Whalley, and with three others remaining in Leland's time at Ripon, which there is great reason to ascribe to Wilfrid.

“One thing,” saith that venerable Antiquary, “I much noted; that was three crossis standing in rowe at the Est ende of the chapel garthe. They were things *antiquissimi operis*, and monuments of sum notable men buried there; so that of the old monasterie of Ripon (the work of Wilfrid) and the town I saw no likely tokens after the depopulation of the Danes in that place, but only the waulles of our Ladie Chapelle, and the crossis ‡.”

Such is Leland's conjecture as to the occasion of their being erected; but, from the same number, three, in every instance, it is reasonable to suppose that they were not sepulchral, but early objects of religious reverence, alluding to the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

With respect to the manor, I find, that in the 36th Henry III. Peter de Percy paid to the king 20 m. for a charter of free-warren in his manor of Ilkley §.

It was certainly in the Kymes as early as the 14th Edw. I.; and nothing more occurs with respect to it before the 12th of Henry IV. when it was in the king's hands, by reason of the minority of Henry son of Robert Plesington ||. The present lord is William Middleton, Esq.

In this parish, but within the Wapontake of Claro, are two other manors, Middleton with Stubham and Langber with Nesfield, the former of which Patric de Westwick and Peter de Middleton held of the Percy Fee for the fourth part of a Knight's Fee. The lord of these also is William Middleton, Esq.

Langber with Nesfield was held by Robert de Plumpton for half a Knight's Fee of Robert de Percy, and he of the heirs of Henry de Percy ¶.

All these manors answered at the court of Spofforth.

Ilkley is familiar to antiquaries as the Roman *Olicana*; a name, notwithstanding the concurrence of roads at the place, omitted in the Itineraries, and preserved only by Ptolemy. The resemblance of the ancient and modern word is sufficiently obvious; but it is probable that as the

\* Reg. Abp. Alexander Nevile.

† Pat. 1 Ric. II.

‡ Leland, It. vol. I. p. 90.

§ Pat. 36 Hen. III. Roll 2.

|| 12 Hen. IV. Roll 8.

¶ I am no more able to assign a date to these inquisitions, than the following, “Robert de Percy held Ilkley for three carucates, whereof twelve made a Knight's Fee, of Philip de Kyme, and he of the heirs of Henry de Percy.” Philip de Kyme, however, was living from 1240 to 1289 at least.



original British name would be Olican, Alican, or Ylican, so the first Saxon modification of it would be Ylcanley, which, in later times, was contracted to Ylkley.

I shall not repeat what has been said by former antiquaries from Camden down to Mr. Whitaker, on the subject of this well-known station.

The fortress itself, of which the outline on three sides is very entire, was placed on a steep and lofty bank, having the river Wharf\* on the North side, and the deep channel of a brook immediately on the East and West. The Southern boundary seems to have coincided with the present street, and the hall and parish church were evidently included within it. This circumstance is frequent in Roman stations which have become the bases of towns or villages. Some remains of population continued to linger about them after that people had withdrawn, or perhaps their then remaining strength and security would engage the first Saxon possessors to erect their mansions within these enclosures, and the site of the parish-church was never far separated from the residence of the lord.

The foundations of the fortress, bedded in indissoluble mortar, are very conspicuous, and remains of Roman brick, glass, and earthen-ware, every where appear on the edges of the brow; but no inscription, or other considerable remains, have been lately discovered.

The original altar, to Verbeia, still remaining at Midelton Lodge, by a long and unfortunate exposure to the weather, is become illegible; the sculpture discovered by Mr. Whitaker in the steeple is still entire; and I suspect the steeple itself to have been erected with stones dug out of the fortress.

Little more can be added to the discoveries of former Antiquaries, with respect to Olicana itself; but no account has hitherto been given of a corresponding apparatus of Summer Camps and Outposts which appear on the surrounding heights.

The first of these is Castleberg, in a commanding situation, on the brink of a steep rock washed by the Wharf, about two miles above Ilkley. This post was naturally strong, as the ground declines rapidly in every other direction. But it has been fortified on the more accessible sides by a deep trench, enclosing several acres of ground, of an irregular quadrangular form. At a small distance, without the enclosure, an urn with ashes was lately found; but what seems to evince, beyond a doubt, that Castleberg was a Roman work, is the discovery of a massy key of copper, nearly two feet in length; which had probably been the key of the gates. Copper, I think, would not have been used for this purpose by any other people to whom the work can reasonably be ascribed.

Opposite to Castleberg, and at the distance of two miles or more, is Counterhill, where are two encampments, on different sides of the hill, about half a mile from each other, one in the township of Addingham, the other in the parish of Kildwick; the first commands a direct view of Wharfdale, the second an oblique one of Airdale; but, though invisible to each other, both look down aslant upon Castleberg and Ilkley. Within the camp on Addingham moor are a tumulus and a perennial spring; but, by a position very unusual in such encampments, it is commanded on the West by higher ground, rising immediately from the foss. That inconvenience, however, is remedied by an expedient, altogether new, so far as I have observed, in Roman castrametation, that is a line of circumvallation, enclosing both the camps, and surrounding the whole hill; an area, probably, of 200 acres.

\* Mr. Whitaker says that the Wharf "rises among the hills a little to the West of the town." Hist. of Manchester, vol. I. p. 139, ed. 4to. Who would suppose that *this little* was at least 35 miles?



A garrison calculated for the defence of such an outline must have been nothing less than an army. But it would be of great use in confining the horses, and other cattle, necessary for the garrison, which, in the unenclosed state of the country at that time, might otherwise have wandered many miles without interruption.

The outline of these remains is very irregular; but it is well known to every Antiquary that, in their summer encampments, the Romans were far from confining themselves to a quadrangular figure; and, when we consider their situation near the street, and the anxious attention with which they have been placed, so as to be in view of Ilkley and Castleberg, there can be little danger of a mistake in ascribing them to that people.

But I must not conceal from my readers that the Western camp is called Woofa Bank, which seems to contain something of the sound of Ulpha, or Offa, and may therefore afford some ground for supposing it to be Saxon.

When the area within this last was broken up it was found to contain great numbers of rude fire-places, constructed of stone, and yet filled with ashes. But nothing else was discovered, excepting a very large perforated bead of "Geat," of which it was impossible to pronounce to what nation it had belonged.

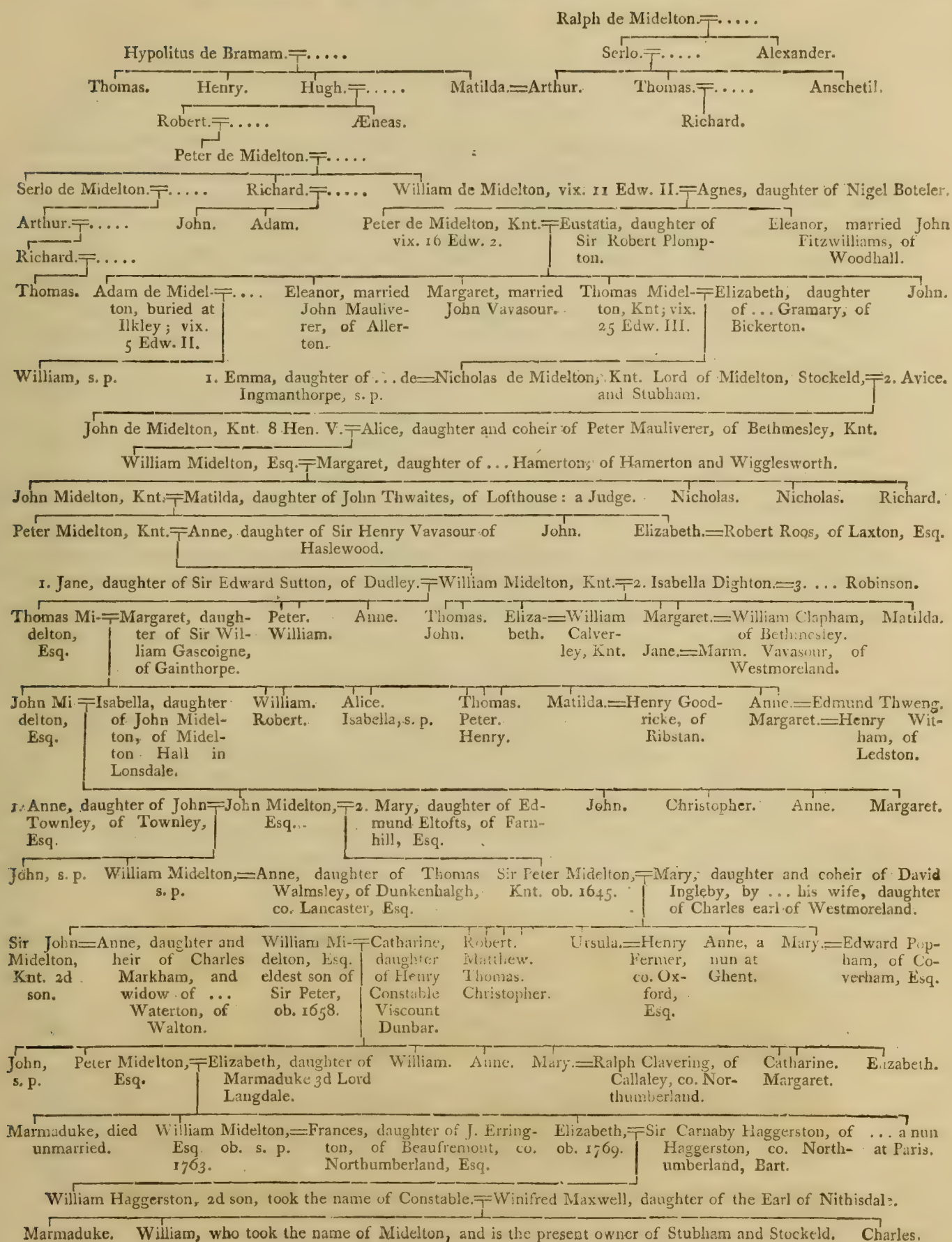
I cannot omit to observe that Mr. Whitaker's etymology of Alicana, Al y can on the height, is much more applicable to Castleberg, or even to the encampments last mentioned, than to Ilkley itself.

This village is better known to ordinary readers as a bathing-place than a Roman station. On the slope of an adjoining hill is a copious spring, which, with little or no medicinal quality, but extreme coldness, has been found very serviceable in relaxed and scrofulous cases. Late hours, confinement in populous towns, the too plentiful use of strong or even of weak liquors, and many other circumstances in modern habits, render such retreats more necessary than formerly; but it may be supposed that, in addition to the bath, pure air, a plain table, bodily exercise, and repose of mind, have each a share in the effect produced. How long this well has been frequented I know not. It was certainly neglected by the Roman soldiers, whose limbs, crippled by service in a much colder climate than their own, required to be relaxed, rather than braced, and had, therefore, *warm* baths generally provided for them in the British stations.—Why is not this wholesome luxury more common amongst ourselves? Probably from the use of linen next to the skin; an accommodation unknown to the ancients.



*Tomb of Sir Adam de Middleton at Ilkley.*









## PARISH OF ADDINGHAM.

CONTIGUOUS to Ilkley, on the North, is this diminutive parish, consisting only of the township of Addingham and part of Bethmesley. Addingham, rejecting two redundant letters not unfrequent in the composition of local names in Craven, is the Home or Habitation of Addi, a personal appellative found in Bede. By a similar rejection, Girsington becomes Girs, or Girs Town, and Hartlington the Town of Hartil, a name familiar in this country after the Conquest.

Odingehem, so mis-spelt in Domesday for Adingham, was one of the numerous Berewicks\* dependent upon Bolton, and then in the hand of the King, as it had, before the Conquest, belonged to earl Edwin. The township consisted of two carucates only (Bedinesleia, or Bethmesley, consisted of the same), and was then waste.

It belonged to the original Fee of Skipton, under the lords of which the Vavasours held it as a mesne manor. We meet with them as the earliest patrons of the church upon record; and there is every reason to suppose them the founders. There is every reason to believe that the *manor* was granted to Mauger de Vavasour by Robert de Romille, about the end of the Conqueror's reign†.

From the following catalogue of Patrons and Incumbents the manor and advowson appear to have remained in this ancient family till after the year 1714, when the living was presented to as a Catholic benefice by the University of Cambridge. The manor now belongs to — Smith, Esq. but by what title I am not informed.

## RECTORES DE ADDINGHAM.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
2 cal. Mar. 1279.	Dns. <i>Joh. Chaterton</i> , Subd. Dns. <i>Tho. Stokylde</i> .	Dns. <i>Joh. le Vavasour</i> , mil.	
Kal. Dec. 1341.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Syderington</i> , Ac.	Dns. <i>Joh. Rytber</i> , mil.	per mort.
27 Nov. 1349.	Dns. <i>Wil. de Walthew</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per mort.
27 Sept. 1352.	Dns. <i>Tho. Burgham</i> , Cap.	Idem.	pro resig. pro Ecc. <i>Burgham</i> , <i>Karl</i> . Dioc.
27 Apr. 1353.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Wolsley</i> , Cap. Dns. <i>W'm Loundres</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig. pro Ecc. de <i>Settrington</i> .
7 Jan. 1383.	Mr. <i>Tho. de Eston</i> . Dns. <i>Rob. de Pokelyngton</i> .	<i>Eliz. Rel. Wil. Vavasour</i> .	per resig.
16 Apr. 1414.	Dns. <i>W'm Blase</i> , Cap.	<i>Marg. Rel. H. le Vavasour</i> , mil.	per mort.
18 Mar. 1446.	Dns. <i>W'm Milford</i> , Cap.	Feof. Dn. <i>Hen. Vavasour</i> , mil.	per mort.

\* Berewic is very accurately defined by Sir Henry Spelman (Gloss. in voce) manerium minus ad majus pertinens.

† Vide supra in Malham et infra in Skipton.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
28 Jan. 1449.	Dns. <i>Ric. de More</i> , pr. ob. 1477.	Feof. Dn. <i>Hen. Vavasour</i> , mil.	
	Dns. <i>Tho. Langto</i> .		per mort.
29 Oct. 1483.	Mr. <i>Leonard Vavasour</i> .	Dns. <i>Hen. Vavasour</i> , mil.	
	<i>Jobes Medhope</i> .		per mort.
13 Nov. 1572.	Mr. <i>Hen. More</i> , Cl. L. B.	<i>Job. Vavasour</i> , ar.	per mort.
27 Nov. 1590.	<i>Rog. Wetherall</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
19 Maii, 1611.	<i>W'm Webster</i> , Cl. A. M.	Assig. <i>Job. Vavasour</i> .	
	<i>Tho. Boyer</i> .		per mort.
11 Maii, 1664.	<i>Alex. Kyppax</i> , A. M.	<i>Tobie Wickham</i> , Cl.	per mort.
21 Dec. 1674.	<i>Guil. Culberst</i> , Cl. A. B.	<i>Edm. Barker &amp; W'm Bolton</i> .	
1679.		— <i>Vavasour</i> , Bart.	
1714.		<i>Cambridge University</i> .	
1720.	<i>James Carr</i> , A. B.	The King.	
1745.	— <i>Thompson</i> .	<i>Sir John Ingleby</i> , Bart.	per mort.
1782.	<i>William Thompson</i> , Cl.	<i>Pet. ips.</i>	

The Rectory of Addingham, dedicated to St. Peter, is a discharged living, valued in the King's Books, at £ 9. 7s. 8½d. and by the last survey at £ 40. 4s. clear.

The church, like many others of this district, together with the antique parsonage-house, stands at an agreeable distance from the village, on a lingula of land, between the Wharf and the deep channel of a brook which unites with it immediately beneath.

The church is one of the neatest in Craven, having been completely repaired and beautified in the year 1757, at a time when churchwardens and parishioners were modestly content to retain the form and outline of their ancient churches. At present, either nothing is done or too much; and no alternative seems to be left, but total neglect or total demolition.

At Addingham the Norman arch of the original church between the nave and choir now remains. It has no South aisle; and the columns and arches of the North aisle, adorned with the arms of the Vavasours, and of the age of Henry VII. or VIII. are unusually light and elegant.

The house of Fairfield, built from a plan of lord Burlington, is a beautiful piece of architecture, which I do not like the worse because all the members of it are what is now called heavy; that is, have projection enough to produce effect. A part, however, of the ponderous blocking course might have been spared.





# CLIFFORD, OF SKIPTON.

Robertus de Clifford, de Apelby, Dominus de Westmerland, Inq. anno 8 Edw. II. No. 62. Matildis de Clare, amita et una hæredum Thomæ de Clare, nobilis viri, Senescalli Forestæ de Essex.			
Rogerus de Clifford, Dominus de Westmerland, obiit sine prele anno primo Edw. III. Vide No. 83, Inq.	Robertus de Clifford, junior, filius Domini Roberti, obiit Maii 20, anno 18 Edw. III. Inq. No. 50.	Isabella, postea nupta Thomæ Mucegres, militi illa obiit anno 36 Edw. III. Pars 2da No. 52.	Joannes de Clifford. Andreas de Clifford.
Robertus de Clifford, Dominus de Westmerland, filius Eufamie, filia Radulphi, Domini Nevill, de Middleham, et hæres Roberti, obiit sine exitu 13 Edw. III. Inq. No. 29, Inq.	quam Walterus de Hesclarton postea duxit in uxorem.	Rogerus de Clifford, secundus filius Domini Clifford; de Westmerland post mortem fratris sui senioris ob. Julii 13, anno 13 Ric. II. Inq. No. 14.	Matildis, filia Thomæ de Bello-campo Comitis Warwici, ob. anno 4 Hen. IV. Inq. No. 37. Joannes de Clifford. Thomas de Clifford.
Margareta, filia Domini Rogeri de Clifford, nupta Joanni Melton militi.	Thomas de Clifford, miles, filius et hæres Domini de Westmerland, ob. in partibus transmarinis Oct. 4, anno 15 Ric. II. Pars prima No. 17, Inq.	Elizabetha, filia de . . . de com. Eborum, ob. Martii 26, anno 2 Hen. VI. Inq. No. 30.	1. Anna, filia primogenita et una hæredum Thomæ de Clifford, miles, filius junior, ob. die Veneris, in festo Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno 6 Hen. V. sine sobole. Inq. 6 Hen. V. No. 19. 2. Reginaldus Cobham, miles, secundus maritus.
Elizabetha, filia Henrici Domini Percy, filii et hæredis Henrici Comitis Northumbriæ, ob. Oct. 16, 15 Hen. VI. Inq. No. 55.	Joannes de Clifford, Dominus Clifford et Westmerland, ob. Martii 13, anno 9 Hen. V. in partibus transmarinis in exercitu et obsequio Regis, Inq. 10 Hen. V. No. 27.	Radulphus Nevill, secundus Comes Westmerlandiæ, maritus secundus.	
Thomas, Dominus Clifford et de Westmerland, natus die proximo post festum Assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno 2 Hen. V. occisus in prælio apud Sanctum Albanum, Maii 22, anno Domini 1455, anno 33 Hen. 6. Inq.	Joanna, filia Thomæ Domini Dacre de Gillesland.	Maria Clifford, nupta Philippo Wentworth, militi, a quibus descendit hodiernus Dominus Wentworth.	.....
1. Margareta, filia unica et hæres Henrici Bromflete, militis, Domini et Baronis de Vescy.	Joannes, Dominus Clifford et Westmerland, filius et hæres Domini Thomæ, obiit pridie diei Dominicæ in Ramis Palmarum, anno 1 Edw. IV. Inq. 4 Edw. IV. No. 52.	Lancelotus Thirkeld, miles.	Diversi alii liberi.
Elizabetha, nupta Roberto filio et hæredi Joannis Aske, militis.	Henricus, Dominus Clifford et de Westmerland, filius et hæres Domini Joannis, obiit Aprilis 23, anno 15 Hen. VIII. Vide Clausas de hoc, anno 15 Hen. VIII.	Anna, filia Joannis de Sancto Bletnesho militis.	Ricardus de Clifford, junior filius.
Henricus, Dominus Clifford et de Westmerland, Primus Comes Cumbriæ, ac Eques Ordinis Periscelidis, ob. anno 33 Hen. VIII. Aprilis 22, e libro primo post mortem.	Margareta, filia Henrici Domini Percy comitis Northumbriæ quinti.	Thomas de Clifford, miles, junior. Lucia, filia Antonii Brown, militis.	Quinque filia nuptæ.
Aleonora, una filiarum et hæredum Caroli Brandon, Suffolciæ, et suæ conjugis Mariæ Francorum Reginæ.	Henricus, Comes Cumbriæ, Dominus Clifford Westmerland et Vescy, obiit apud Burgham, in com. Westmerland, anno 12 Reginæ Elizabethæ.	Anna, filia Gulielmi Domini Dacre de Gillesland, secunda uxor.	Ingerramus de Clifford, Miles. Anna, quæ ob. Dec. 10, anno 14 Eliz.
Margareta, nupta Henrico comiti Derbræ, Domino Stanley et Strange,	Georgius, Comes Cumbriæ, Dominus Clifford, Westmerland, et Vescy, ob. Oct. 30, anno Domini 1605.	Margareta Comitissa Cumbriæ, filia Francisci Domini Russell Comitis Bedfordiæ.	Franciscus Clifford, Miles, hodiernus Comes Cumbriæ, 1606.
Anna Domina Clifford, unica filia et hæres.			

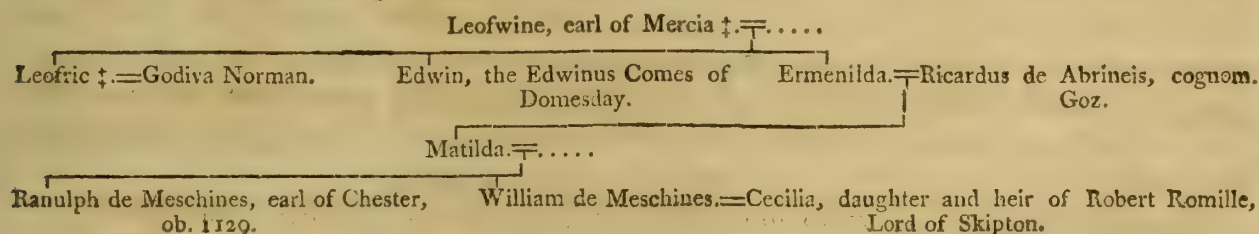


## PARISH OF SKIPTON.

I HAVE reserved for this parish, the most interesting part of my subject, a place in Wharfedale, in order to deduce the Honor and Fee of Skipton from Bolton, to which it originally belonged.

In the later Saxon times Bodeltone, or Botltune\* (the Town of the principal Mansion) was the property of earl Edwin, whose large possessions in the North were among the last estates in the kingdom which, after the Conquest, were permitted to remain in the hands of their former owners.

This nobleman was son of Leofwine, and brother of Leofric, earls of Mercia †. It is somewhat remarkable, that after the forfeiture the posterity of this family, in the second generation, became possessed of these estates again, by the marriage of William de Meschines with Cecilia de Romille. This will be proved by the following table.



But it was before the Domesday Survey that this nobleman had incurred the forfeiture; and his lands in Craven are accordingly surveyed under the head of TERRA REGIS. All these, consisting of LXXVII Carucates, lay waste, having never recovered from the Danish ravages. Of these,

¶ In BODELTONE. comes Eduuin<sup>u</sup> h̄b. vi. car<sup>u</sup> træ ad gld.  
 ¶ In Altone. vi. car<sup>u</sup>. In Embesie. iii. car<sup>u</sup> inland. 7 iii. car<sup>u</sup> foca.  
 ¶ In Dractone. Scipeden. Sciptone. Snachehale. Toredderbi.  
 ¶ Bedmesleia. Holme.

These constitute the present parish of Skipton. The remainder lay in Gargrave, Staintone, Adingham, Otterburne, Scothrop, Malgun, Conistone, Helgefild, Aneley, and Hangclif; and have been already noticed. Such, therefore, was the Fee of earl Edwin, which constituted, in the next place, the first Fee of Skipton, soon afterwards augmented by a moiety of the possessions of Roger de Poitou, which altogether make up the *present* Fee, consisting, in the whole, of 11 Knight's Fees, 111 Carucates, 11 Oxfgangs; whereof 1111 Carucates made a Knight's Fee.

\* Thus *Jcanbozle* is translated by Dr. Hickes *Aula Wicensis*. Thesaurus Ling. Sept. vol I. pref. p. 5.

† See Dugdale's Warwickshire, first edit. p. 87.

‡ An Inspecimus Harl. MSS. 2085, recites "quod comes Leuricus tenuit feodum mil. in Clyderhow." This is by far the most ancient notice I have met with of Clitheroe, and proves that place, as Domesday proves Skipton, to have been a portion of the demesnes of the earls of Mercia.

After the forfeiture of earl Edwin, the first grantee of his lands in Craven was Robert de Romille\*, a Norman adventurer of ancient family. In his choice of a situation for the seat of his barony, Romille had nothing but the face of Nature to direct him. There had, unquestionably, been a Saxon manse at Bolton, for the occasional residence of the lord; but it was now dilapidated; and, though the sequestration of that favoured place would have fixed a monk, or its beauties a man of taste, yet it wanted two of the first ingredients in the residence of an ancient baron, Elevation and natural Strength: these Romille found on the brink of a perpendicular rock at Skipton, which furnished an impregnable barrier to the North, while a moderate declivity to the South, equally rocky, and therefore incapable of being undermined, afforded sufficient room for the enclosure of a spacious "Bailey," the ramparts of which would command the town and plain beneath.

The erection of this castle elevated the place at once from a poor dependant village to a respectable town. In times of turbulence and disorder the inhabitants of the adjoining country would crowd for protection under its walls. Many privileges also would be granted by the lords, many advantageous offices enjoyed by their immediate dependents; and all these causes would account even for a greater increase of population than appears at that time to have taken place. It may be observed, that though Skipton never had a municipal government, and was never represented in parliament, the town is generally stiled in charters a Burgh, and its inhabitants Burgenses.

No reader, I suppose, will feel himself satisfied with Camden's etymology of the word:

"In the very middle (of Craven)," says that great antiquary, "stands Skipton; hid, as it were, with steep precipices, lying quite round, like Latium, in Italy, which Varro thinks was really so called from its low situation under the Apennines and Alps." Either this reference to Varro was impertinent, or Camden must be understood to mean that the verb Skip anciently meant "to be hid," which assuredly it never did. But in Domesday, and in all the early charters I have seen, the word is spelt Sceiptone, Sceptone, or Sceptetone; evidently from the Saxon Scep, a Sheep. Skipton, therefore, is the Town of Sheep; a name which it must have acquired from the vast tracts of sheepwalk which lay around it before its Norman Lords appropriated the wastes of Crokeris and Elso to the range of deer.

The Feodataries holding under the family of Romille at two different periods, first de veteri feoffamento, or at the marriage of Matilda daughter of Henry I. and afterwards in the end of Henry the Second's time, are found in the Black Book of the Exchequer †.

"Carta de feodo de Sceipton q'd tenet Alexander fil. Gerini.

De feodo de Sceipton q'd tenet Alex. f. Gerini fuerunt XIII ‡ milites feoffati temp. Regis H. (primi.)

Wil'mus de Wan'vil t. f. IIII et quintum feodum tenet Gervasius de Wan'vil.

\* "Romille, Romilli, Rommilly, Romilley, famille ancienne et considerable en Bretagne et en Normandie. Le premier dont on a connoissance par les histories en Robert de Romille qui se trouve compris dans le catalogue des seigneurs renommes Normandie qui accompagnerent leur duc Guillaume le Batard dans sa conquete d'Angleterre en 1066."

Voyez l'Histoire de Normandie par Gabriel de Moulin, p. 48. de la fin du Livre.

† Lib. Nig. Scacc. I. 322, 323.

‡ Sic.



Thatcher's English del.



Stilton, J. del.

Stilton Castle.





Joh'es de Argentoen duo feod. mil.

Rad. de Chailli duo feod. mil.

Wil'mus fil. Clerenbald 1 feod. mil. et dim.

Wil'mus Maleleporar. Steph. de Bulmer 1 feod.

Wil'mus Vavasor dim. feod. mil.

Hæc duodecim \* feod. sunt de antiquo feoffamento."

With respect to the specific manors held by these persons, who were probably Normans, the companions of Romille, or their immediate descendants, little can now be retrieved with certainty. The Fee of Mauliverer consisted of Bethmesley, Hawkswick, and East Malham. That of Bulmer, of Burnsall and its dependences, together with Areton. That of Vavasour, of Addingham and Draughton. William son of Clarenbald, I conjecture, and can only conjecture, to have been the first William de Rilleston. Of the rest I know nothing.

" De eodem feodo de Sceipton q'd tenet Alex. fil. Gerini XIII milites post obitum Reg. H. sunt de D'nico feoffati heredes.

Ada' fil Swani tenet 1 feod. mil.

Reinerus Flemenge 1 feod. mil. et dim.

Hereveius de Reineville dim. feod. mil.

Osbert Archidiacon. tenet XI carucatas ter. qu. XIII car. faciunt feod. mil.

Pet. de Martun XII car.

Walter. fil. Wil'mi x car.

Roger. Tempestas III car. et II bov.

Uctred de Cunegestone VI car.

Simon de Muntalt III car.

Roger de Fasinton IV car. et dim.

Walt. fil. Gamel III car.

Ric. fil. Ric. III car.

Helto fil. Wil'mi de Arches III car.

Roger Mitun 1 car.

Edward Camerarius x bov. t're.

Ric. de Brocton 1 car.

Galfr. — Mori 1 car.

Walter Axel 1 car.

Hugo Nepos Episcopi dim. car.

Ranulph Paileve dim. feod. mil.

Hic octo feoda mil. sunt de nov. feodis de D'nico.

These evidently refer to the second Fee of Skipton, which principally consisted of the lands of Roger of Poitou.

But to return—

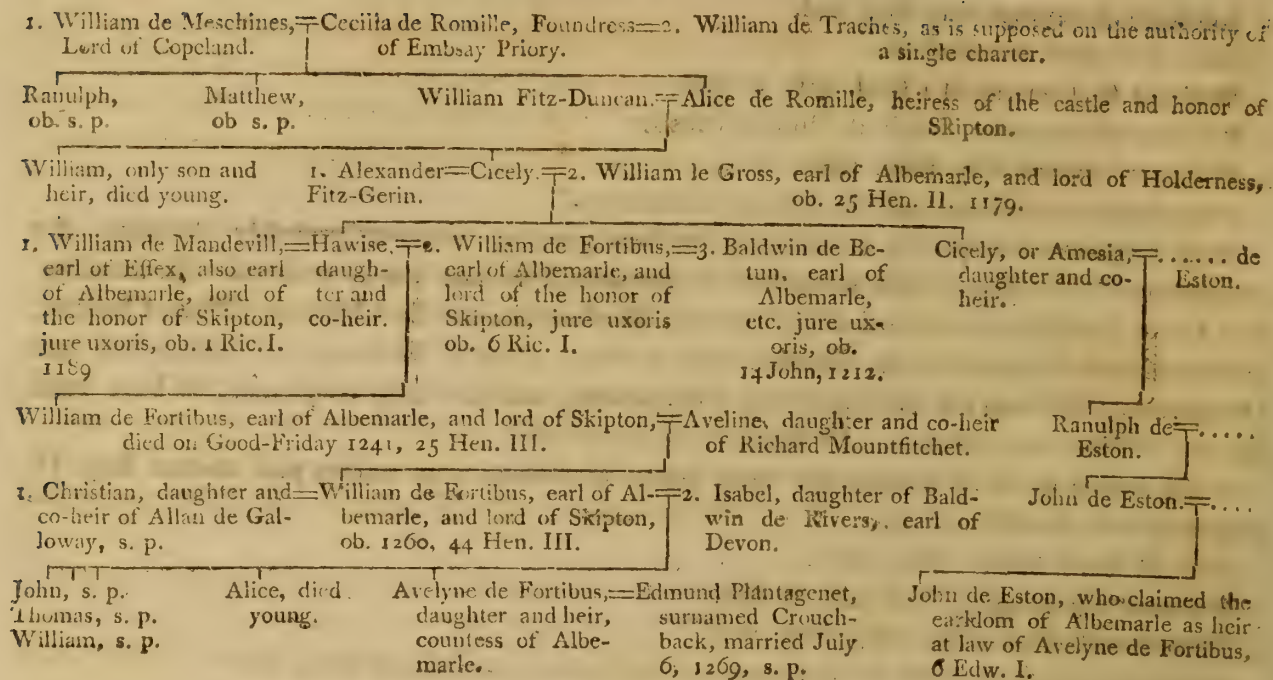
Robert de Romillè left a single daughter and heiress Cecilia, whose marriages and issue, together with the descent of this castle and barony in their line, will be rendered more intelligible by the following table than a regular narrative.

\* Sic.

E E 2

I. William

## HISTORY OF CRAVEN.



The wardship of Aveline, during her minority, was granted by Henry III. A. R. 43. to his son Edward, who, for the sum of £ 1500. assigned the castle and barony of Skipton to Alexander king of Scotland\*.

On the demise of Edmund Crouchback, Edward the first is said to have used the following artifice to obtain possession of this barony, with the other lands appertaining to the earldom of Albemarle †.

There was one Stratton, a priest, who had great influence over the countess Aveline. This man was engaged by the king to procure a grant of her inheritance upon very unequal terms; but failing in his purpose, he is accused of having forged a charter, to which he affixed the countess's seal after her decease.

Of this foul transaction the king was probably ignorant: he might, and I have no doubt did, enjoin Stratton to use all the influence which his situation of Confessor gave him over the conscience of Aveline to accomplish his purpose; while the bold and officious priest, failing in his plan, and despairing otherwise of his expected reward, might have recourse to a forgery of his own contrivance.

The general character of this magnanimous prince induces to hope and believe whatever within the bounds of probability is favourable to his memory.

But an obscure lord of a manor in Craven presumed to contest the barony of Skipton with his Sovereign. In 9th of this reign John de Eshton impleaded Edward I. for the lands of the earldom of Albemarle, deriving his title from Amice daughter of William le Gros and sister of Hawise; which Amice was mother of Constance, mother of Raghunt (called in the pedigree Ranulph), who was father of John the father of John de Eshton the Demandant. This case

\* Dugdale's Bar. Angl. in Albemarle.

† Ibidem. See also Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 791.



affords a remarkable instance either of the equity of Edward's temper, or of the prevalence of law over sovereign power when its claims were at the highest. The king, unable to evade the claim of his competitor, condescended to come to an agreement with him; and, in consideration of an hundred pound lands, of which the manor of Apletrewick was part, John de Eshton released the earldom and barony of Skipton, by deed, the original of which, about a century ago, was remaining in Skipton Castle\*.

From this period till the 1st of Edw. II. the barony of Skipton was vested in the crown; but, in the 21st Edw. I. I find a grant for the wife and family of William lord Latimer, who was then on the king's service in Gascony, to reside in Skipton castle, with allowance of fuel out of the woods there for her necessary use †.

One of the first acts of Edward the Second was to bestow this valuable inheritance on his minion Peirs de Gaveston, whose enjoyment of it was very short ‡. The next alienation transferred it to a family, who, with the exception of a single attainder, have held it five hundred years, during the longer part of which they have resided at Skipton Castle, in great wealth and honour.

The curious Reader will not be displeased with a sight of the original grants under which this noble patrimony has so long been held.

1st. "Rex concessit Roberto de Clifford et her's de corp' suo procr's £ 100. terræ de manerio de Skipton, in Craven, per extent' inde faciendam una cum feodis mil. et advocationibus ecclesiarum ad illas £ 100 spectant' §."

2d, "Rex. Sciatis quod cum nos nuper per cartam nostram dederimus et conc' dil'o et fid' nostro Rob. de Clifford centum libratas terræ cum pert. in manerio nostro de Skipton, in Cravene, &c. et insuper concessimus eidem Roberto Castrum nostrum de Skipton, in Cravene, et alias centum libratas terræ in man. p'dict' habend. et tenend. ad terminum vitæ suæ, ac idem Rob. nobis dederit et concess. omnes terras et omnia tenem. sua in Munemuthe et valle de Munemuthe, &c. Nos in excambium præd. ter. et ten. concessimus eidem Roberto quod ipse p'dict. castrum et c libratas terræ quæ tenet ad terminum vitæ suæ habeat et teneat sibi et hered. suis de corp. suo legitimè procreatis per eadem servitia quæ comites Albemarle, nuper d'ni castri et man. p'dictorum, facere debuerant et consueverant, 5to die August' a. r. 4°. Apud Nottingham."

\* I have sought in vain for this release among the mouldering remains of the family evidences at Skipton; but among the MSS. in the Heralds Office, in the box entitled "Skipton Box," is a confirmation from Edward I. to John de Eshton of several manors, &c. assigned as the consideration for this release; and, among the rest, "Hamlettum de Apletrewick quod est membrum Castri de Skipton cum capitali mess. et vi car. terre qu. extendit ad xvi. xii. vi. Et Hamlettum de Broghton quod est membrum cast. p'dict' quod extendit ad xiii. ii. x. exceptis scetis lib'm hom'm facient. Sect. ad curiam de Skipton. Et Lacum de Eshton qui extendit ad xxx. Et insuper iii Acr. bosci de Eylishow versus Aston, quas terras eidem Joh. concessimus pro jure hereditario quod habere clamabat in comitatu Albemarle, et in omn. terris quæ fuerunt Alicie de Fortibus." But the several steps of this transaction are retrieved from a valuable paper among the MSS. at Bolton Abbey.

† Dugdale's Bar. in Latimer.

‡ Pat. Rot. Edw. II. a. r. 1<sup>mo</sup> N<sup>o</sup> VI. Rex concessit Petro de Gavestone et Margaretæ uxori ejus manerium de Skipton cum membris.

§ Pat. a. 3 Edw. II.

3. After reciting the last charter :

“ Nos volentes eidem Roberto uberiorem gratiam facere in hac parte, concessimus quod ipse habeat et teneat sibi et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitimè procreatis castrum, manerium, terras, et ten'a p'dicta, cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, capellarum, abbatiarum, prioratum, ac etiam cum homagiis, libertat', et omnibus aliis ad p'dictu' castrum, manerium, &c. spectantibus, adeo integrè sicut præfati comites temporibus suis tenuerunt. Teste Rege apud Nov. Castrum super Tynam 7 die Sept. a. p'dict.”

4th. Next follow three mandates to the Feudatories of Skipton Castle, to yield due obedience to Robert de Clifford :

“ Et mandatum est militibus, liber. hom. et omn. aliis tenentibus de castro et man' de Skipton, in Craven, quod eidem Rob. tanquam domino suo sint intendentes et respondentes.”

“ Et mandatum est Gulielmo le Vavasur quod eidem Roberto de homagio et fidelitate suâ sit intendens et respondens in formâ p'dictâ. Eodem modo mandatum est Henrico filio Hugonis Margaretæ de Nevill, Ranulpho de Nevill, Henrico de Kygheley. Per breve de priv. Sigill.”

These grants may properly be accompanied by an original survey of the several manors and other premises conveyed under them, and compared with a second valuation made three centuries after, by order of Francis earl of Cumberland.

20 Octobris, } A Declarac'on or Report off y<sup>e</sup> value of y<sup>e</sup> honor or maner of Skipton, in  
1612. } Craven . . . . upon & conteyning in . . . at y<sup>e</sup> s'val townes, hamletts, granges, places, and p'fits hereunder mentioned, which weer granted to Rob't lord Clifford, by king Edward II. anno regni sui quarto, ass y<sup>e</sup> same weere p'ticularly rated by extent thereof, made anno regni sui 3 to £ cc. *per annum*, and what y<sup>e</sup> same be now w'rth *per annum*.

## SKIPTON.

The castle, court-yard, building, and garden, then valued at 11 s. Sat. adhuc 11 s.

\* Two corne-milles, then at £ XIII. vi s. viii d. now £ xxx.

\* Arrable land, 235 acres, then at x d. now vi s. an acre, £ Lxx. x s.

Pasture ground, 12 acres, then at iv d. now v s. the acre, Lx s.

Two oxegangs of land and medow, then in demeyne at viii s. now at xl s.

Arrable land in Galfat, 2 acres, then at viii d. now at v s. the acre, Lx s.

Medow 68 acres, then at ii s. vi d. now at vii s. the acre, £ xxiii. xvi s.

Medow dispersed in the fields, then at xl s. now £ viii.

One toft and acre of land, then at v s. now at viii s. iv d.

Two burgages, then at v s. now x s.

Nyne tofts, then at xxiv s. now xxx s.

The parke, adjoining to y<sup>e</sup> castle, rated then, besydes the fedying of the deare, to Lx s. ys now w'rth, besyde the same feiding, £ x.

\* In the reign of Edward II. arable land bore a rent of 10d. and pasture only 4d. because corn was dear and cattle cheap; but the proportions are now reversed.



Incomes p'ceived for ageistmenth & escape of beastes tempore \* cl'o & ap'to, then rated at xxvi s. viii d. now yieldeth nothing, by reason the grounds are enclosed, and kept in sev'altie. } Nihil.

The fine or rent for Lysters, then rated at xx s. of long time had yielded nothing; and now x s.

The fulling mille, then rated at x s. now but † vi s.

The rent of freeholders in Skipton then extended to xxxvii s. ii d. now decaied, by reason of dissolution of monasteries, &c. and cometh but to ‡ xviii s. viii d.

White Rents, now called Wapentake Fines, then extended to li s. vii d. now by reason supr', cometh but to xxx s.

‡ The free rents of forrein freholders, then xlvi s. x d. decaied by reason supra, and now yieldeth but xxvi s. viii d.

The profits of the weekly market and two fairs in the yere, then valued at £ xvi. xiii s. iv d. doth not now yield so much as £ xvi. xiii s. iv d.

The profit of the court for the burgh of Skipton, then xl s. yieldeth no more now, xl s.

The profit of the Knighth Court ther, al's the Lib'tie Court, then £ x. xvi s. is now, *per annum*, £ xv.

The Free Chappell and Landes belonging, then extended at lxxxvi s. viii d. was, by inquisition, found concealed upon the statute of chantries, and came to the kinge's hands, and the late erle p'chased them againe: } Nihil.

Grounds-improved from the grant of the co'mons and wastes, w'rth, *per annum*, xl s.

Wood sales in Cawder, extended to iii s. and so may contynue, iii s.

Wood sales in the Haw extended to ii s. now may be vi s. viii d.

Pannage was extended § in Cawder to xii d. and now, and of long time past, nihil.

Summa £ cccxiii. x s. vii d.

## SKIBDEN.

One toft, then valued at iv d. now, xx d.

One other toft, then valued at ii s. now, iii s. iv d.

\* Clauso & aperto, that is, when the common fields were in corn and fenced off, and when they were in fallow and open.

† See Hist. of Whalley, p. 366. where I had inferred the existence of a woollen manufactory in England, temp. Edw. II. from that of Fulling Mills. This, however, did not follow: our ancestors might purchase their cloth from the Flemings unscoured.

‡ I do not understand this. The dissolution of monasteries certainly contributed to depopulate *their domains*, which, from tillage, were generally converted into pasturage; but it does not appear what effect this could have upon the freeholders of the neighbouring towns.

§ The Parks de la Caudre and Heye are first mentioned in a charter of William de Forz, earl of Albemarle, A. D. 1257. Calder, or Cawder Park, stretched along the skirts of Romillé Moor, and near the confines of Bradley, where a farm, belonging to the earl of Thanet, still retains the name. Yet the Licentia imparcandi was not granted before the 40th of Edward III. It is as follows, "Edwardus, &c. Sciatis nos de gra' n'ra speciali concessisse Rogero de "Clifford, quod ipse quingentas acras terre de terris suis propriis in Brenhill et Lysterfield infra Boscum de Calder et "villam de Skipton includere, et parcum inde facere, &c. Dat. ap. Westm. 30 die Nov. a. r. 40." Dugd. MSS. in Mus. Ashmole, Oxon.

Land

Land and meadow, xxiv oxegangs, then rated at xxiv s. *per annum*, and is now worth, ev'y oxegang, xxx s. £. xxxvi.

The customes, s'vices, and other boines then paied and done by the te'nts of thes tofts and oxeg' were extended to £ x. xiiii s. *viz.* for carriage of wooll, ii s. vitales at xxiv s. for plowing and harrying, viii s. Shering of corne, xxxvi s. Thatching, xii d. Freedom of tolles, ii s. Mille Ferme, xxxix s. Tallage, lxxx s. \* M'chett and \* Leirwet, fines and p'quisites of Halmote, &c. xx s. For † Nuttg at Hawe, all which are decaied and lost, saving some s'vice in bringing wood to the castle, and mawing of hey, worth, by est'n, *per annum*, xv s.

Summa, £ xxxvii.

### HOLME.

One capitall mess', ten't, one acr', two lathes, and a stable, then of no value, by reason of decaie, and now worth, *per annum*. vis. viii d.

Of arrable land, 287 acr' then at x d. now being meadow or pasture, vii s. *per* acr. £ c. ix s.

Of meadow, 8 acr' then at iii s. iv d. and now at x s. the acre, £ xl.

Some litle corn's and p'cels of ground, then val'd at lx s. and can be demed no more, being almost wasted with the water of Ayre, lx s.

Ageistment and escape of beasts in those grounds then lying open, extended to xiiii s. iv d. and now yeldeth nothing, by reason all are enclosed.

Summa, £ cxliii. v s. viii d.

### STIRTON and THORLEBY.

The rents of freeholders then extended to xii d. and now, a sparrehauke, or, iii s. iv d.

One toft and two oxegangs of land, tout xii acres, then viii s. is now worth, every acre, vis. £ lxxii.

Demayne land, xxii oxegangs, then rated, ev'y oxegang, at vis. *per annum*, which was after divided into ten'ts and v dwellyngs, viii oxegangs and a close geven the Free Chapel, and, upon inquisition of Concelm' upon the Statute of Chantries, those v mess' and viii oxegangs of the land, and the close called Turne Ing, were founde for the kyng, and the late erle p'chased the same agayne; so 14 oxegangs remayn'g, being but of small content, valued at ev'y one, xxx s. cometh to £ xxi.

The tallage for viii bondmen then extended to xxx s. now yeldeth *nihil*.

\* "Merchett et Leyrwyte." Much has been written on the Mercheta Mulierum, which I shall not repeat. I shall only say, that there is a very innocent sense in which the terms are used by our old English (not Scottish) lawyers; namely, that of a fine paid by a prædial slave for leave to marry his daughter. Bracton, l. 2. tit. 1. cap. 8.—Leirwite, or Legerwite, was a fine paid by the same to their lord for incontinence. From *laxen*, *conculitor*, and *pize*, *multa*.

† "Pro nucibus colligendis," as it is expressed in a later inquisition. This, however trifling it may seem, was an ancient rustic service, which, in the forest of Pendle, gave name to the family of Nutter. The mother of archbishop Tillotson was of this family.



The p'fits of the Halmote, with M'chett and Leyrwhett, then *iii s. iv d.* now no p'fit but of the Halmote *co'ib. ann. x s.*

Grounds improved on the co'mons since the grant, w'rth, *per annum, xx s.*

Summa, £ *xxix. xii s.*

#### ELSO and CROOKRISE.

The lodge, then called Helsten, now Elso, nigh Crookrise, extended to *xxvi s. viii d.* is now worth *x l s.* Another lodge there, called Crookrise, *xxvi s. viii d.* is now worth *l x s.* Agistment then *xxxiii s.* those grounds now being enclosed, beside feeding for the deare, £ *xiiii.*

Wood, then *x s.* now *xx s.*

#### BARDEN FOREST.

Drebley Lodge, then extended to *xxvi s. viii d.* now £ *vi. xiii s. iv d.*

Barden Lodge, *xiii s. iv d.* now *lv s. viii d.*

Laund Lodge, *x s.* now £ *vii.*

Gamleswath Lodge, then *xxviii s. viii.* now £ *x.*

Holgill Lodge, then *xxiii s.* now £ *vi.*

Vugayne Lodge, with Eskewath and Dersailles, *xiii s. iv d.* now £ *x.*

Agistment in Barden, £ *xvi.*

Wood sales then extended to £ *xx.* and so resteth, becaus the woods are sore decaid, &c.

#### HOLDEN cum GILGRANGE.

Lodges and Park adjoining, then *viii s.* now £ *xl.*

Other lands, Pannage, &c. *xxxvii s. vi d.*

Total Value, in 1612, £ *749. 3 s. 2 d.* ob.

It would be indelicate to enquire minutely into the present rental of these demesnes ; and it might be injurious to individuals to guess at their real value. The comparison would else be curious.

In the lord's hands.

The Old Parke, adjoining to the castle.

The Parke George.

Crookrise and Skirackes (Elso).

#### BARDEN.

The Parke wherein the tower standeth.

The great rough Park, in two.

The forest of Skipton, which, excepting Holden, comprehended all these parks and demesnes, consisted of that rocky and central part of Craven, which extends East and West from the Wharf to the Are, and is bounded on the North and South by the two great openings which connect those vallies.

The whole may be estimated at an area of six miles by four, or 15,360 acres. With respect to its subdivisions, the name of Elso \* is now forgotten. But Aylso, Aylshow, or Elso, which means the Hill of Elsi, or Aylsi, a well-known personal name † in the Saxon times, was that portion of the forest now called Skirackes, divided from Crookrise by the aperture in the hills from Skipton to Rilston, and stretching thence to the boundaries of Flasby, Eshton, and Holme. Crookrise, which means nothing more than the "Crooked Rise," or ascent, is still known, and rears its bold and craggy front to the North of Embsay. These rugged districts are now stripped of their woods, though the Compotus of Bolton, and the foregoing survey, represent them, in the reigns of Edward the First and Second, as far from destitute of timber. Modern incredulity, surveying the naked state of our moors and mountains at present, will scarcely be convinced by evidence, that they were ever clothed with wood. The soil, it is said, was shallow, the cold extreme, the winds (more injurious than any other cause to the growth of young plants) unbroken by fences, and the whole tract ranged by wild animals, which were often excluded from the surface of the earth by snow, and compelled by hunger to browse on every bush and twig within their reach. Nay, independently on this last impediment, artificial plantations of the hardest trees, which are carried but midway up the skirts of these acclivities, dwindle and grow deformed; while the native woods, which flourish in the vallies, as they ascend along the sides of the hills, show, at every step, their growing abhorrence of exposure, become poor and stunted, and gradually leave the undisputed possession of the heights to Ling and Bentgrass. Much of this is true; but it must be remembered, that if the principle of vegetation in forest-trees operated on these wastes at all, it might operate many centuries without interruption; that woods which are long in arriving at maturity, are equally slow in their decay; and that the parent plants might have acquired strength and closeness enough to protect their undergrowth of seedlings long before there was a deer or sheep to browse them.

The following narrative, which I give in its original form, exhibits, together with many interesting particulars relating to these domains, a lively picture of baronial manners in the close of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries.

\* The last instance in which I meet with the word is in Harrison's Description of Britain, prefixed to the first edition of Holinshed, where it is called "Elsewood."

From a paper of Henry the Eighth's time, among the MSS. at Skipton, I find that the following singular toll was anciently levied in Skirack and Crookrise:

"Note, that theise customes hayth ben used tyme out of maynd, by y<sup>e</sup> report of Rob. Garth, forster ther; the whych sayeth, that he, in all his tyme, and his father afore him in y<sup>e</sup> office, always hayth taken the sayd customes:

"First, That ev'y bryde cunynge that waye shulde eyther gyve her lefte shoo or 111s. 14d. to the forster of Crookryse, by way of custome or gaytcloys."

The rest only relate to tolls taken for the passage of sheep, cattle, and wool.

The commutation was so high that I suppose the penalty would generally be paid in kind; and by this ungallant custom the poor brides of Craven would be reduced to tread the rugged ways of Crookrise in the situation of the Hernici.

Vestigia nuda sinistri

Instituerè pedis, crudus tegit altera pero. VIRG. ÆN. VII.

† At the foundation of Kirkstall Abbey the rector of Leeds was Aylsi. Ex cart. orig. in Bib. Bodl.

From



From the records of a cause \* depending before the President and Council of the court at York, from 32 Hen. VIII. to 2 Eliz. it appears that the Nortons of Rilston contested the right of the Cliffords to hunt within that township, on the plea that it was not included within the forest of Skipton.

In order to support the claim of the superior lord, the following persons were examined.

Thomas Garth, of Bolton Canons, keeper of the king's woods there †, of the age of 74 years, deposeth, "That he hath been at general views and ranges taken in the forest of Skipton, and saith, that Thomas Garth, his grandfather, was Master Forster there in king Richard's time, when this deponent was very young. He also knew Henry Popeley, Forster in my lord's father's days, and went with him when he went to range and view the deer; also he went a ranging with Henry Radcliffe, which was Master Forster after Popeley; and then Henry Martin; and then master Anthony Clifford ‡; then master Thomas Clifford; and then Sir Roger Bellingham; and after him was the Prior of Bolton: and such times as he was with them they began at the 'Round Topt Esh,' within the same forest, to Eshton; then to Hetton, from Hetton to Rilston, then to Cracoe, then to Thorpe, then to Burnsall, and so into the heart of the forest of Skipton."

Robert Kitchen, of Skipton, of the age of 70 years, deposeth, "That he hath been at divers views and ranges of the deer in the forest of Skipton, at the commandment of master Henry Popeley, forster to my lord's father that now is. They began to range at the Round Topt Esh, and from thence to Flasby, and so to Eshton, thence to Rilston, and so to Burnsall."

Launcelot Marton, of Eshton, Esq. saith, "That he was a boy, and, together with his father, he did see the keepers of Skipton Forest hunt and chase deer out of the grounds of Rilston; and also myne old lady Clifford § divers times, to bring deer forth of Rilston, without any let: and this deponent saw old lady Clifford, mother to my lord of Cumberland that now is, hound || her greyhounds within the said grounds of Rilston, and chase deer, and have them away at her leisure, both red and fallow, till now of late that master Norton hath walled his grounds of Rilston, where the Forsters were wont to walk, and to draw my lord of Cumberland's deer into his ground, he hath made a wall on an high rigge, beside a quagmire, and at the end of the wall he hath rayled the ground, so that it is a destruction to my lord's deer, so many as come ¶."

Robert Kitchin, of Skipton, yeoman, æt. 60, deposeth, "That he was one of the Forsters of the Old Park of Skipton twenty-three years; hath hunted and chased out the deer in Rilston Lordship to every other place where he would in the forest of Skipton; he did see my old lady Clifford hunt in Rilston Lordship, and set the hounds and greyhounds, and kill two bucks there, and carry them off; and Thomas Garth, keeper at that time, had the shulders

\* Skipton MSS.

† This was in the short interval between 1539, when the priory of Bolton was dissolved, and 1542, when the site and demesnes of the house were granted to the first earl of Cumberland.

‡ Whose name appears on the steeple at Carlton. He is omitted in the pedigree of the family.

§ I am not sure whether this is meant of the widow of "Black-faced Clifford," or the second wife of her son. The old lady Clifford, next mentioned, is evidently the first wife of Henry the Shepherd.

|| Hound is used as a verb, by Alan Ramsey, in the Gentle Shepherd; and, so far as I recollect, by him alone:

"Then bad me hound my dog."

¶ There are still remaining considerable traces of this work near Norton Tower. See Rilston.

“ for his fee ; and there was with her, at one course, Sir Thomas Tempest, knight ; Sir Thomas Darcy, knight, Master Viewers, and many others ; and this deponent saith he hath walked there an hundred times as Forster and Keeper of the Old Park.”

“ Thomas Roberts, of Embsay, was servant to Robert Garth, keeper ; and kept his master’s room ; and did many times walk in the grounds of Rilston ; and from the grounds into the forest ; he did see my lord that now is set his course (in or to) Rilston, and hound grey-hounds at the deer there ; and my lord Latimer \* hunted in Litbank and Houden, and Robert Garth had the schulders for his fee.”

“ At one time master John Norton gate leave of my old lord for a morsel of flesh for his wife’s churching † ; and the said Garth hunted and killed a grete fatt stagge ; and so one half thereof went to Berden, and master Norton had the other half ; and Garth had the shulders and the ombles : and he saith, that Robert Langton, servant to the said master Norton, went with this deponent to Barden, to know whether the said master Norton should have the whole stagge or the half ; and so he had but the half.”

“ John Steyninge, of Crookrise, Keeper, many times, both day and night, hath chased out of Rilston into the forest of Skipton all the deer that he could find there ; he hath seen my lord that now is, with his company, hunt in Rilston, and hound thirty brace of deer, both horned and not horned, and kill all they might, both red and fallow, because they would not abide out of that ground.”

These are original representations of some very curious and animated scenes, in which the ladies seem to have taken as bold and forward a part as their lords.

But such “ mighty huntings” certainly contributed to a general ferocity of manners. For where is the wonder if two neighbouring and rival noblemen, with boundaries ill defined, and game which disdained any boundaries, inspired by the ardour of pursuit, and backed by troops of armed followers, should sometimes be provoked to convert those images of war into the dreadful reality ?

Here, however, the Cliffords were in the centre of their territories, and would probably regard the opposition of Mr. Norton as the rebellion of a petty vassal.

To these details little needs to be subjoined on the subject of the demesnes of Skipton ; it may be proper, however, to add, that the old Park, which lay immediately contiguous to the castle northward, is now enclosed ; and that it had one deep and beautiful dell immediately beneath the walls, of which I will not say how it has of late been mutilated and how defiled. The Hawe park, retaining some vestiges of the ancient ridings, is now a bushy pasture : of park George the dimensions, or particular site, are not remembered ; Cawder is become a grazing farm ; Crookrise and Elso, with the exception of some enclosures on their skirts, have relapsed into their primitive state of bog and fell : but the forest of Barden is too interesting to be passed over without a distinct and particular account.

\* John Nevile lord Latimer, first husband of queen Catharine Parr.

† Hence it appears that thanksgivings after childbirth were anciently celebrated with feasting. For this custom I have a still older authority. In 11bus Hogsheveds vini albi empt. apud Ebor. erga purificationem Domine, tam post partum Mag’ri mei nuper de Clifford, quam post partum Mag’ri mei nunc de Clifford, LXV18. VIII d. Master is here used in the Scottish sense for the heir apparent of the family. From this article alone it appears that black-faced Clifford had an older brother, who died in his infancy. Compotus Tho. Dom. Clifford, A<sup>o</sup> 15 Hen. VI. or 1437.



Barden is the valley of the Wild Boar, from *Bap Aper* and *Dene Convallis*; and it was well adapted to the habits of that animal from the deep solitude of its ancient woods, and the profusion of acorns which they must have shed.

Though unnoticed in Domesday, it is mentioned in the original donation of Bolton by Alice de Romille; and in a charter, perhaps still older, I meet with the attestation, “ Ric. Sciao (Senescallos) de Bardani.”

This forest stretches nearly four miles on the banks of the Wharf, from the confines of Burn-sal to those of Bolton. Of this the upper part, which has long been divided into farmholds, carries back the imagination at least two centuries; for the buildings are thatched, and generally supported upon crooks; while the inhabitants, a plain and homely race, of ancient manners, subsist in retired tranquillity, under the protection of a noble family, by husbandry and pasturage.

The lower part of the township appears to have been wholly occupied in parks and chaces. We have already seen that Barden, in the 4th of Edward II. had six lodges for the accommodation of the keepers and the protection of the deer; viz. Dreblay, Barden, Laund, Gamles-wath, Holgill, and Vugayne\*. In times of lawless rapine, when poaching was a kind of petty war, as it is now a system of stealth, these lodges of the foresters were often small square towers, constructed for defence; and may be considered as castles of the lowest form. But the retired habits of Henry lord Clifford † leading him to prefer the retreat of Barden to the bustle of his greater houses, he seems to have enlarged the second of these lodges for the reception of himself and a modest train of followers; and here he spent the greater part of an innocent and peaceful life. His son, a very different character, is found occasionally residing here, and, till the later days of the third earl of Cumberland, it never seems to have been wholly neglected by the family. From the inventory taken A. D. 1572, after the death of the second earl, it appears, that the hall and kitchens at Barden tower were furnished, but the bed-rooms empty. From this circumstance I conclude, that the family at that time resorted thither for the pleasures of the chace, dined at the tower, and returned to Skipton in the evening. In this inventory the chapel is mentioned for the first time. One very curious item must not be omitted: “ It'm, the old chariott, with 11 p'r of wheeles bound with iron, and cheynes belonging therto, xxx s. It'm, one charrett, with all apperteyninge.”

Coaches are generally understood to have been introduced about ten years after this time, by an earl of Arundel. What sort of vehicle was the ancient chariot in use before?

Barden seems to have been neglected by the two last earls; and, when the countess of Pembroke succeeded to her inheritance, was become a ruin.

The following contract, bearing date June 2, 1657, will shew upon what terms it was repaired.

\* In the forests we sometimes meet with names which are not constructed on the common principles of local etymology. Thus Vugayne is probably the place where the deer came into *view agayne*, after being hid behind some intervening object; and a village in one of the Blackburnshire forests is called Baycop, as being the Cop or Hilloc where the deer stood at bay.

† See the account of this nobleman in its proper place.

“ Articles of agreement between the Right Hon. Anne countesse dowager of Pembroke, &c.  
 “ on the one part; and Thomas Day the elder and Thomas Day the younger on the  
 “ other part.

“ It is hereby required, that the said parties shall pull down so many of the walls of Barden  
 “ tower as the said Right Hon. Countesse hath lately appointed, and shall build both the walls  
 “ of the house and the chapell adjoining in such sorte as hath bene sett out; and shall pull  
 “ downe all y<sup>e</sup> ould walls about the said house and chappel as shall be thought fit, and shall re-  
 “ pair all such windows, arches, doors, and other places about the said house and chappel as  
 “ shall be thought fit and necessarie by y<sup>e</sup> said Countesse, and shall raise a parpointe wall of a  
 “ yard high for battlements round about y<sup>e</sup> said house.

“ In consideration of the work abovesaid the said Countesse is to pay to the said parties the  
 “ sum of £ 100.

“ The said work is to begin in March, and to be ended at Michaelmas, which shal be in the  
 “ yere 1657.”

This restoration is recorded in an inscription still remaining over the principal entrance.

THIS BARDEN TOWER WAS REPAYRD  
 BY THE LADIE ANNE CLIFFORD COUNTESSE  
 DOWAGER OF PEMBROKEE DORSETT  
 AND MONTGOMERY BARONESS CLIFFORD  
 WESTMERLAND AND VESCIE LADY OF THE  
 HONOR OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN AND HIGH  
 SHERIFFESSE BY INHERITANCE OF THE  
 COUNTIE OF WESTMERLAND IN THE YEARES  
 1658 AND 1659 AFTER IT HAD LAYNE  
 RUINOUS EVER SINCE ABOUT 1589 WHEN  
 HER MOTHER THEN LAY IN ITT AND WAS  
 GREATE WITH CHILD WITH HER TILL  
 NOWE THAT IT WAS REPAYRD BY  
 THE SAYD LADY. IS. CHAPT. 58. V. 12.\*  
 GOD'S NAME BE PRAISED !

Three years before the date of the last transaction I find this indefatigable lady, who had a right to stile herself “ a repairer of breaches,” restoring the park of Barden. This appears from the following

“ Contract between the Right Hon. countess dowager of Pembroke, and Elizabeth countess  
 “ of Cork, dated May 20, 1654, touching the deer that are or shall be driven into  
 “ Barden Parke.

“ That as soon as a certain number shall be taken, as well of those already come in as of such  
 “ deer as shall hereafter be driven into the said parke of Barden, which was lately walled in by  
 “ the said countesse of Pembroke, the said number so taken shall be and remain in the said  
 “ parke of Barden, and be employed to the use and behoofe of the said countesse of Pembroke,  
 “ until such time as there shall be a parke walled in and made staunch at Bolton or Stedhouse  
 “ by the countesse of Corke; and then y<sup>e</sup> one half of y<sup>e</sup> said number of deer shall be redelivered

\* “ Thou shalt build up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called the Repairer of the Breach,  
 “ the Restorer of Paths to dwell in.” A text which Spelman has applied, with greater propriety, to the immortal  
 Alfred. Spelman, *Life of Alfred*.

“ by















“ by the said countesse of Pembroke, or her appointment, to the countesse of Corke, or her appointment.” The heiresses of the elder and younger line of the Cliffords having succeeded to their respective portions of the family estates, the deer, which had hitherto ranged at large over both, were now to be appropriated and enclosed. From this transaction, therefore, we are enabled to fix the æra at which the ancient forests of Craven were finally depopulated of their old and stately inhabitants; and as the park of Bolton was the retreat provided for one moiety of them, we have here a positive proof that the stags which yet adorn its summits are lineal descendants of that wild race which anciently spread from Skipton to Longstrother, at once the pride, the chace, and the luxury of Romille and Albermarle, of Percy and Clifford.

The manor and chace of Barden, containing by survey 3232 acres, were separated from the other demesnes of Skipton thus: In the 9th of James earl Francis levied a fine, and suffered a recovery of Barden, by which the estate tail created by earl George was barred, and the uses declared to be to Henry lord Clifford and his lady for their lives, remainder to their right heirs. However, the profits of Skipton and Barden were levied, first, by the king's and then the parliament's garrison in the castle, from the beginning of the siege, till, by the interest of Philip earl of Pembroke with his masters, the lady Anne was permitted to enter; lord Corke was then under sequestration, and could not prosecute his claim to Barden. But in 1661 and 1662 his lady made entries upon the premises, to strengthen her claim surrendered her reversionary right in the whole honor of Skipton to the crown, and had it re-granted in ampler form. Notwithstanding all this the countess of Pembroke actually kept possession of Barden \* till her death in 1676, when the earl of Burlington brought an action of ejectment against the earl of Thanet finally, and prevailed †. This decision closed the great family contest, which had sometime slumbered, but never slept since the death of earl George in 1605.

Since the last transaction Barden tower has been occasionally resorted to by the Burlington family. In the year 1774 I saw it entire. The lead and timbers of the roof have since been taken away, and it has now put on that picturesque form which only dilapidating remains have the privilege of assuming. The chapel, however, a plain convenient building, apart from the tower, is still kept in repair, and used for public worship. As the mouldings in the timber are evidently of the age of Henry VIII. it was probably the work of Henry Lord Clifford, the shepherd; and, before the dissolution, would be served by the chaplain of St. John, in the castle, as it is now by the minister of Bolton, to whose charge it has been added, though no part of the Saxon cure.

From the demesnes of Skipton I now go on to the house of Clifford.

In addition to the annexed pedigree, which is given *verbatim* from the papers of Lady Pembroke, relating to her claim on the ancient baronies, I will now bring together such original memorials of the family as I have been able to collect from their several repositories, either at Skipton, Bolton, or Appleby.—From Robert de Clifford, the first grantee of this honor, to Thomas lord Clifford, slain at St. Alban's, I meet with on original evidences of the family. In the time of the last a single memorandum, preserved by Dodsworth, states, that “ Elizabeth  
“ his daughter was married, at six yeores olde, being carried to the chappell in Skipton castell  
“ in the armes of John Garthe, to Robert son of Sir William Plumpton: he dying, shee was, at  
“ XII yeares of age, mar'd to Wm. y<sup>e</sup> bro. of Rob't, Sir Wm. Plompton promising that they  
“ shold not ligg together (*detur hæc venia antiquitati*), till she was XVI yeares old, and at XVIII  
“ shee was mother of Margaret Lady Roucliffe.”

\* Barden Case, int. Bolton MSS.

† Yet I find that all was not quiet ten years after; for in a letter of lord Burlington to his agent, in 1686, are these expressions, “ since my l. Thanett goes this silent way, I must desire that you will, without noyse, putt into Barden Tower a trusty person that may secure that place.”



John lord Clifford, who was born April 8, 1430\*, held the titles and estates five years, eight months, and seven days. His hands were early dipped in blood; for he was engaged in the civil war of the houses almost three years before his father's death. In the second battle of St. Alban's the king was brought to meet the queen in Clifford's tent. This nobleman, partly from the heat of youth, and partly in the spirit of revenge for his father's death, pursued the house of York with a rancour which rendered him odious even in that ferocious age. His supposed slaughter of the young earl of Rutland† in, or perhaps after, the battle of Wakefield, has left a deep stain upon his memory; and his own untimely end, which happened the next year, is remembered without regret. On the day before the battle of Towton, and after the rencontre at Ferrybridge, having put off his gorget, he was struck in the throat by an headless arrow, out of a bush, and immediately expired. In the MS memoirs of the family at Appleby this is said to have happened at Deindingdale, a place unnoticed in any map‡; but a respectable friend §, resident near the place, has discovered the evanescent and almost forgotten name of Dittingdale, in a small valley, between Towton and Scarthingwell. Here, therefore, John lord Clifford fell. The place of his interment is uncertain; but the traditional account of the family is probably true, that his body was thrown into a pit with a promiscuous heap of the slain||. Dittingdale is so near the field of Towton that it proves at least the advanced posts of the two armies to have been close to each other on the evening preceding the battle.

John lord Clifford was attainted 1 Edward IV. and, in the fourth year of that reign, the castle manor, and lordship of Skipton, and manor of Marton, were granted, in tail-male, to Sir William Stanley, knight. In the 7th of the same reign is a deed of resumption, with a saving to the grant made to Sir William Stanley, which I do not understand: and in the 15th of this reign the castle, manor, and demesnes of Skipton, and manor of Marton, were once more granted to Richard duke of Gloucester, and were held by him to his death¶.

In the 1st of Henry VII. the attainder of John lord Clifford was reversed, together with those of all the other adherents of the house of Lancaster, and the estates of the family restored to Henry his son. The original petition for this restitution will not be uninteresting to the reader.

“ In most humble and lowly wise beseecheth yo'r highnes yo'r true subject and faithfull liegman  
 “ Henry Clifford, eldest sonne to John late Lord Clifford, that when the same John, amongst  
 “ other persons, for the true service and faithful legiance w'ch he did and owed to king Henry  
 “ the Sixt, yo'r uncle, in the parliament, at Westmyenster, the fourth day of November, in the  
 “ first yeare of king Edward the Fourth, was attainted and convicted of high treason; and by  
 “ the same act y<sup>t</sup> was ordained, that the said John late lord, and his heires from thenceforth,

\* So say lady Pembroke's MS Memoirs. But, if he were so old, the wine drunk at his mother's purification was not paid for till four years after. See note † at the bottom of p. 220.

† Still it is by no means certain that Rutland fell by *his* hand. Leland only says, “ that for slaughter of men at Wakefield he was called the boucher.” Shakspeare spoke the language of his own age when he called him Clifford of Cumberland: he should have said of Westmorland. But the great poet despised such minutiae.

‡ It is mentioned by Holinshed.

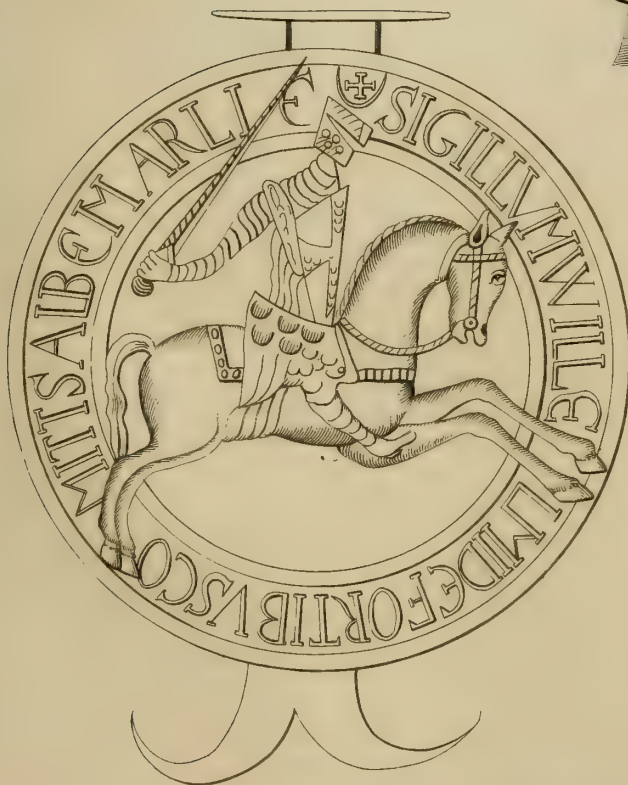
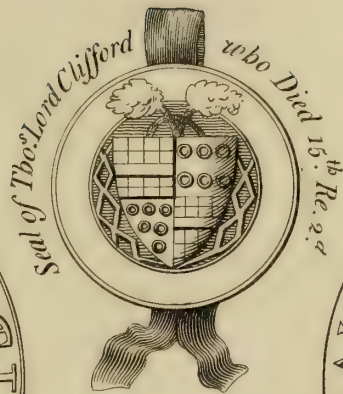
§ The Reverend Francis Wilkinson, A. M. Vicar of Bardsey.

|| Yet, as he was certainly killed fourteen or fifteen hours before the great engagement began, his body might have been removed for interment at Bolton. But the following night was an interval of busy and anxious preparation, and the event of the battle left the surviving followers of Clifford no leisure to celebrate his obsequies. “ Nec fuit post-hac lamentis aut fletibus locus.” Ammian. Marc.—Lord Clifford must have been accompanied to Towton by the *flower of Craven*, yet, though one half of the Lancastrian army was cut off, I cannot discover a Craven name among the slain.

¶ The reader may be tempted to smile at the terms of this grant: “ The king, in cons'on of y<sup>e</sup> laudable and commendable service of his dere b'r Richard duke of Gloucester, as for the encouragement of piety and virtue in the said duke, did give and grant, &c. the honor, castle, manors, and demesnes of Skipton, with the manor of Marton, &c. &c.” Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV.

should





J. Bastire sculp.

*Sigilla veterum Dominorum de Skipton.*





“ should be disabled to have, hould, inherite, or enioy, any name of dignity, estate, or pre-  
 “ heminance, within the realmes of England, Ireland, Wales, Calice, or the Marches therof,  
 “ and should forsaite all his castles, manors, landes, &c. he desireth to be restored. To the  
 “ w'ch petic'on the king, in the same parliam't, subscribeth,

“ *Soit faite come est desier.*”

In the interval of turbulence and disaster which preceded this restitution I meet with no evidences among the archives of the family to throw light on any of the dark transactions of the age.

A single charter only remains of the 12th of Edward IV. which is a deed of arbitration between Lancelot Threlkeld, knight, and lady Margaret his wyfe, the ladie Clyfford, late the wyfe of John lord Clyfford, on the one part; and William Rilston, one of the executors of the will of Henry de Bromflet lord Vescie, deceased; in which the said Launcelot and Margaret promise “ to be good maister and ladie to the said William, and to move the children of the  
 “ said John late lord Clyfford, to be lovyng and tendre to y<sup>e</sup> said William.” The mention of Henry Clifford, the heir, by name, would then have been dangerous, which accounts for the plural “ children,” when one only could have any material interest in the transaction. This lady, who brought the barony of Vescy into the family, survived the death of her first husband thirty years, and the restoration of her family seven. Having been interred at Lonsborough, where she died, a plain brass, on a flat stone, near the altar of that church (the oldest memorial of the family now remaining), thus commemorates the widow of “ black-faced Clifford :”

*Diate pro anima Margarete D'ne Clyfford & Vescy olim sponse nobilissimæ  
 viri Joh'is D'ni Clyfford & Westmorland filie & heredis Henrici Bromflet  
 quondam D'ni Vescy, ac . . . . matris Henrici Domini Clyfforo, West-  
 morland, & Vescy, quæ obiit 24 die mens' Aprilis, Anno Domini  
 MCCCCXX. cujus corpus sub hoc marmore est humatum.*

On the accession of Henry the Seventh, emerged from the fells of Cumberland, where he had been principally concealed for twenty-five years, Henry lord Clifford, with the manners and education of a Shepherd. He was almost altogether illiterate; but far from deficient in natural understanding; and, what strongly marks an ingenuous mind in a state of recent elevation, depressed by a consciousness of his own deficiencies. On this account he retired to the solitude of Barden, where he seems to have enlarged the tower, out of a common-keeper's lodge, and where he found a retreat equally favourable to taste, to instruction, and to devotion. The narrow limits of his residence shew that he had learned to despise the pomp of greatness, and that a small train of servants could suffice him who had lived to the age of thirty a servant himself. I think this nobleman resided here almost entirely when in Yorkshire, for all his charters which I have seen are dated at Barden.

His early habits, and the want of those artificial measures of time which even shepherds now possess, had given him a turn for observing the motions of the heavenly bodies, and having purchased such an apparatus as could then be procured, he amused and informed himself by those pursuits, with the aid of the canons of Bolton, some of whom are said to have been well

versed in what was then known of the science. It is pleasing to find these religious so rationally employed themselves, and so well qualified to afford their illiterate but curious patron a liberal occupation, which alone could prevent him from sinking into sordid habits.

Among the lovers of science or of virtue that visit Bolton and Barden there are few who will not feel their interest in those beautiful scenes increased by the remembrance of such an intercourse.

I suspect this nobleman to have been sometimes occupied in a more visionary pursuit, and probably in the same company.

For, in the family evidences, I have met with two MSS. on the subject of Alchemy, which, from the character, spelling, &c. may almost certainly be referred to the reign of Henry VII. If these were originally deposited with the MSS. of the Cliffords, it must have been for the use of this nobleman. If they were brought from Bolton \* at the Dissolution, they must have been the work of those canons whom he almost exclusively conversed with.

Notwithstanding the absurdity of this pretended science, I make no apology for inserting a specimen of the work before me, especially as an history of the manners of our forefathers cannot but be defective, without some account of their follies.

Thus much, however, may be said in favour of Alchemy, that, however subservient to fraud or superstition, it was never, like modern Chemistry, degraded into the handmaid of Atheism.

“ Keepe thys lessone well in your my'de,  
 That our pryncipall ys symple beyinge,  
 Mony in no'bre and on in kynde,  
 Sevyne thyngs y'r dowthe in owr p'ncipall dwell  
 Most p'cyows whoo cane them fynde,  
 I have soo sworne I may nott telle,  
 In thys book I schew to yow wryttynge  
 As my breyne doone evy'cheon.  
 Assi'litude to ev'y thyng—  
 Howbeytt ytt ys noo moo bott oon  
 That in hyme hathe booth sowll and lyffe  
 Ytt ys hee tow and one in kynde  
 Mareyde togey'r as mane and wyffe.  
 Keepe thys secret well yn thy mynde,  
 Owr sulphur ys owr masculyne,  
 Owr erthe ys in owr wattur cleer,  
 Owr m'cury ys owr femynyne,  
 Owr sulphur ys in lyme as fyre,  
 As erthe ys yn owr wattur clere.  
 Now have yee iiii elements off myght,  
 Ryght soo ys aer in owr fyre.

\* Among the Bolton MSS. I have since met with another volume of the same age, and in a similar hand, which consists partly of Alchemy and partly of Astronomy. This strengthens my conjecture. A specimen of the latter MS. will be given under Bolton.



Howbeytt ther apeys bot tow in sycht,  
 Wattur and erthe yee may well see.  
 Thys may not be towght to ev'y mane.  
 Fyre and aer ys as qualyte.  
 Hee wer accursyde that soo wolde done.  
 How schold yow have servans then  
 To tyll yowr lands and dryffe your plughe  
 Yff ev'y mane to ryches came?  
 Then none for oy'r owght wolde dowghe."

All the precepts however of this profound work might have been imparted to the profane vulgar without much risque of the evils incident to a state of universal wealth. But there might be another and a better reason for reserve, lest the philosopher should happen to take into his confidence such an acute and penetrating knave as the canons yeoman in Chaucer, whose tale is perhaps the finest satire upon chemical jugglers to be found in any language.

In these peaceful employments, whether rational or otherwise, lord Clifford spent the whole reign of Henry the Seventh and the first years of his son. But, in the year 1513, when almost 60 years old, he was appointed to a principal command over the army which fought at Flodden, and shewed that the military genius of the family had neither been chilled in him by age, nor extinguished by habits of peace.

The enumeration of his followers, on this occasion, in the old metrical history of Flodden-Field, is so local and exact, that it would be unpardonable to omit it in an History of Craven.

" From Penigent to Pendle Hill,  
 From Linton to Long Addingham,  
 And all that Craven coasts did till,  
 They with the lusty Clifford came ;  
 All Staincliffe hundred went with him,  
 With striplings strong from Wharlèdale,  
 And all that Hauton hills did climb,  
 With Longstroth eke and Litton Dale,  
 Whose milk-fed fellows, fleshy bred,  
 Well brown'd with sounding bows upbend ;  
 All such as Horton Fells had fed  
 On Clifford's banner did attend."

He survived the battle of Flodden ten years, and died April 23, 1523, aged about 70.—I shall endeavour to appropriate to him a tomb, vault, and chantry, in the choir of the church of Bolton, as I should be sorry to believe that he was deposited when dead at a distance from the place which in his life-time he loved so well \*.

In the Memoirs † of the countess of Pembroke he is described as "a plain man, who lived for the most part a country life, and came seldom either to Court or London, excepting when

\* By his last will he appointed his body to be interred at Shap, if he died in Westmorland ; or at Bolton, if he died in Yorkshire.

† Appleby MSS.

called to parliament, on which occasion he behaved himself like a wise and good English nobleman. This lord Clifford never travelled out of England."

He was succeeded by Henry Clifford his son, born in 1493, with whom he had lived on bad terms for several years.

In the same memoirs I meet with the following curious letter, to a privy councillor from the old Lord, on the subject of these disagreements.

"MY LORD,

"I doubt not but ye remember when I was afore you with other of the king's highnesses  
 "council, and ther I shewed unto yow the ungodly and ungodely disposition of my sonne  
 "Henrie Clifforde, in suche wise as yt was abominable to heare yt; not onlie disobeyinge and  
 "despytynge my comaundes, and threatening my servaunts, sayinge that yf ought came to  
 "mee he shold utterlie destroye al, as apeireth more likelie in strikyng, with his own hand, my  
 "pore servant Henrie Popeley, in peryl of dethe, w'ch so lyeth, and is lyke to dye. Bot  
 "alsoe (he) spoiled my houses, and feloniously stole away my propre goods, w'ch was of grete  
 "substance, onlie of malyce, and for maynteinyng his inordinate pride and ryot, as more  
 "specialle dyd apere when he dep'tyd out of y<sup>e</sup> corte and com into y<sup>e</sup> contrie, aparelyd him-  
 "self and hys horse in cloth of golde and goldsmyths wark, more lyk a duke then a pore baron's  
 "sonne as hee ys. And moreover I shewyd untoe yow at that tyme, hys daylie studyng  
 "how he myght utterlye destroy me hys pore Fader, as wel by slaunders shamful and  
 "daungerous, as by daylie otherwyse vexyng and inquetyng my mynde, to the shorte-  
 "nyng of my pore lyfe. And notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> p'misses I by y<sup>e</sup> kynge's comaunde, and yo'r  
 "desier, have sithens geffen unto him £ XL, and over that my blessing upon hys gude and  
 "lawful demeanor, desyryng alsoe y<sup>e</sup> hee shuld leave y<sup>e</sup> daungerous and evyll consaille of certain  
 "evyll disposyd p'sons, as wel yonge gents as oth'rs, w'ch have before this geffen hym daun-  
 "gerous consaille, whos conseilles he dailie followeth; and wher I shewed unto y<sup>e</sup> kynge's  
 "grace and yow, that yf his shamful disposiciouns were not lokyd upon, and something pro-  
 "mysed by his Hyghness, to bryng hym to drede (as y<sup>e</sup> begyning of all wisdom ys to drede  
 "God and hys prynce), he sholde bee utterlie undone for ev'r, as wel bodilie as ghostlie, as  
 "apeiryth at large, not onlie by y<sup>e</sup> encrese of hys evyl disposiciouns, bot also sekyng further  
 "to grete lordes for meintaunce, wherein he hath taken more boldness, sayinge, that he shal  
 "caste downe one of my servants that be nigh unto mee, though they bee in my p'sence; and  
 "yet moreover he in his countree makyth debate betweine gentlemen, and troblith divers  
 "housys of religioun, to bring from them ther tythes, shamfully betyng ther tenaunts and  
 "s'vants, in such wyse as some whol townes are fayne to kepe the churches both nighte and  
 "daye, and dare not com att ther owne housys \*."

This complaint, however reasonable, was not likely to be received by the counsel of a young monarch like Henry VIII. with the attention it deserved. Henry Clifford had been educated along with that prince †, and of course presumed on his friendship and protection. Indeed the extravagances of a gay and gallant young nobleman, cramped in his allowance by a narrow

\* Was it owing to the carelessness or contrition of the son that he suffered a copy of this letter to remain among the family papers? Probably to the former.

† Appleby MSS.



father, under the influence of a jealous stepmother, were likely to meet with more than sufficient indulgence from the world.

The method which this high-spirited young man took to supply his necessities is characteristic of the times: instead of resorting to Jews and money-lenders, computing the value of his father's life, and raising great sums by anticipation, methods which are better suited to the calm unenterprising dissipation of the present age, Henry Clifford turned outlaw \*, assembled a band of dissolute followers, harrassed the religious houses, beat their tenants, and forced the inhabitants of whole villages to take sanctuary in their churches.

He is said, however, to have been reclaimed in good time; and there is great reason to hope that his father lived to see the effects of his reformation; for I can scarcely suppose him to have continued this irregular course of life long after his marriage; and he was a father by his second lady at twenty-four. Besides, there is no hint in this letter at his misconduct as a husband. On this account I am inclined to fix the date of it about 1512 or 1513, when Henry Clifford was from 20 to 21.

Within two years after his accession to the estates and honours of the family, this nobleman was advanced to the dignity of earl of Cumberland; and, I trust, that few readers will be displeased with the following original account of his journey, attendants, expences, &c. upon that occasion †.

“ My lord's coste from Skipton to London, and att London, att his lordeshipp creat'on in  
Com'. anno xvii Hen. VIII.

My lord's expence,	}	First paid for my lord's expence, and 33 his servants, riding from Skipton riding to London. } to London, as apperith by the household booke, £ vii. xv s. 1 d.
Costs of my lord's house att London.		
	}	Item, paide for the expence of my lord's house att London, for five weeks and one daye, in June and July, A° xvii Hen. VIII. with horses meat and fewell, and all other charges, with all other necessaryes thereunto belongyng, with ——— iii s. xi d. wyne, iii s. cheries, ii d. rishes, iv d. thred, 1 d. sakket, iv d. £ xlvi. vii s.”

With respect to these particulars it may be observed,

1st, That the earl of Northumberland, according to the household book of 1509, only 16 years from this time, travelled with thirty-six horse, which is a good scale of the comparative magnificence of the Percies and Cliffords.

\* I hope it will be thought no extravagant conjecture, that Henry Clifford was the hero of the “ Not browne mayd.” That beautiful poem was first printed about 1521, and, from the use of the word *spleen*, which was introduced into the English language by the study of the Greek physicians, it could not have been written long before. Little, perhaps, can be inferred from the general qualification of an outlaw's skill in archery, “ Such an archere as men say that ye be,” compared with the circumstance of the earl of Cumberland's providing himself with all the apparatus of the bow in the following account: but when “ the Man” specifically describes *Westmarland* as his *heritage*, we must either suppose the whole story to be a fiction, or refer it to one of the wild adventures of Henry Clifford, who really led the life of an outlaw within ten years of the time. The *great Lynage* of the lady may well agree with lady Percy; and what is more probable than that, this wild young man, among his other feats, may have lurked in the forests of the Percy family, and won the lady's heart under a disguise, which he had taken care to assure her concealed a knight. That the rank of the parties is inverted in the ballad may be considered as nothing more than a decent veil of poetical fiction thrown over a recent and well-known fact. The barony of Westmoreland was the inheritance of Henry Clifford alone.

† This account was copied by Dodsworth from the original in Skipton Castle, which cannot now be found. My transcript for which, as well as many other favours, I am indebted to my friend Mr. Griffith, senior fellow of University college, Oxford, is taken from Dodsworth's copy.

Supposing my lord to have rode from Skipton to London in five days, the expence of each man and horse would be about 10 *d. per day*. A nobleman of the same rank travelling to town without his family at present would be content with six horses, two postillions, and two outriders. Modern habits have certainly gained in elegance what they have lost in cumbrous parade.

2d, About £ 9. a week suffices for an establishment of thirty-four men and as many horses in London; and what wonder, when my lord's wine for five weeks cost only three shillings and four pence, and his deserts two pence? Rushes were used instead of carpets at Derby-house: these "strewnments," according to Erasmus, were receptacles of all manner of filth, human and canine. I know no change of habits which contributed more to neatness than the substitution of naked floors to rushes, where nothing can be concealed. Carpets have contributed still more to the same end. If you call a spitting clown into your library or dining room, he will always forbear to discharge his saliva upon a covering which he considers as rich and ornamental. Our rush-strewn churches in the country are still subject to the old annoyance\*. Sakket, I suppose, was sacking, intended to be stuffed with straw for the servants' beds: as we are not to suppose, that though they slept on straw (*vide infra*) they were bedded precisely like horses.

"Household stuff bought and remaining.

Item, for 12 napkins, dy'p' VII s. VIII d.

Item, 4 y'ds ditto, for a towell, III s. v d.

Item, 10 yerdes dyap' for burd clothes (table cloths, XIII s. IV d. I suppose of superior quality).

Item, for 2 table clothes for the hall, v s. VIII d.

Item, for sewyng, VIII d.

Item, for galypots and cupps, VIII d.

Summa, xxx s. VI d.

Hence we see that the modern luxury of napkins at table was in use as early as 1525.

Item, paid for liv'ais (liveries) for my lord's servants, £ xv. ix s.

Item, for liv'ay hose (livery hose), £ III. xviii s. IV d.

Item, for silver, gold, and satten, for the', xvii s. IV d.

Item, to Lancelot Marton and Lionel Marton, for two coates, £ I. II s.

Item, to the p'son of Giseley, for his liv'ey, xiii s. IV d.

Item, paid to the brotherer for y<sup>e</sup> coinsant (cognizance), £ I. x s.

Item, paid to Rob. Secretary, for his liverey, x s.

Summa, £ xxiv."

On this occasion the new earl was to appear in the first stile of fashion. Accordingly his old liveries were discarded, and his train arrayed anew, in laced coats faced with satten, and embroidered with the cognizances of the family.

Lancelot Marton was lord of Eshton, and one of his gentlemen.

A livery for the parson of Guisely, who seems to have been chaplain to the household, sounds oddly in modern ears; but the scarf, the modern livery of chaplains, was then unknown. In the statutes of some colleges in Oxford the habit of the fellows, for which a stated allowance was made, is called the *liberatura*.

\* Vide Ducange in voce Saccellus.



Then follow some trifling payments, amounting to £ xi. xvi. iv d. of which nothing deserves notice but the following, "P'de to my lord at dise, xls." This was probably high gaming in 1525.

"Item, delivered to Leonard Whitfield, when my lord rode to Pishaw Parke, £ iv." This, I suppose, is Pishoberry, in Herts. I do not know to whom it belonged.

"My Lord's Robes and Apparell.

For 16 yerdes of Russet velvet, doble, after £ i. ii s. 8 d. the yerd, £ xxvi. ii s. vi d.

Item, for 12 yerdes damask, black, after 7 s. 6 d. £ iv. x s.

Item, for 2½ yerdes black satten, after 8 s. £ i. ii s.

Item, for a girdle to my lord, 1 s. v d.

Item, for 3 yerds of black carsey, for hoise to my lord, vii s. vi d.

Item, a roll buckram, for lynyng my lord's fotecloth, 1 s. viii d.

Item, 8 yards black velvet for the fotecloth, £ iv.

Item, to Edw. Radclyffe for byenge sherts to my lord, £ i. iii s. iv d.

Item, for velvett shoes to my lord, ii s.

Item, for 16 yerds of black satten, at 8 s. £ vi. viii s.

Item, for 25 yerdes of velvett cremisyn for my lord's robes, at 13 s. 4 d. the yerde, £ xvi. iii s. iv d.

Item, for 2½ yerdes of tawney satten, at 7 s. 8 d. xviii s. ii d.

Item, to Rauf Warren, for 3 yerdes black satten, £ i. iv s.

Item, for 2 French capps to my lord, viii s. viii d.

Item, for my lords sward, to the cutler, xiii s. iv d.

Item, for furringe of my lord's robes, as apperith by a bill of the parcells, £ viii.

Item, paid for a pair of black shoes, and a paire of black slipp's, for my lord, b't by Edw. Radcliffe, 1 s. vi d.

Item, paid for a chape of silver, gilted, for my lord's swerde, iii s.

Item, paid for a horne to my lorde,

Item, paid for flewynge the said horne with 2 ounces and 3 quarters silver, aft' 6 s. 8 d. the ounce, and 4 d. les at all, } xviii s.

Item, paid for a grene sasshe, &c. iii s. iv d.

Item, 2 doz. strand heeds, bought by Tho. Martin, vi s.

Item, half a doz. brode heds, 1 s.

Item, a shotynge glove, iv d.

Item, a dozen and a halfe brede arrow shafts, iii s.

Item, paide to my lord the 18th of July, for a white frontelett brodered and wrought with gold, for my lady, £ ii. x s.

Item, paid to Ridley, my lord's taylor in London, for makynge my lord's robes, and other app'ell, £ iv."

Some trifling particulars are omitted, which make the sum £ lxxxvii. v s. iii d.

The robes of an earl, it appears, were of crimson velvet and ermine, his dress shoes of velvet, the "chape" of his sword silver gilt.

Under

Under this head are included a (bugle) horne, tipped with silver, at six shillings and eight pence the ounce, almost as high as silver-smith's work at present; a pair of shooting gloves, and two sorts of arrows: all which shew the nature of my lord's amusements.

Strand heeds, I suppose, as opposed to brede arrow heeds, were some sort of arrows sold in the Strand. Here is also a charge of £ 2. 10 s. for a white embroidered frontlet, as a present to my lady (Margaret Percy) on his return to Skipton. She might complain, with some reason, that he had been sufficiently profuse in the decoration of his own person, and very æconomical with respect to hers.

“ Almonses and offerands.

The first day the terme in almons, 11 *d.*

Item, 22d day of Juyne, my lord's offering to our Lady of Pew, 1 s. viii *d.*

22d of Juyne, in almons, 1 *d.*

Item, to Laurence Hammerton, that he had giffen by my lord's comands, 11 *d.*

Summa, 11 s. 1 *d.*”

Very sparing indeed!

Our Lady of Pew had her shrine somewhere near Westminster-hall, for there the new-made serjeants were wont to make their offerings: “ And then they goo to ower Lady of Pewe, and “ ther they offer, and then they come into the hall.” Dugdale, *Origines Juridiciales*, p. 116.

Payment of old debts, summa, £ xxxi. xv s. 11 *d.*

Paid to my lord's consaill the first tyme that they were at the Serjeant's Inn, 111 s. 1v *d.*

Item, to my lord's consaill on St. Peter's day at Derby-Place, £ 1.

Item, for copy of the bill against the p'son of Marton, viii *d.*

Item, in reward to Mr. Fitzjames and Master Fitzherbert, jugg's (judges), £ 1v.

Item, to the freres box and ushers att my lord's appearance in the King's Eschequer, 1 s. 1v *d.*

Rewards of learned men.

To Mr. Bolland, of Théschequer, vi s. viii *d.*

With some trifling items omitted, Summa, £ ix. xi s. 111 *d.*

The earl seems to have filed a bill against the parson of Marton, on what account I know not. The large rewards paid to the judges, one of whom was the celebrated Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, were, I hope, not to pervert justice, but for extrajudicial opinions which they might lawfully give. The begging friars appear to have had boxes in the most public places, like the poor's boxes in modern churches.

“ Item, for botehire to Durham Place, when my lord was commanded to wait upon the duke, viii *d.*”

Next follow 21 items for boat-hire alone, one of which was when Mr. Blenkinsop went with my lord's water to the phesicōn, 1v *d.*

Summa, £ 11. 1v s. 1x *d.*



It was the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. upon whom the earl of Cumberland was "commanded" to wait. The duke was warden, and the earl deputy, of the western marches, under him. Clifford MSS. in Off. Arm.

## Costs.

- Item, paid to Thomas Johnson, for his costs and a horsehire from London to my lord chamberleyne, for borroweing of robes, 1 s. vi d.
- Item, in a reward to a skinner for a sight of my lord of Northumberland's robes, iv d.
- Item, for strey to bedds, viii d.
- Item, to Pemberton for hawkmeat, 1 s. viii d.
- Item, for reparing stolls and trestrills at my lord Darbies place, iv d.
- Item, to a phesicion at Westminster for seying my lord's water, iv d.
- Item, stray for bedds, &c. iv d.
- with other items,      Summa, £ ii. xiii s. iv d.

- Item, in reward to Clarencieux for the fees of the heralds at my lord's creacon, £ x.
- Item, in reward to the gentlemen ushers of the king's chamber, £ ii. x s.
- Item, in reward to a frere that kepted my lord's l'res patent, iv d.
- Item, to a servant of thabbot of Waltham that brought a buk to my lord, iii s. iv d.
- Item, to a freire that song masse afore my lord, iv d.
- Item, to a servant of my lord of Westm'land that broght my lorde a hound, iii s. iv d.
- Item, paid to the clerke and churchwardens of St. Bennet's for chappell stuff borrowed of them, iii s. iv d.
- Item, to my lord Derbies minstrells, iii s. iv d.
- Item, in a reward paid by my lord to a phesician of Cambridge, the 17th of June, £ i.
- Item, p'd to Pemberton for a falcon, £ i.
- Item, for bying wyne to my ladie, £ i.
- Item, velvet to my ladie, vii s.
- Item, to by gere with, to maistres Dorothy, £ i.
- Summa, £ xxx. ix d.

The abbot of Waltham's park was famous for its fat venison; in allusion to which, Fuller \* has recorded an incident which happened to two fat biped bucks of that place, greatly to the amusement of Henry VIII.

The earl of Cumberland lodged at Derby-place, now the Heralds' College, which is immediately adjoining to St. Bennet's church, where he borrowed the apparatus of an altar for masses in the house.

The medical profession had practitioners at that time as high and low as at present. The regular Cambridge doctor, whom my lord consulted on his journey, received just sixty times as much as the poor caster of urine.

The price paid for a falcon, which was probably half as much as the best horse in the earl's stables had cost him, shews the high estimation in which hawking was then held. A sum equivalent to 20 s. then, is now much better laid out in a good fowling-piece.

What are the articles of luxury and amusement which this great nobleman, returning from London after his creation, carries with him into the North? An hound and a falcon, a bugle-

\* History of Abbeys, Church History. p. 317.

horn, and a sheaf of arrows. Every groom in his stables, every keeper in his parks, would have made the same choice. Yet what could he have done better? We should forbear to blame men for not anticipating the knowledge or the elegance of future times. The few who rise above the habits of their own age are to be admired. The many who content themselves with the ancient level are entitled to excuse.

The three last articles under this head are for my lady in the country. Maistres Dorothy was probably my lady's woman.

“Burd-wages, costs of my lord's servants.

Item, delivered to Stephen Tempest, for the cost of my lord's servants at Grenewich, 1*s.* x*d.*

Item, p'd to Laurence Hammerton, and his servant, for the burd-wages for five days, after six-pence upon the day every of them, v*s.*

Item, p'd to George Blenkinsop for his burd-wages, 11*s.* vi*d.*

Item, p'd to Christ. Wharton, Rob. Bellingham, Anthony Hoton, Stephen Tempest, Roland Thompson, Tho. Blenkinsop and his sonne, for the burd-wages the said five days, xvii*s.* vi*d.*

Summa, £ 1. vi*s.* x*d.*”

Most of these, if not all, were gentlemen attending upon the earl.

The court was probably at Greenwich during these five days, when they received the sum of six-pence *per diem* each for board-wages. Laurence Hammerton was of Hellifield-peel, and Stephen Tempest of Broughton; the rest are Westmorland names. Blenkinsop was of Helbeck, near Brough.

Item, paide to my lord Rich. Gray for my lady Clifford's payment at Whitsunday, £ Lxxv.

Item, . . . .

Item, p'd to Mr. Garter, upon Thursday the . . day of July, A° 17 Hen. VIII. for the first payment of his reward, £ vi.

Item, p'd by Thomas Marton to Sir Ric. Tempest, knight, by my lord's commandment, £ xvii. vi*s.*

Summa, £ Lxxxxviii. xvi*s.* iii*d.*

The first of these articles was an half-year's jointure due to old lady Clifford (Florence Pudsay \*), widow of Henry lord Clifford the Shepherd, and step-mother of the new-created earl, who was then married to lord Richard Gray, younger son of Thomas marquis Dorset.

As all these payments were made in London, or on the way thither, I conclude that Sir Richard Tempest of Bracewell was in the earl's train with his neighbours.

Item, . . . .

Item, . . . .

Item, paide to the pope's collector for the licence of marriage† between John Scrope, sonne and heire apparent to the lord Scrope, and ladie Katherin Clifford, daughter of Henr' earle of Cumberland, £ 11. xiii*s.* iv*d.*

Summa of all the payments and costs aforesaid, £ cccLxxvi. ix*s.*”

This is one of the most satisfactory details of the manners and expences of the reign of Henry VIII. I have ever met with; and I have only to add to the foregoing remarks, that the

\* Vide Bolton juxta Bowland.

† This was a lucrative branch of the legatine power, which, not many years after, was transferred, by statute, to the archbishop of Canterbury, and is now exercised, under him, by the master of the faculties.



earl's journey to London was undertaken precisely at that season of the year in which all families of fashion at present are hastening into the country. But in the dreadful state of the roads at that time, a state which continued, with little amendment, till the introduction of post-carriages and horses, together with their concomitants the toll-bars (not half a century ago), winter journeys to London were formidable undertakings.—I am not sure that increased facility of access to the capital is to be considered as a national benefit.

For the earldom and the garter, the latter of which was conferred upon him seven years after the former, this nobleman made every return which became a grateful man and a dutiful subject; and, when attacked in Skipton Castle by Aske and his fellow-rebels, amidst a general defection of the dependents of his family, bravely defended it against them all.

A little before this time he built the great gallery of Skipton Castle, for the reception of his high-born daughter-in-law, the lady Ellenor Brandon; and, the year before his death, received, as a reward of his courage and loyalty, a grant of the priory of Bolton, with all the lands thereto belonging, in the parish of Skipton, together with the manors of Storithes, Heslewood, Embsey, Eastby, Conondley, &c. and the manor of Woodhouse (Part of Appletrewic), belonging to the dissolved priory of Marton. This donation, so desirable in point of situation, and especially as these lands had for the most part been amortized by the ancient lords of Skipton, was equal in value to the whole of the Clifford's Fee: but this was not all; by the marriage of this earl with lady Margaret Percy, on the demise of her brother Henry earl of Northumberland, in consequence of a settlement, confirmed by act of parliament, 27 Henry VIII. the whole Percy Fee, equivalent in extent to half of Craven, became vested in the Cliffords, and nearly completed their superiority over the whole district.

This earl, so fortunate in his life, was cut off, by a premature death, April 22, 1542, about the age of 49; and was interred in the vault at Skipton.

By the inquisition after his death, the whole amount of his vast estates was found not to exceed £ 1719. 7s. 8d. *per annum*.

He was succeeded by his son Henry, the second earl of Cumberland, who, falling upon tranquil times, enjoyed his honours without disturbance, but without renown. On the insurrection, however, of the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, he assisted the lord Scroop in fortifying Carlisle against them; and, on the 8th of January following, died at Brougham Castle, and was buried at Skipton.

When only sixteen years old he was made Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of queen Anne Bullen; and, by the interest of Henry VIII. a firm and constant friend of the family, in 1537, married, at Brandon-house Bridewell, the lady Ellenor Brandon, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary queen dowager of France, daughter of Henry VII.

This royal alliance brought with it a train of expences, which compelled this nobleman to alienate the great manor of Temedbury, co. Hereford, the oldest estate then remaining in the family; but, after the death of this lady, which happened in 1547, he withdrew into the country, grew rich, and became a purchaser. Soon after this event the earl fell into a languishing sickness, and was reduced to such an extreme state of weakness that his physicians thought him dead. His body was already stripped, laid out upon a table, and covered with a herse-cloth of black velvet \*, when some of his attendants, by whom he was greatly beloved, per-

\* A curious passage in the Paston Letters shews, that it was usual to cover the bodies of the nobility when laid out, and before they were chested, with the richest herse-cloths that could be obtained.

ceived symptoms of returning life \*. He was once more put to bed, and, by the help of warm clothes without, and cordials within, gradually recovered. But, for a month or more, his only sustenance was milk sucked from a woman's breasts, which restored him completely to health, and he became a strong man †.

In 1552 or 3 he married, at the church of Kirk Oswald, 2dly, Anne daughter of William lord Dacre, a very domestic woman, who was never at or near London in her life. She survived her lord above ten years, and proved an excellent guardian to her son, in whose presence she died, at Skipton Castle, in 1581.

The character given of this earl, by his granddaughter, states, "that he had a good library, was studious in all manner of learning, and much given to alchemy." After his first lady's death he came to court only three times: once at the coronation of queen Mary, a second time at the marriage of his daughter to the earl of Derby, and lastly to visit queen Elizabeth soon after her accession. His lady, and all his children, excepting George lord Clifford, were with him at his death.

In the last illness of this nobleman the old earl of Bedford, anxious to obtain the wardship and marriage of his heir, addressed the following letter to queen Elizabeth:

"Maye it pleas y'r most excellent Majestie to be advertized, that heretofore, as it is wel  
 "knowne to manie, ther hath bene communication betwene my lo. of Cumbrelande and me  
 "for the marrynge of his son to one of my d'rs; and beyng now informed that he is in some  
 "danger, I doe presume to bee a suiter to y'r highness, that I maye have the wardship of his  
 "son, if it stande with y'r Majesties pleasure, and therby I shal think myself most bounden to  
 "y'r Maj. ‡

*From Russell Place, this 3d of Jan."*

This was only five days before the earl's death.—It is almost unnecessary to add that the petition was granted, and the marriage took effect.

Among the neglected and mouldering evidences of the family in Skipton Castle, I met with an original account in MS. of the deaths of the two dukes of Suffolk, half-brothers of lady Ellenor Brandon, which seems to have been a narrative sent immediately after that melancholy event, for the satisfaction of the family.

As it has been my principal object to enrich this work with original matter connected with the subject, I have no hesitation in citing largely from this curious memorial; more especially as it throws much light on the ancient manners of the University of Cambridge.

This MS. is intituled, "An Epistle upon the Life and Death of the Brothers of Suffolke, by "T. W." probably one of the Wilsons, then Fellows of St. John's. From the stiffness of the style it is apparently a translation from the Latin.

"Catherine duchesse of Suffolke §, being glad that she had gotten her sonne from the Court to

\* To compare great things with small, there is something in this scene which reminds me of the apparent death and sudden revival of Tiberius, as related by Tacitus, "xvii cal. Apr. interclusa animâ creditus est mortalitatem explevisse. Et multo gratantum concursu ad capiendâ imperii primordia C. Cæsar egrediebatur: cum repente adfertur "redire Tiberio vocem ac visus vocarique qui recreandæ defectioni cibum adferrent." *Annal. vi. sub fin.* But there was a striking difference between the situation of a virtuous and-beloved nobleman in the arms of faithful attendants, and a detested tyrant surrounded by assassins. Accordingly the one was restored, and the other suffocated.

† Appleby MS. ‡ Ibid.

§ Celebrated for her wit, her religion, and her sufferings, in the reign of queen Mary. Her attention to the education of her sons was such as might have been expected from her character. She was a daughter of the family of Eresby.



the Univ'sity, determined p'sently to go herself to Cambridge; wher'upon she entreated Dr. Haddon, and put him in trust with both her sonnes. Haddon, although very sickly, yet did not refuse so great a charge, and did often assist the duke with his learning and counsell. He did p'voke him to follow his booke, by pithy epistles, and therin wold mention somme serious matters, to the ende he might stir up the prince to answer him. By this meanes duke Harry did in a short tyme so p'ft, that he was admired of all men. And as Haddon did with the duke so was he likewise affected towards his brother; and did privately read unto him the civill law \*, wherof he was publike p'fessor. The mother, although acquaynted with these thynges, for shee then lived in Cambridge, dévised notwithstanding further meanes for their p'gresse in learning; for she appointed the duke, a little before dinner and supper tyme, shold sitt w'th his frends att a syde table, and that both her sonnes, in their course, shold read a chapter of the Newe Testament in Greeke, and translate itt into Englishe, w'th a loude voice; wh'ch being doone, they sayd grace in their turnes; and then being sett downe, p'pound a question either in philosophy or divinitie, and soe spente all the tyme they were att meat in Latin disputation.— And when the matter had been well handled, they that sate with them did moderate the cawse (for onely learned men did sitt att the duke's table.)

“ After they had dyned, and satisfyed themselves, they gave God thankes; and then by and by the lord duke did repete some history or witty sentence, fit for morality and a civill lyfe. Both of them did begin the day w'th prayer and reading some p't of the Gospell; and the same order they observed going to bed.

“ When ther was any publike disputation, especially when any worthie man tooke place, the duke, with his followers, wold alway be p'sent, and shew himself a diligent hearer.

“ Hee was soe affected to publike lectures, that ev'y mornynge hee wold heare Carr †, that most learned man, who read Plato in Greeke, in the common schooles; whose lecture bothe the duke and his brother did translate, either into Latin or Englishe. And at supper tyme they both p'sented ther mother w'th ther labo'rs; that she might be a witnes and a p'taker of ther p'ceedings.

“ Both of them of St. John's College, in sev'all chambers did divide the daye into sev'all studyes; and ev'y daye foure houres was bestowed att ther p'vate studyes, and an account was given of y<sup>e</sup> residew of ther tyme.

“ Neither of them wold be absent from ther domesticall exercyses ‡.—Duke Henry wold often

\* The system of education prescribed to these princely youths, on the whole, was excellent: for, independently on the religious spirit, so different from that of the present day, which pervaded the whole, the study of the Imperial Law, one of the noblest codes of civil wisdom, was peculiarly adapted to their rank. But what would be thought at present if young men of their or any rank were to interrupt the public disquisitions in the schools? It appears too, if I understand the passage, that Cheke lectured upon Plato in Greek: I mean that his *Commentary* was in that language. Would not this be sometimes *ignotum per ignotius*? Another circumstance it is impossible to mention with approbation: they were harrassed with Latin disputations at dinner. In this respect our predecessors in the Universities were slow to discover that “there is a time for all things.” It is, perhaps, not half a century since the office of Greek reader at dinner-time was abolished in some college-halls; and thus an hour which ought to be sacred to liberal and elegant converse was distracted by the hum of drowsy and importunate recitation. Before I conclude this note, let me be indulged in the recollection of many happy hours spent in such converse at the same table, and the patronage of one who occupied the chair of Haddon with equal learning and eloquence—I mean, the late Dr. Samuel Hallifax.

† This is the reading of the MS. but I think it should be Cheke; as that truly learned man held the Greek Professorship from 1540 to October, 1551.

‡ These were, I suppose, the disputations in the hall, abolished about forty years ago.

intrude himself into ther disputations, and wold valiantly encounter his adversary, especially if anie wold take upon him to defend false religion and doctrine, as sometymes it fell out.

“ Charles was no lesse earnest then his brother. I p'mitted him to goe to the common schooles, that he might have both experience of the subtile sophisters and alsoe knowe their captious subtilities.

“ But what shall I say? Shall I prayse his disputyng, and thus vehemently carrying himselfe in the publique schooles? I scarce dare do it, leste I be thought to commend myself.

“ But I p'cured those that were most skilful in the mathematicks, and willed them to expound their hardest questions, which at the first he so easily apprehended I didd nev' more confirme that sayynge of Plato, ‘ To learne is to remember them in this childe.’ He had so grete a courage in disputynge, but yet w'th such moderation, that he brought all men to admiration of hym.

“ Duke Henry, hearynge his brother disputinge thus manly with the subtile sophisters, went himself to the schooles, and desired that he might sometimes supporte his brother. What shall I say? They did understande that he, although a prince, had not lived idly, who, comyng now from the court, and by the little practice he had in writing to Mr. Haddon, did, with an oration extempore, soe please his hearers, that, if ther were noe o'r cawse, yet, for lernyng's sake, he was worthy of all hon'r. His bro'r, not yett fourteene, equall'd his brother in witt; and, in respect of his age, was not behinde him in learning.

“ The vicechancellor, attend'd w'th bothe proctors, the three beadells, with their staves in their hands, going before, came into the duke's chamber, and offered him the letters pattents, signed with the university seale, wherein, by common consent, he was to be inaugurated, the next commencement, Master of Arts; but he, for such was his modesty and wisdom, tolde them, that he was unworthy so grete an hon'r; and that it was not fitt he shold be adorned with a dignity belongyng to men of better desert than himselfe. ‘ I have beene,’ q'th hee, ‘ a courtier, and am but a younge scholler, and therefore will not p'sume to take such a degree, for the degrees of the univ'sity are too highe for a courtier's learnynge.’ To whome the vicechancell'r replied, ‘ Moste noble prince, we knowe y'r procedyngs, and we see playnly that you goe beyonde owr expectation: and wee doe not offer youe this dignity soe much that you are hon'ble, as for that yow are truly memorable for learning.’ So that att the laste the vicechancell'r urging him, the prince, although unwillyng, did assent unto him; but soe that he wolde not have the degree before the co'mencement. A little after Midsomer is the co'mencem't kept, at w'ch both y<sup>e</sup> bro'rs were p'sent. Henry, who was ev'r spekyng of the kynge his m'r, did determine to sett downe in writyng the whole order of the co'mencem't, and, being finishyd, to co'mend itt to his majestie. Howsoev'r, immediately after the co'mencem't, the Sweatyng Sickness\* came to ev'y man's care, and shortly after fell upon the university. The mother, at that instant, was very sicke, but not of the sweate; butt so soone as she heard that the disease had possessed Cambridge, she p'cured bothe her sonnes to be remiooved hence to a village called Kyngeston, five myles fro' Cambridge, whither the two bro'rs went w'th a fewe attendants. Being come thither they went merrily to supper; w'ch beinge doone, they went to bed. About twelve of the clock of that untymely night, Charles Stanley, a kinsman of Suffolkes, and a yonge man of grete hope, being awaked with the violence of the disease, begenne to be very

\* In the antechapel of St. John's College is a brass over one Jackson, a Fellow about this time, who died *sudore Anglicano*. It does not appear to be well understood by modern physicians what the complaint was.—May they never be informed by experience!



sicke, and aft'r two houres dep'ted this life. Duke Henry did lament his kinsman's sickness, seeing him in extremity of payne, and at his last dep'ure from him requested me that I wolde be carefull of him (for \* Stanley's bedfellowe), sayinge further, 'this is the last tyme I shall ever see him; for my p'te, sayth hee, I fear not deathe, for I shall not dye before the tyme the Lo. hath appointed me †; but I am sorry for my kinsman; and, for God's cawse, I doe entreate you that hee may wante nothyng;' which when he had spoken, early in the mornynge, tog'r with his bro'r, they dep'ted to Bugden, a goodly auntient-house of the bishops of Lincolne. Henry grew more sorrowfull for his cousin Stanley, although I writt unto him (for I was not to come unto hym, by reason of the infection), that he was recovered and past danger. It is worth memory, that Henry, then in health and well, spake at supper to the hono'ble la. Margaret, who ther gave them entertaynment, and held them as deare as their owne mother: 'Where, quoth he, shall wee supp the next nyght?' Shee modestly answered, 'Either, I trust, (my lo.) heere in this house, or some oth'r of y'r frends.' 'Not so,' sayde hee, 'we shal nev'r suppe heere agayne.' At which the good lady beyng p'plexed, he, to recomfort her, bade her bee of good cheere; and sett smilingly a good face on itt. Late at night ther hono'ble mother came to Bugden, and p'sently kissed bothe her sonnes, being glad she found them both livinge. But duke Harry by and by fell into the disease, and was so greavously payned therewith that the extremity wold have made the hardest heart relent.

"The mother, terrified therewith, advises with the phesition she bro't with her, and uses all means possible to gett him some remedy. What need wee many wordes? Within few houres this noble prince was taken out of this lyfe!

"Charles, at the same instant, being grievously afflicted with the same disease whereof his b'r dyed, understandyng nothing of hym by any mann's speach, for hee was in a farr chamber from him, did muse p'vately w'in himselfe. The phesytion asked him what it was he so studied upon? He replied, 'I doe think what a greate greafe it is to be deprived of a true frend.'—'Why saye yow soe, I praye yow?' sayd he. To whom he answered, 'Do you ask why? My brother is dead; but it is no grete matter, I shall shortly follow;' and soe within halfe an houre after he yeilded his soule to God. Brother followed brother; the younger the elder; one duke another.

"And now, alas, ther lovyng mother, beyng dep'ryved of her derest sons, and left herself alone, runs to and fro' crying out; and whom she held more deere while they lived, now cannot endure to behold them dead! And therefore, havynge given order to soome of her servants for their interring, and to distribute money to the poore, she dep'ted, full of sorrowe.

"The sonnes were interred w'tout any solemnity, and they w'ch lived together as lovyng brothers were buryed together in one grave. But, w'in a month or two after, ther kynd mother (hows'ever yett full of heavines), caused a sumptuous tombe to be made, the coats and military armes of their ancestors to be sett upon the doors and pillers, and kept ther funerals accordyng to ther degree."

This must have been in the parish church of Bugden, as the same cause which required the interment of these noble and unfortunate youths without any solemnity, would prevent the removal of their bodies to any considerable distance. I do not know whether this tomb is now remaining.

\* The words 'he, or I was,' seem to be wanting here.

† This shews how deeply the language and principles of that age were tinctured with fatalism, even before the cruelties of queen Mary's reign had driven our Reformers to Geneva.

Since I wrote the above I am confirmed in my conjecture, that the author was one of the Wilsons, of St. John's College; as a person of that name published a collection of verses, called "*Vita et obitus fratrum Suffolciensium*," 4to, A. D. 1552.

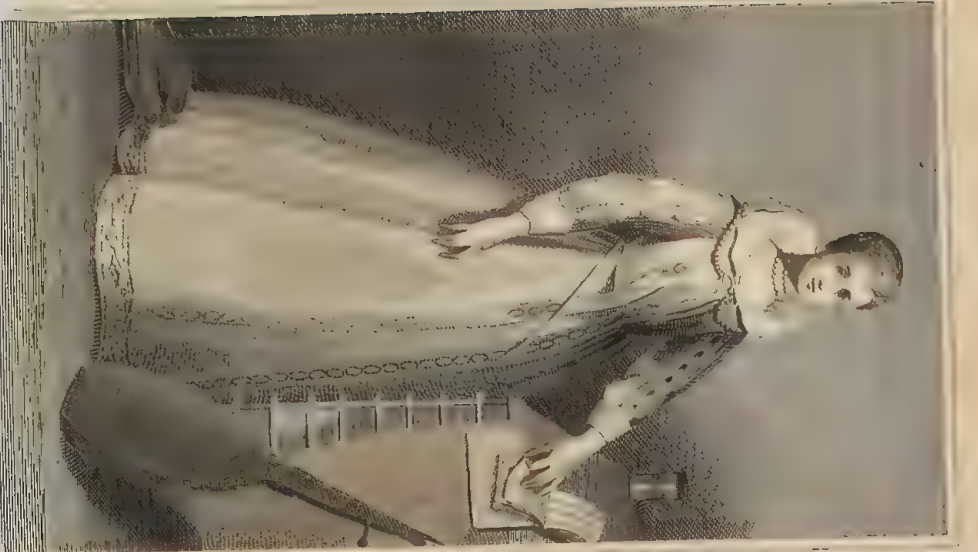
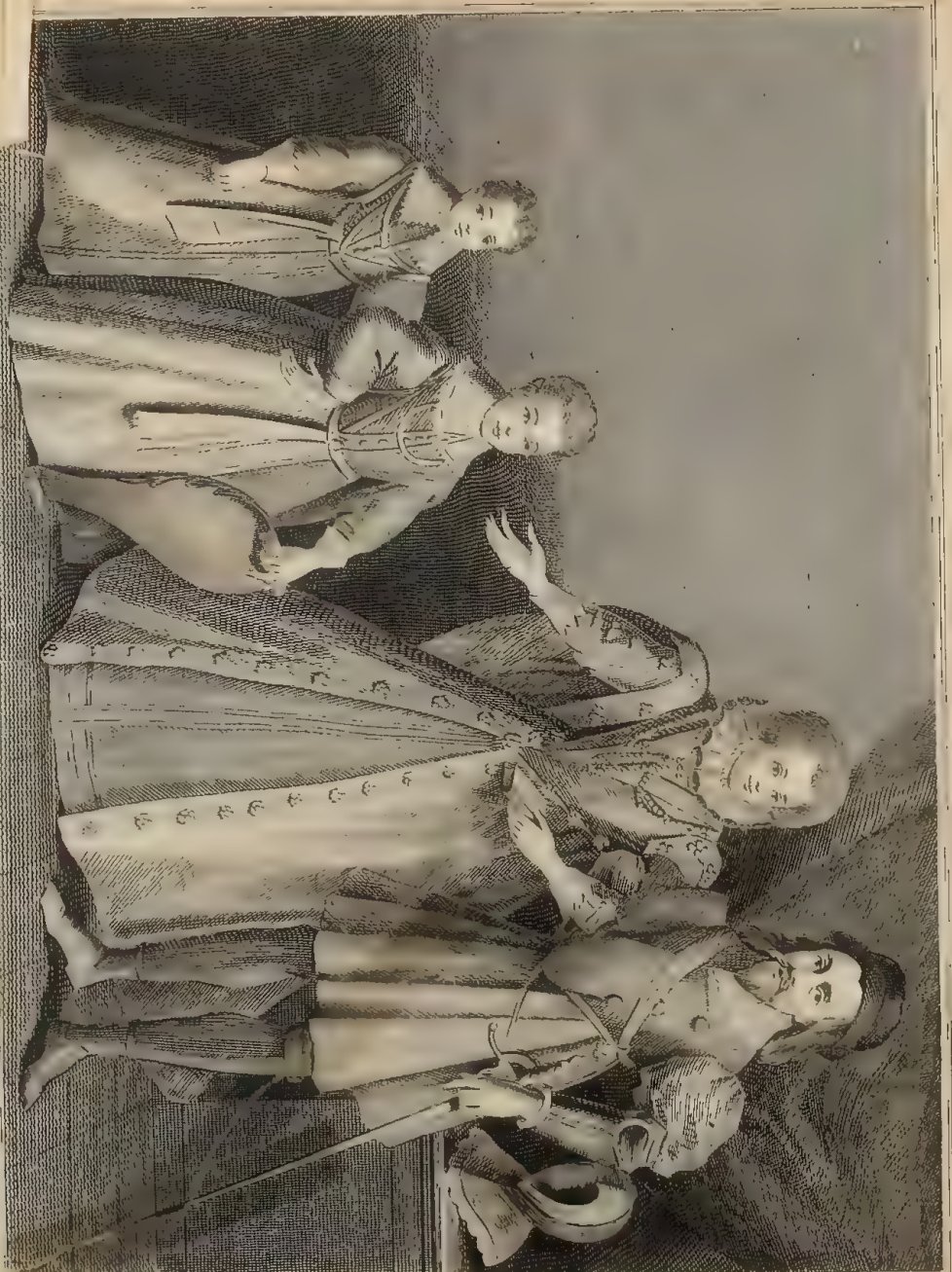
From this period I shall, in a great measure, make the Cliffords their own biographers; and shall extract the materials of their history from the celebrated family portrait in Skipton Castle, the long inscription on which was drawn up by lady Anne Clifford, countess of Pembroke, assisted, according to tradition, by the celebrated Sir Matthew Hale.

This picture is 8 feet 4 inches high, exclusive of the frame; each end is of the breadth of 3 feet 10 inches. A frame goes round the middle part entirely, and likewise round each end, of the breadth of 5 inches. This frame is adorned with flower-de-luces, harps, roses, and crowned roses. The middle part contains the picture of George earl of Cumberland, who stands on your right as you look at the picture; on his right-hand is the countess his lady, holding in her left-hand the Psalms of David; on her right-hand stands her eldest son Francis; and on his right her other son Robert. Nearly over the head of the countess is a half-length, eight inches and three-quarters high, seven inches and an half broad, of Elizabeth countess of Bath, eldest sister to the countess of Cumberland. On your left, a little distance from it, in the same line, is another, the same size, of Anne countess of Warwick, eldest sister to both the former. In the same line, almost at the left side of the picture as you face it, is another, the same size, of Frances lady Wharton, sister to the earl of Cumberland; and below is one, rather larger, of Margaret countess of Derby, eldest child to Henry second earl of Cumberland, by his first lady. On the right and left edges is a series of arms of the family, with inscriptions under each, reaching from top to bottom. These are too much injured by time to be transcribed. On the right side of the countess's head are three books on a shelf, marked, "A written hand book of Alkimee, Extractions of Distillations, and excellent Medicines. All Senekae's Workes translated out of Latine into English. The Holy Bible; the Old and New Testament." A little on the left of the earl's head is his coat of arms, encircled with the garter, and surmounted with an earl's coronet, above which is the following inscription:

"This is the picture of George Clifford third earl of Cumb'land; in the male line of his family the fourteenth baron Clifford of Westmerland, and shereiff of that countye by inheritance; and in the same descent the thirteenth lord of the honor of Skipton, in Craven, and also lord Vipont and baron Vescy. He was borne sonne and heire apparant to H. earl of Cumberland, by his second wife Anne daughter to Will'm lo. Dacres of the North; he was borne in his father's castle of Bromeham, in Westmorland, the 8th of August, 1558. At the age of eleaven years and five months, lieing then in the house called Battell Abbey, in Sussex, he cam to be earl of Cumb'land, by the decease of his father, who died in the said castle of Bromeham, about the 8th or 10th of January, 1570, as the yeare begins on New-year's day. When he was almost 19 yeares old he was married in y<sup>e</sup> church of St. Mary Overs, in Southwark, June 24, 1577, to his virtuous and onely lady the lady Marg't Russell, third daughter and youngest child to Francys second earl of Bedford, by his first wife Margarett St. John, by whom he had two sonnes and one daughter, Francys and Robert, whoe being successively lords Cliffords, died yong, in their father's life-time; and the lady Ann Clifford, who was just fifteen years and nine months at her father's death, being then his sole dau'r and heire. He performed nine viages by sea in his own person, most of them to the West Indies, with great honour to himself, and servis to his quene and country, having gained the strong town of Fiall, in the Zorrou Islands\*, in the yeare 1589, and in his last viage the strong forte of Portereco in the year 1598. He was made k't of

\* The Azores.









the Garter by quene Eliz. and councellor of state by k. James. He died in the Dutchy-house, in the Savoy, London, the 30th of October, 1605, being then of age 47 yeares and 3 months wanting 9 dayes. His bowells and inner partes was buried \* in Skipton church, in Craven, in Yorkshire, the 13th of March following. By his death the title of earl of Cumberland cam to his only brother S'r Francys Clifford. But the ancient right to his baronies, honors, and ancient lands, descended then to his onely daughter and heir, the lady Ann Clifford, for whose right to them hir worthy mother had, after, great suits at law with his brother Francys earle of Cumberland. This earl Georg was a man of many natural perfections, of a great wit and judgement, of a strong body †, and full of agility, of a noble mind, and not subject to pride or arrogance, a man generally beloved in this kingdome. He died of the bloody flix, caused, as was supposed, by the many wounds and distempers he receyved formerly in his sea viages. He died penitently, willingly, and christanly. His onely daughter and heire, the lady Ann Clifford, and the countess hir mother, weare both present with him at his death.

“ This is the picture of the lady Marg't Russell, countess of Cumb'land, 3d daughter and youngest child to Francis Russell, second earl of Bedford, by his first wife Margrett, daught. to Sir John St. John, of Bletnesho. Shee was borne in the earle hir father's house, in the citty of Exeter, in Devonshire, formerly a priory, about the 7th of July, 1560; hir moother dyeng 2 yeares after of the small-pox, in Wooburne-house, in Bedfordshire, which was once an abbey. Shee was married, about the age of 17 yeares, to Georg Clifford earle of Cumberland, in St. Mary Overs Church, London, by whom she had 2 sonnes, Francys and Robert, successively lords Clifford, who died both yong, before they were 6 yeares old, and one onely daughter, the lady Ann Clifford, who was afterwards sole heire to both hir parents. This countess and hir husband were cozen jermans twice removed by the blood of the St. Johns; for his great-grand-moother Anne St. John, wife to Henry lord Clifford, was great-aunt to hir moother Margaret St. John, they being both of the house of Bletneshoe. In the year of our Lord God 1593, all hir husband's lands in Westmorland was made to hir in jointure, by act of parliam't. Shee lived his wife 28 yeares and upwards, and his widow 10 yeares and 7 months, in which tyme of hir widowhood, espetially in the 3d and 4th yeares thereof, shee had great suits at law with her brother-in-law Francis, then earle of Cumberland, for the right of her onely daughter's inheritance, in which business she was much opposed by the king and the great ones of that tyme. But by industry and search of records she brought to light the then unknown title which hir daughter had to the antient baronies, honors, and landes, of the Viponts, Cliffords, and Vescyes. So as what good shall accrew to hir daughter's posteritie, by the said inheritance, must, next under God, be attributed unto hir. Shee was of a great naturail wit and judgement, of a swete disposition, truly religious and virtuous, and indowed with a large share of those 4 morall virtues, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance. The death of hir two sonnes did so much afflict hir as that ever after the booke of Jobe was her dayly companion. Shee died in her castle of Bromeham, in Westmorland, in hir widowhood, 24th May, 1616, in the chamber

\* Something is evidently wanting in the inscription here. The sentence was probably written thus: His bowells and inward parts “ was” buried in the church of the Savoye; and his body in Skipton church.

† This is proved by his weighty suit of tilting armour, now at Appleby castle, of which the helmet alone is almost insupportable to modern shoulders. But he must have been of a stature well adapted to bearing great weights; for the whole suit measures only five feet nine inches from the cone of the helmet to the ground. The perpendicular pressure, however, may have occasioned some contraction in the leathern ligaments of the joints.

wherein hir husband was borne into this world, when she was 56 yeares old, wanting 6 weeks, and that very day 25 yeares after the death of hir sonne Robert lord Clifford. Shee outlived all hir brothers and sisters. Hir bowels and inward partes was buried in the church called Nine Kirks, hard by wheare she died, and hir body was buried in Apleby church in Westmerland, the 11th of July following; and when this worthy countess dowager of Cumberland died, hir only dau'r Anne Clifford countess of Dorsett did then lie in Knowle-house, in Kent; but when hir said moother was buried was she present at hir buriall in Apleby church in Westmerland, for then she lay in Bromeham castle, in that county; but that countess of Cumb'land's only grand-child, the lady Marg't Sackville, did lie in Horsley-house, in Surrey, both when her grandmother countess of Cumb'land died, and was buried."

The eldest son holds in his left-hand a scroll containing the following inscription: "Theese are the pictures of the two eldest children of Georg Clifford earle of Cumberland, &c. which he had by his worthy wife the lady Margaret Russell countess of Cumberland. Theire first-borne child, was Francis lord Clifford, whom his moother was delivered of in his father's castle at Skipton, in Craven, in Yorkshire, on Friday y<sup>e</sup> 10th of Aprill, Anno D<sup>n</sup>i 1584, his father being then theare; which Francys lord Clifford, after he had lived five years and eight months, died in the same castle theare, the 10th or 11th day of December, 1589, and was presently after buried in the vault of Skipton church, amongst many of his father's ancestors, the Cliffords and others. When this yong lord Francys Clifford and his brother Rob't lay in Channell-row, by Westminster, with theare father and moother, the Spring before this young lord's death, 1589, he was admired by those who knew him for his goodnes and devotion, even to wonder, considering his childish yeares; his brother Robert and the countess theire moother was in Skipton-castle at his death, wheare the same countess was great with childe with her onely daughter, whom she was delivered of, in that Skipton-castle, the 30th day of January following: shee that was the lady Ann Clifford, and cam after to be the onely childe to her parents. When this lord Francys died, his said father was then beyond the seas, in the North partes of Ireland, wheather he was driven on land by extremity of tempest, and great hazard of life, ten dayes before the death of his said sonne, when that earle was then in his returne from the Ile Azores, in the West Indies. Theire second-borne childe was Robert Clifford, whom his mother was delivered of on a Wednesday, the 21st of September, Anno D<sup>n</sup>i 1585, in Northall-hous, in Hartfordshire, wheare she and hir husband Georg E. of Cumb'land then laye. Which Mr. Robert Clifford, by the death of his elder brother lord Francys, cam to be lord Clifford, the 10th or 11th of December, 1589. And as theare was neere a yeare and six months between their births, so was theare neere a yeare and six months between their deaths; and they both dyed when they cam to the age of five yeares and eight months old, and in the same severall houses wherein they were both borne; for this Robert lord Clifford died in Northall-house, in Hartfordshire, on a Whitson Monday, the 24th of May, 1591. After his death, he being opened, his bowells and inward p'ts was buried in the church at Northall, in Hartfordshire; but his dead body was buried in the vault of Chenys church, in Buckinghamshire, with his moother's ancestors, the Russells earles of Bedford, and others. He was a childe endowed with many perfections of nature for so few yeares, and likely to have made a gallant man. His sorrowfull moother, and hir then little daughter and onely childe, was in the house at Northall when he died; which lady Ann Clifford



Clifford was then but a yeare and four months old, who, by the death of hir sayd brother Ro. 10. Clifford, cam to be y<sup>e</sup> sole heire to both hir parents. And when this yong lord Rob't died, his father Georg E. of Cumb'land was in one of his viages on the seas toward Spain and the West Indies.

“ These eight pictures conteyned in this frame are copies drawne out of the originall pictures of theese hon'ble personages, made by them about the begening of June, 1589, and were thus finished by the appointment of Ann Clifford countess of Pembroke, in memoriall of them, in Anno D'ni 1646.

“ When theese originalls were drawne, did Georg Clifford E. of Cumb'land, with his worthy wife and theire two sonnes, lie in the lord Phillip Wharton's house, in Channell Rowe, in Westminster, wheare the said worthy countess conceyved with childe, the 1st of May, Anno D'ni 1589, with hir onely daughter the lady Ann Clifford, who was borne the 30th of January following, in Skipton Castle, in Craven, in Yorkshire; shee afterwards being the onely child of hir parents, and is now countess of Pembroke.”

Under the picture of the countess of Derby is the following inscription: “ This is the picture of the lady Margarett Clifford, countess of Derby, eldest childe to Hen. Clifford E. of Cumberland, &c. by his first wife Elianor Brandon, yongest da. to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, by Mary the French Q. which la. Marg't was the only childe of hir moother that lived any tyme; for hir two brothers by hir moother died infants. Shee was borne in her father's castle, at Bromeham, in Westmerland, in Anno D'ni 1540. Hir moother dieng theare about seven years after, in Novemb. 1547. but was buried at Skipton, in Craven. Which high-borne lady Elianor hir grace was grand-child to k. H. VII. and his wife Eliz. and neece to k. H. VIII. and cozen jerman to k. E. VI. q. M. q. Eliz. and to James the V. king of Scotland; shee being cozen jerman twice removed to the E. of Cumberland hir husband, by the blood of the St. John's. This lady Marg't Clifford was the lady Elianor's grace hir onely child; was married in the king's chappell, at Whitehall, the K. and Q. being present, to Henry Stanley lord Strange, afterwards erle of Darby, y<sup>e</sup> 7th of February, and was his wife about 38 yere, and his widow three yeres, and had by him two sonnes, Ferdinando and William, successively erles of Darby. Which William was father to James nowe erle of Darby. This great countess deceased at her hous at Cleveland Row, London, when she was about 56 yeres old, 29th of September, 1596, and was buried presantly after, in the Abbey church in Westminster, in St. Edmund's chapell theare. Shee was a virtuous, and noble, and kind-hearted lady, and full of goodnesse, and a deere lover of her brother of the half bloode, and his worthy wife and their children.”

On the same compartment with Lady Pembroke's own portrait we read as follows: “ This is the picture of the lady Ann Clifford, now countess of Pembroke, who, when shee was countess dowager of Dorsett, and had lived six years and two months a widow, was maryed in Chenys church, in Buckinghamshire, the 3d day of June, 1630, to hir husband Philip Herbert earle of Pembroke and Montgomery, lord chamberlain of his majesties household, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter, he being . . . . of 45 yeares and three months wanting seven dayes, and she being of the age of 40 yeares and four months. Shee lived most part of y<sup>e</sup> time shee was his wife first in y<sup>e</sup> Court at Whitehall, and after at Baynard's Castle in London, Ramsbury, Wilton, Wiltshire; but espetially in Ramsbury-hous, and in Baynard Castle. And whilst the sayd countess then lay in the said castle in London, dyed Henry Clifford E. of

Cumb'land, in one of the prebende's houses, in York, y<sup>e</sup> 11th December, 1643; and his wife, lady Frances Cecill, countess dowager of Cumb'land, died in y<sup>e</sup> same hous, y<sup>e</sup> 14th of February following. By reason of which erle's death without issue male, did y<sup>e</sup> landes in Westmorland and Craven, which of right belongeth to this co's of Pembroke, and was detained from hir by the sayd erle and his father many yeares, revert and come peaceably to the sayd countess, though the misery of y<sup>e</sup> then civill warrs kept hir from having the profit of theese landes for a good while after. The 5th of July, 1627, was this countess of Pembroke hir youngest daughter by hir first husband, the lady Isabella Sackville, married in Clerkenwell church, in London, to James Compton erle of Northampton."

Under an escutcheon containing the arms of Clifford and Hewes is the following inscription: "Sir Francys Clifford, knight, fourth erle of Cumb. in the lyfe-tyme of his bro. G. e. of Cumb. about the yeare 1589, did marry Mrs. Grizel Hewes dau'r of Thomas Hewes, of Uxbridge, and widow to Edw. Nevell lo. Aburgaveny, by whom he had divers children, wherof Hen. Clifford, borne 1592, was fifth earle of Cumberland, and the last earle of that family. This countess dyed 16th of June, 1613, and hir husband dyed 21 January, 1641."

Under an escutcheon containing the arms of Clifford and Cecill, is the following inscription: "Henry Clifford E. of Cumberland, in the life-tyme of his father, did mary, the 25th of July, 1610, the lady Frances Cecill, dau. to Rob't E. of Salisbury, by whom he had divers children; but none lived any tyme but theire onely daughter and heire Eliz. Clifford, wife to the E. of Corck. This Hen. dyed the 11th of December, 1643, in Yorke; and his wife dyed theare the 14th of February after."

Under an escutcheon containing the arms of Boyle and Clifford is the following inscription: "Richard Boyle, now erle of Corck, in the life-tyme of his father, did marry the lady Eliz. Clifford, daughter and at length sole heire to Henry Clifford earle of Cumberland, by which lady the sayd erle of Corck hath now living five children, two sonnes and three daughters."

Under an escutcheon containing the arms of Tufton and Sackville, is the following inscription: "John Tufton, now earle of Thanet, did, in the life-tyme of his father, y<sup>e</sup> 21st of Aprill, 1629, marry y<sup>e</sup> lady Margaret Sackville, first daughter and coheir of Rich. E. of Dorsett, by his wife the lady Ann Clifford; which E. of Thanett hath seven children by the said lady Margaret his wife, now living, five sonnes and two daughters."

Such is the account which this wise and excellent lady has transmitted to posterity of her ancestors, herself, her nuptial alliances, and her immediate descendants. But paint and canvas gradually give way to the operations of time and damp. Even now the compartment which contains her own youthful portrait is nearly destroyed. Many of the marginal inscriptions are become almost illegible; and, unless the press and the graver had united to perpetuate these perishing remains, another century might have doubted whether such a monument of the Cliffords was ever in being.

The idea of combining so much family history, and so numerous a group of figures upon canvas, was, I think, original. The principal portraits are given in the annexed engraving. The miniatures could not be reduced.

The foregoing narration leaves me little to add, with respect to that part of the family to which it extends, but a few gleanings and reflections.

George



George Earl of Cumberland was a great but unamiable man. His story admirably illustrates the difference between Greatness and Contentment, between Fame and Virtue. If we trace him in the public history of his times, we see nothing but the accomplished courtier, the skilful navigator, the intrepid commander, the disinterested patriot. If we follow him into his family, we are instantly struck with the indifferent and unfaithful husband, the negligent and thoughtless parent. If we enter his muniment-room, we are surrounded by memorials of prodigality and debts, mortgages and sales, inquietude and approaching want. By the grant of the Nor-tons' estates he set out with a larger estate than any of his ancestors, and in little more than twenty years he made it one of the least. Fortunately for his family a constitution, originally vigorous, gave way, at 47, to hardships, anxiety, wounds, and probably licentiousness\*. His separation † from his virtuous lady was occasioned by a court-intrigue; but there are families in Craven who are said to derive their origin from the low amours of the third earl of Cumberland.

Among the evidences of the family I have met with a MS journal of the first voyage, fitted out at his expence; but which he does not seem to have accompanied in person. It appears to have been followed by Hacklyit, and is intituled as follows: "A Vyag pretendyd to the Indya, set foorth by the good earle of Cumberland, with two shyps and a pinnys, Mr. Wytheryngton beyng Captyn of the Athmerall, and Mr. Lysster of the Vys Athmerall." It seems to be the work of an ordinary pilot or inferior officer, and contains little which will be deemed either interesting or useful. The following passage, however, may be commended to the captain and crew of a modern slave ship: "Nov. 5, our men went on shor and fet rys aboard, and burnt the rest of the housys in the negers towne; and our bot went doune to the outermoste pointe of the ryver, and burnt a toune, and brout away all the rys that was in the toune." After this humane and honest employment on the Saturday, mark the next article, "the 6th day we sarvyd God, being Sunday!!!" Surely the barefaced irreligion of the present day is more tolerable than such sanctified iniquity.

I conclude this account with the following entry of this earl's interment in the parish register of Skipton.

"1605, Oct. 29, departed this lyf George earle of Cumbreland, lord Clifforde, Vipounte, and Vessie, lord of the honor of Skipton, in Craven, knyght of the most noble order of the Garter, one of his highness privie counsell, lord warden of the citie of Carlell and the West Marches, and was honorably buried at Skipton, the xxix of December, and his funerall was solemnized the xiiith day of Marche next then following."

From the family evidences at Bolton I have selected the following original compositions of this great man. There are many others in that collection bearing his name; but they are either written by a secretary, and merely subscribed by the earl, or, if indited wholly by himself, relate to subjects of little general interest.

"To the ryght honorable Fransis Walsy'gham, knyght, hir maiestyes schyfe secretary.

"SIR,

xxix October, 1588.

"Beinge at Plymouthe to water I harde of a hulcke beten in by foule wether, by Hope, a tounc xxiiii myle from thence. She was one of the Spanyshe flyte, and it was reported the

\* "He was sick of a bloody flux a month before his death; his wife and child were present a few hours (only) before." Countess of Pembroke's MS. Memoirs.

† "But as good natures through human frailty are often misled, so he fell to love a lady of quality, which did by degrees draw and alienate his affections from his so virtuous and loving a wife; and it became the cause of many sorrows." Ibid.

Ducke was in hir, and great store of treasure, wherfore I ridde thither, with Mr. Cary and Mr. Harris, whoe then were w'th me, to knowe the truthe of it, where we founde noe such thyng as was reported of the Ducke; but a shippe suche and soe furnished as by an examination taken by hus and sent here w'th you may perseve. Mr. Cary stayeth at the place, to kepe hir from spoylynge of the cuntry-men till here youre further derection. Thus muche the have intreted me to macke knowne to you, and thus in hast I co'mitte you to God. From Malborowe, this xxix of October. Your lovyng frynde,  
GEORGE CUMBRELAND."

An original dispatch to Secretary Walsingham, relating to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in which this nobleman bore so considerable a part, will be considered as no small curiosity.—By the Ducke, I suppose, is meant the Spanish admiral, the duke of Medina Sidonia, who, in one of those rumours which, at such times, are flying in every direction, was said to have been driven on shore near Plymouth.

"To the ryght honorable my very good Lo. the Lo. Hygh Tresorer of Ingland.

"MY GOOD LO',

20 Feb.

"Upon a letter from her mai. co'mandyng me to repare with my fleete to the rode of Callis, and to bryng w'th me all such shippes as I should fynd fitt to dooe hir servis ther, I comanded tooe shippes in the harbor of Porchmouth, and three at the Cowes, good shippes, and laden w'th nyne compaynes of souldgers, out of France, to returne w'th me. Sir He. Poure, ther coronell, writte me word that before ther cu'myng from the Dounes the Spanyards aryvall at Callis was knowne, yett they were suffered to procede. Soe doubting, least I should dooe amisse, I have stayed them, to remayne where they be till further derection cum for them, w'ch I pray your lo. maye be sent, soe that they depend upon it. My selfe am nowe gooeinge towards Douer, wher, if hir mai. have any thyng to co'mande me, I will be redy to obey it. Your lo. to co'mand.

"GEORGE CUMBRELAND."

"To my very good Lo. the Lo. High Tresorer of Englande.

"MY VERY GOOD LO'.

1 Sept. 1594.

"Since I last moued your lo. to favor my lo. Tomas\*, in his sute, Sir Jo. Forteskew hath delte w'th hir ma. in it, whoe, after muche speeche (as he sayethe) concluded, not unwillyngle, to grante what my lo. desiered (but in fee-farme), and, for any thyng I can perceve, grew in to that eumer by Sir Jo. soe movynge it to hir, wher in he hath donne my lo. a myghty displeasure; for I assure your lo. in that kynde it will not by worthe any thyng. To releev this harime I hope it will not be harde sethe it may be may do apparante to hir ma. to be as I informe your lo. and that in grantynge the fee-simple she gevethe but £120 and 2 or 3 pound for the lyfe of my lo. of Arundayll and his sunne, then w'ch hir mai. connot (gevyng any thyng to suche a man) geve lesse, and that she meanes to him sumthyng is well sene by this sayd already, so as I well hope your lo. favor nowe showed will easely effecte my lo. desier macke me muche bound to you for it, and him to you in loue, whom, I assure your lo. for his firme disposition, and true honesty, is as well worthe hauynge as any man lyveth. If your lo. when you ar w'th the quine, will but offer speeche that my lo. admeraw may be cauled to you he will faule in to my lo. To. cause, is instructed well in it, and will (I dout not) macke very playne to be but a

\* I suppose lord Thomas Howard. It does not appear what was the particular object of his suit.



very tryflynge demand, out of which your lo. if soe you lyke, may tacke best occation to favor him; if not, I pray your lo. co'mand me to wayte upon youe at your leasuer, and lett me knowe what other cource you will derecte, for my lo. meanethe hooly to depende upon your drection. Your lo. to co'mand,

“GEORGE CUMBRELAND.

“My lo. admeraule is alredy instructed.”

“To the ryght honorabl. the Lo. Tresorer of Ingland\*.

“MY GOOD LO.

24 Nov. 1596.

“If want of health had not stayed me before this I had wayted upon your lo. and lett you knowe boothe what I perseve my lo. of Darbye's cources ar, and alsoe therrs whoe advise, follow, and depend upon him; to longe and intricate it would be to troble your lo. w'th nowe, soe I will forbere till more fittyngly I may attend you; but heryng that your lo. hath apoynted Mr. Ireland to be w'th you this day, I thought good to desier your lo. to euse him w'th kynd speeches, and not to seeme but that you beleve he hath dealte most honestly in thes cources w'th his lo. els I feare me, in a desperate eumer, he may perhapps dooe what hardly agayne may be helped. And I dare assure your lo. this conveance effected, though but as it is, other thynges after will easely be effected to your lo. contentment. Thus, hartely thanckying your lo. for your care of him whoe cares not for him selfe, I ende, ever your lo. to co'mand,

“GEORGE CUMBRELAND.”

“To my very good Lo. the Lo. Tresorer of Ingland.

“MY GOOD LO.

26 April, 1597.

“As ever I have found your lo. willyng to dooe me kindnes, soe I besiche you (nowe in the tyme when muche it may pleasure me boothe in my reputation and estate) to geve me your best furtherance. I here hir mai. will bestowe the Ile of Wyght upon sum suche as shall ther be resident. To w'ch condicion willyngly I woulde, as is fittynge, tye myself: not w'th such eumerrs to sea-journeys as heretofore have caried mee; but, by just discourge, setell myselfe to what shall neither gett envi, nor geve coler for falce informations. I protest to your lo. desier of inablyng myselfe for hir maie's servis cheeflyest drew me w'th greedyness to follow thos cources all this yeare, as your lo. knowes ther hathe bene lycklyhoud of my imployment, and generawly spoken of. Nowe I here it is otherwey determyned, to w'ch I willingly submitte meselfe, but soe sensible of the disgrace, as if hir mai. dooe not showe me sum other token of hir favor, I shall as often wyshe myselfe dead as I have houres to lyve. For my fittnes to govern that island I leave to your lo. iudgment; but this I vooe, he lyves not that w'th more duty and care shall kepe and defend it then I will; and if by your lo. good meane it may be obtayned I shall thyncke hir mai. deales most gratiusly with me, and ever acknowledge myselfe most bound to your lo. whom I com'tte to God, and rest your lo. to command,

“GEORGE CUMBRELAND.”

This last letter shews how long the sentiments of chagrin and disappointment, so strongly expressed in the following speech, had been brooding in the mind of the speaker.

\* This letter seems to refer to the great dispute which happened after the death of Ferdinando earl of Derby, in 1595, between his three coheiresses and William his brother and successor in the title, with respect to the property of the Isle of Man. In the conclusion earl William, who was then very young, is censured by his kinsman “as not caring “for himself.” He became in due time, however, a very prudent man, and survived to the year 1642.

“ A Copie of my Lord of Combrlande’s Speeche to y<sup>e</sup> Queene,  
 “ upon y<sup>e</sup> 17th day November, 1600.

“ This knight (Fairest and Happiest of all Ladies) removing from castell to castell, now rowleth up and downe, in open feild, a field of shaddow, having no other m<sup>r</sup>s but night shade, nor gathering anie mosse but about his own harte. This mallancholly, or rather desperat retirdnes, sommons his memorie to a repetition of all his accions, thoughtes, misfortunes, in the depth of which discontented, contentednes upon one . . . . . he writes, *utiliter consenesco*, and musters up all his spirite to its wonted corradge: but in the same minut he kisseth night-shade, and imbraceth it, saying, *Solanum Solamen*. Then, having no companye but himselfe, thus he talkes w<sup>th</sup> himselfe: that he hath made ladders for others to clymbe, and his feet nayled to the ground not to stirr. That he is lyke him that built y<sup>e</sup> ancker to save others, and themselves to be drownd. That when he hath outstript manie in desert, he is tript upp by Envy, untill those overtake him that undertooke nothing. He, on the confidence of unspotted honour, levelled all his accions to nurse these twinnes, Labor and Dutie, not knowing which of these was eldest, both running fast, but neither formost. Then, casting his eyes to heaven, he stands to wonder at Cinthia’s brightness, and to looke out his owne unfortunate starr: with deepe syghes he breathes out a twofold wishe, that the one may never waine while the world waxeth; that the other may be erring, not fixed. Howe the two haith troubled y<sup>e</sup> sacred eares, mine with glowing and tingling, are witnesses; but they shall confess that their eyes shall prove their being lyers, being as farr from judgm<sup>t</sup> as they are from honnor. There is no such thing as night-shade; for wher can there be miste or darkenes where you are, whose beames wrappes up cloudes as whirlwindes dust? Night-shade is falne off, shrinking into y<sup>e</sup> center of the earth, as not daring to showe blackenes before your brightnes. I cannot excuse my knightes error, nor care that he knows it, to thinke he could cover himselfe obscurely in anie desolate retirdness wher your highnes beautie and vertue could not find him out. These Northeren thoughtes, that measures honnor by the acre, and would have his crest a plase, he controwles so farr in his truer honnor, that (he?) contempes them. He now grounds all his accions neither upon hopes, counsell, nor experience, he disdaines envy, and scornes ingratitude. Judgem<sup>t</sup> shall arme his patience; patience confirme his knowledge, which is that, yourselfe being perfection, knaves measures . . . . . and tyme to cause favour wher it shold, and when you please, being onely constant and wyse in waiging with true stedines both the thoughtes of all men, and their affections; upon w<sup>ch</sup> he soe relies that whatsoever happen to him you are still yourselfe (wonder and happynes), to w<sup>ch</sup> his eyes, thoughts, and actions are tyed, w<sup>th</sup> such an indissolvable knott, that neather death nor tyme, that triumphs after death, shall or can unloose it. Is it not, as I have often tould ye, that, after he had throwne his lande into y<sup>e</sup> sea, y<sup>e</sup> sea would cast him on the lande for a wanderer? He that spines nothing but hopes shall weave up nothing but repentance. Let him cast his accompts sinc he was first wheeld about with his will wheele; and what can he reckon, save only he is so manie years elder? Haith not he taken his fall, wher others take their rysing, he havinge y<sup>e</sup> Spanishe proverbe at his backe that should be stucked to his harte, ‘*Adelante los Abenstados.*’ ‘Let them hold the purses with y<sup>e</sup> mouth downeward that hath filled them with mouth upwards.’ He may well entertaine a shade for his m<sup>r</sup>s that walkes  
 in



in the world himselfe like a shaddow, embracing names instead of thinges, dreames for trouthes, blind prophesais for seeing verities. It becomes not me to dispute of his courses; but yet none shall hinder me from wondring to see him that is not to be, and yet to be that never was. If ye thinke his body too straighte for his hearte, ye shall finde y<sup>e</sup> worlde wyde enoughe for his body."

In this speech, which seems to have been delivered by the earl under the character of a pensive and discontented knight, at one of those romantic spectacles so fashionable in the reign of Elizabeth, he hints, in a doleful strain, at his services and disappointments. He had (for what great courtier ever had not?) many enemies. He had been superseded in some naval command; and had probably been refused the government of the Isle of Wight. When he complains that he had thrown his land into the sea, he obviously alludes to the great waste he had made of his estates in equipping ships, and even squadrons, at his own expence. Queen Elizabeth, "the fairest of all ladies, Cinthia's brightness, &c." had now attained to the blooming age of sixty-seven!

The following accurate and technical account of the great contest for the honor of Skipton, &c. which took place after this nobleman's death, is abstracted from a report of Sir Matthew Hale among the family evidences, and offered as much more satisfactory than any statement of the author.

"By the death of George earl of Cumberland, there fell a great division in the family. The earldome went to Francis, as heire male of the body of Henry the first earle of Cumberland, and the titles of baronage descended to the lady Anne his daughter; also the lands (excepting the new purchases made by this earle and his ancestors, not comprized within the entayle of Edward II. for Skipton), though intended by the late earle to accompany the earledom, yet did not, but in truth descended to the lady Anne by virtue of the sayde entayle, for the reversion continuing still in the crowne, all those severall experiments by the late earle and his ancestors could not alter nor unhinge the entayle, nor soe much as trouble or displace itt.

The occasion, progress, and successe of this debait, suit, and controversie follows briefly.

The late earle Henry, father of George, not taking notice of the old entayle of Skipton, did, by his will, limitt the same, or the greater part thereof, in several manners. Earle George succeeding, and, as is the use of great persons of plentiful estates, looking no higher than the will of his father, and finding an entayle there limitted of these manors, in the 33<sup>d</sup> Eliz. takes care by fine and recovery, with all the advice and circumspection that may be, to barr that intayle, but never soe much as dreamed of the former guift of that hon<sup>r</sup>. in tayle, saving the reversion in the Crowne, which by the statute 34 Hen. VIII. could in noe sort by fine and recovery, or any other meanes, be barred, unless first the reversion were taken out of the crowne; for had this beene as much as suspected, Sir Rich. Hutton, who was a learned man, and counsell and party in these settlements, would have taken care for the removing of this reversion out of the Crowne before these recoveries suffered.

"But oftentimes it falls out that the vanity of men in studying to preserve their name, though to the totall disherison of their owne children, is crossed, or proves unsuccessfull to the end designed.

"And soe it happened here; for when Francis, now Earle of Cumberland, upon y<sup>e</sup> view of soe faire evidences, made noe question of enjoying these landes; presently a title is started for y<sup>e</sup> Lady Anne by virtue of the ancient intayle, which was most effectually prosecuted by that excellent woman Margaret Countesse Dowager of Cumberland. After the death of Earl George information to an office is preferred in the court against Francis Earle of Cumberlande and others, setting forth y<sup>e</sup> guift of y<sup>e</sup> manor of Skipton to Rob. de Clifford and y<sup>e</sup> heires of his body, by King Edward II. and deriving the same down to y<sup>e</sup> Lady Anne Clifford, as heire in tayle, the reversion continuing in y<sup>e</sup> Crowne. The Defendants answered: 1<sup>st</sup>, That the grant of Skipton

was resumed by authority of Parliament, 5<sup>th</sup> Edw. II. 2d, That the confirmation by Ric. II. amounts to a new grant of the fee simple. 3d, That by the Act of Attainder, 1st Edw. IV. and y<sup>e</sup> Act of Restitution, 1st Hen. VII. it was turned into a fee simple. 4th, That it was settled as a fee simple, by the fine and recovery of George Earle of Cumberland, upon the now Earle.

“ To this the Attorney replies, The resumption of 5 Ed. II. was repealed by Parliament 15 Ed. II.

“ They rejoine, deny, &c.

“ Presently upon this suit, and before the hearing, Earl Francis taking the alarme, and thinking to mend his condition by a grant, or at least to make sure of the reversion of the title in the Crowne, 4th June 5th Jac. obtaines a grant to him and his heires of the honor and manor of Skipton, &c. and the reversion thereof.

“ This, though it passed nothing in possession, yet it passed the rev'on out of the Crowne, though it came too late.

“ After this there was an Inq. 24th Apr. 7th Jac. whereby are found the Letters Pat. of K. E. II. to Robert de Clifford and y<sup>e</sup> heires of his body, y<sup>e</sup> fine of recovery of 33 Eliz. the deed of 3d Jac. and the titles on either side, drawne downe to Francis Earle of Cumberland, by his remainder limited upon the recovery, and to y<sup>e</sup> Lady Anne, by the entayle of Edw. II.

“ But into that office there was shuffled a clause, without any collor of evidence, that K. H. VI. did grant unto Thomas Lord Clifford, his heires and assignes, the rev'on of the said castle and manor of Skipton; which was therefore inserted to support the fine and recovery by George Earle of Cumberland, and the conveyance made thereof to Earle Francis. Upon the return of this Inq. exception was taken thereto in the Court of Wards; and upon solemne argument before the two Chief Justices and Chief Baron, assistants to that Court, Hil. 1 Jac. 7, it was agreed that all the lands in Yorkshire, contained in the settlement of 33 Eliz. except the manor and castle of Skipton, were well settled upon Earle Francis, and y<sup>e</sup> heires male of his body. 2d, Because exception was taken to that clause, the court directed a special livery to be sued with a *salvo jure*, so that either p'ty might try their title. In pursuance of which order, 16 June, 1615, a triall at barr of the Com'on Pleas was had in an *ejectione firme*, wherein the Plaintiff setts forth her title by the giift in tayle made unto Rob. Lord Clifford, &c. &c.

“ Against which they, pretending that Hen. VI. granted the reversion in fee to Thomas Lord Clifford, produced not the record thereof, but endeavoured to prove it by circumstances; *viz.* the favour of that Lord with Henry VI.; the feoffments made thereof by him to uses, 26 Hen. VI.; &c. To this it was answered, that it is a dangerous p'sident to prove a matter of record by such p'sumption.

“ After the evidence on both sides, a reference was moved by the Court, and a juror withdrawn.

“ 14th March 1617, the King took upon him the awarding of this difference, and ordered that a conveyance be made by the Lady Anne, then Countess of Dorsett, and the Earle her husband, of the said honor, &c. to Francis Earle of Cumberland, for life; rem<sup>r</sup> to his first and other sons in tayle, rem<sup>r</sup> to the Countesse for life, rem<sup>r</sup> to her first and other sons, rem<sup>r</sup> to her d<sup>ies</sup>; and £.20,000 to be paid by the Earle of Cumberland to the Earle of Dorsett.

“ To this award the two Earls subscribed; but, notwithstanding the potency of the Earle of Cumberland, the will of the King, and the importunity of a husband, the Countess refused to subscribe or submit to it. Afterwards, the Earle of Dorsett dying, she, in 1628, made her entries into the lands; which she renewed in 1632; and hath since enjoyed them, the rather for that Francis and Henry Earles of Cumberland dying without issue male, the pretence of title which he could make under the award ceased.

“ Thus ended that great controvsie touching ye hon<sup>r</sup> of Skipton.”

Francis fourth Earle of Cumberland was born in Skipton Castle, A.D. 1559; and died in the same apartment, more than 80 years after. He seems to have been an easy, improvident man, but otherwise comparatively blameless.

His



His niece contents herself with observing of him, that he and his estate were governed by his son Henry Clifford for the last twenty years of his life.

She had an excellent hand at drawing characters; but the best painter of the face, or of the mind, is confounded by absolute vacuity.

The date of his death, not interment, is thus recorded in the Register of Skipton :

“ 1640, Jan. 28th of this month, departed this life the right honorable Francis earle of Cumberland, lord of the honor of Skipton, in Craven; and was solemnly buried in the chancel of Skipton-church, with his most noble ancestors\*.”

His body was not embalmed.

His countess was interred at Lonsborough, with the following epitaph, which I subjoin, as it has not been published before.



Here lieth in  
rest the body of  
the right honorable  
Lady, the lady Grisold,  
Countess of Cumberland†,  
daughter of Thomas Hughes of  
Uxbridge, in y<sup>e</sup> countie of Middlesex,  
Esq. She was first married to Edw.  
Nevill, lord Abegavennie, and after  
to Sir Francis Clifford, knight, earl of  
Cumberland, by whome she had issue  
George Clifford, that died a child,  
Henry now lord Clifford,  
Lady Margaret, married to Sir Thomas  
Wentworth, of Wentworth-wood-  
house, in y<sup>e</sup> countie of York, knight and baronet,  
and lady Frances, married to Sir Gervaise  
Clifton of Clifton, in y<sup>e</sup> countie of  
Nottingham, knight and baronet.  
This noble Lady, being of the age

\* After the death of his lady, Earl Francis resided almost always at Skipton, yet in 1618 he entertained his patron king James at Brougham, and musical amateurs may enquire for,

“ The Ayres that were sung and played at Brougham-castle, in Westmerland, in the King's Entertainment :

“ given by the Right Honorable the Earle of Cumberland, and his Right Noble Sonne the Lord Clifford.

“ Composed by Mr. George Mason and Mr. John Earsden. London, printed by Thomas Snodham; cum

“ privilegio, 1618.” fol.

† She resided wholly at Lonsborough after her lord's accession to the title, not enduring to go to Skipton or Brougham while in litigation with her niece. Lady Pembroke's Memoirs.

of        years, departed this  
mortal life at Londsborough,  
on the 15th day of April,  
in the year of our  
Lord 1613.

Earl Francis was succeeded by Henry lord Clifford, fifth and last earl of the family, born at Londsborough, 28th or 29th February, 1591, who had the misfortune to see the beginnings of the great rebellion, and the happiness to be taken from the calamities which followed.

“ Earl Henry, says the countess of Pembroke, was endued with a good natural wit, was a tall and proper man, a good courtier, a brave horseman, an excellent huntsman, and had good skill in architecture and mathematics. He was much favoured by king James and king Charles, and died of a burning fever, at one of the prebends’ houses in York, Dec. . . ., 1643 \*.”

Of this nobleman lord Clarendon speaks in these terms: “ The earl of Cumberland was a man of great honour and integrity, who had all his estate in that country, and had lived most among them, with very much acceptance and affection from the gentlemen and the common people; but he was not in any degree active, or of a martial temper; and rather a man not like to have any enemies, than to oblige any to be firmly and resolutely his friends.

“ The great fortune of the family was divided, and the greater part of it carried away by an heir female; and his father had so wasted the remainder, that the earl could not live with that lustre his ancestors had done.”

In both the last assertions the great historian is mistaken; for it was not till the death of this nobleman that the partition of the family-estates took place; and it was not his father only, but his uncle, who wasted the great property of the Cliffords. At all events, he was happily removed from times little suited to tempers like his, and was interred at Skipton, amidst the roar of arms †, when his castle was held for the king, against all the assaults of the rebels.

I have thrown together in this place the most interesting letters in the correspondence of this nobleman and his father; of which a much larger collection remains in the family archives at Bolton Abbey, extending from the year 1611 nearly to the death of the last earl, in 1643. The first is addressed to lord Clifford, then an hopeful young nobleman at Paris, from John Taylor, the faithful and confidential secretary of earl Francis.

\* His lady survived him little more than three months, and was interred in York cathedral. Her tomb has been engraven, and her epitaph printed by Drake.

† The entry of his interment, in the parish register, is in the following words: “ 1643, Dec. The last of this month was interred in the valte in the church at Skipton, Henry earle of Cumberland, lord of West’d, l’d Viponte and Vessey, Aitoune, and Bromfleet, and l’d of the honor of Skipton in Craven. Many soldiers slain at this time.” May we not infer with some probability from the last words that as the town and church were then in possession of the rebels, a salley was made from the castle in order to dislodge them from the latter and to procure access to the vault for the earl’s interment. The general brutality of that party in refusing the rites of sepulture to their deceased enemies justifies this conjecture.









<sup>33</sup> Wm. Andrews

<sup>34</sup> Hen. Lifford

<sup>35</sup> Goodings

<sup>36</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>37</sup> Geo. & Rach. Hobensley

<sup>39</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>41</sup> J. Lee

<sup>42</sup> Wm. & Sarah

<sup>43</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>44</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>45</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>46</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>47</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>48</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>49</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>51</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>52</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>53</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>54</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>55</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>56</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>55</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>56</sup> Wm. & Susan

<sup>57</sup> Wm. & Susan





<sup>57</sup> *Amos* <sup>58</sup> *Atkins*

<sup>59</sup> *Atkins*

<sup>60</sup> *Atkins*

<sup>61</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>62</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>63</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>64</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>65</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>66</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>67</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>68</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>69</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>70</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>71</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>72</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>73</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>74</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>75</sup> *Benjamin*

<sup>76</sup> *Benjamin*

*Longmire Jr.*





# EXPLANATION OF THE AUTOGRAPHS.

1. The second earl of Northumberland, A. D. 1441. A. Paslew, the last abbot of Whalley.
2. Hammond abbot of Sallay.
3. The third Earl of Derby, circ. 1537.
4. Major General Lambert.
5. Theophilus Earl of Suffolk.
6. Algernon tenth Earl of Northumberland.
7. Sir Andrew Carr, of Fernihurst, 1614.
8. Henry ninth Earl of Northumberland, 1614.
9. Henry second Earl of Cumberland, 1547.
10. Francis fourth Earl of Cumberland.
11. Anne Countess Dowager of Cumberland, 1579.
12. The Earl of Rothes, 1641.
13. George third Earl of Cumberland.
14. Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.
15. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, 1614.
16. Howard Earl of Nottingham.
17. Sir George Radcliff.—A Lady Anne Clifford, 1603.
18. Earl of Marr.
19. Edward Lord Wotton.
20. Edward Earl of Worcester, 1625.
21. Edward Lord Zouch of Harringworth.
22. Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls.
24. Sir Stephen Tempest of Broughton, Counsellor to George Earl of Cumberland 1602.
25. Richard Viscount Dungarvon.
26. Carr Earl of Somerset.
27. Archbishop Tobias Matthew.
28. Archbishop Abbot.
29. Bishop Andrews.
31. Lord Keeper Williams.
32. James Stuart, Duke of Richmond.
33. Lord Mandevile, afterwards Earl of Manchester.
34. Henry Lord Clifford, afterwards the fifth Earl of Cumberland.
35. Lord Grandison.
36. The great Earl of Arundel.
38. Lord Keeper Coventry.
40. Sir George Calvert.
- 41, 42. Ley Earl of Marlborough, Lord Treasurer.

43. William Viscount Wallingford.
44. Hay Earl of Carlisle.
45. Lord Treasurer Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland.
46. The first Villiers duke of Buckingham.
47. Philip Earl of Montgomery.
48. Edward Earl of Dorset.
49. Secretary Coke.
50. Cecil Earl of Exeter.
51. Neile Bishop of Durham.
52. Dr. Laud, when Bishop of Bath and Wells.
53. William Earl of Pembroke.
54. Sir Humphrey May.
55. Sir Robert Naunton.
56. Rich, Earl of Hollande.
57. Lord Conway, Secretary of State.
58. Erskine Earl of Kellie.
59. Carew Earl of Totnes.
60. Sir Dudley Carlton.
61. Neile, when Bishop of Winchester.
65. The Earl of Essex, the Parliament's General.
66. Mawe, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628.
67. Digby Earl of Bristol.
70. John Lord Paulet of Hinton.
72. Archbishop Laud.
73. Lord Keeper Finch.
74. Juxon Bishop of London.
75. James first Duke of Hamilton.
76. Philip Earl of Pembroke.
77. Robert Cecil, a duplicate.
79. The Lord Goringe.
80. Sir Thomas Jermyn.
81. Lord Keeper Littleton.
82. Secretary Windebank.

These names having been entrusted to the engraver to arrange, I am sorry that so little attention has been paid to Chronology. Those which are not explained are either unknown to me, or too well known to my readers to require an explanation.



“ MY MOST HONORABLE LORD,

“ I beseeche the God of heaven and earth to bless and direct you in all y'r waies, and sende yo' home well in dewe tyme, that yo' then see with y'r owne eyes, and judge accordingly of men's deservings.

“ I praise God, albeit the wynde was awhyle contrary, yet I gott to London in eight daies, and delivered my l'res to my l. tres'r. His l. used me very nobely, and seemed very glad of my so speedy and safe return. I found him in the garden at Whytehall, and many of the l'ds w'th him : e'ch one, p'tic'rly enqueared of y'r l., to all whom I presented yo'r service.

“ This done, my l. tre'r w'thdrewe himself aparte w'th me from the company, and read his l'res, and curiously enqueared many questions of me touchyng yo'r l'p's health, yo'r dyett, and all yo'r exercises, and w'thall what yo' did studdy or read, to which last I was able to speak least ; yett soe farr as I could I did : then of y'r jurney intended. Lastly, we came to speak of my l. ambassador, of whome I did not spare to speak (besides y'r p'ticular obligation unto him) that my poore opinion was, he didd his prince and cuntrey much hon'r in living so nobely and discretely, w'h he could not do but at an extraordinary charge. He herd me willingly, and yett the times were unseasonable, for the newes were not then comed of my la. Arbella's taking, and so bothe kinge and councell were then muche troubled.

“ Yo'r l'p knowes I profess plain dealing w'th dewtie, and protest against flattery ; owt of w'ch grounds I must needs tell y'r l'p I fynd an opinion now very generally received by moste men heare of good hope and expectation of yo'r sufficiency, w'ch proceedeth from those that have observed y'r courses their. In good faith I do heare this song song muche to my comfort whensoever I am in company wheare y'r name is spoken of.

“ My lo. and la. Wotton lye at Greenwich ; they are bothe well, and very kind and carefull over y'r l'p. I heare no speech of his discontinuance, as was their reported. Sir Tho. Whar-ton is expected heare this . . . . . My la. his sister, tells me, they have begoon to live at too great . . . . already. They were all at Londesbrowghe, and, as I heare, were very nobely entertained theare.

“ I understand all are well at Londesbrowghe. I had a l're from my lo. but it concerned Mr. Wentworth only. The father and sonn are now bothe heare. Y'r l'p's l're gave them good satisfacc'on. I think his sonn goes down. This order of barronetts proceeds ; divers are created already. Mr. Wentworth \* is ranked in the first place for Yorkshire, w'ch is a great favor.

“ The ho'rable course y'r l'p held with me their, and the co'mandment y'o laied upon me to conceale nothing from yo', makes me presume to let y'r l'p trewly see what my brother writes unto me of things at home, by sending unto yo' his own l're, w'ch I would not have done to any body livyng but by co'mand ; when y'r l'p have p'used I pray yo' burn it. It shall well appeare, I will labor, by all the means I can possible devise, to drawe all to better order.— In the meane time, I beseeche y'r l'p be not greeved, nor troubled therat †.—Mr. S'jeant will helpe me.

\* Afterwards the great earl of Strafford.

† Probably Mr. Serjeant Hutton, afterwards a judge, who was much in the confidence of the family.

“ I came

“ I came hither in good time for the terme business, and I hope we shall keep all in an orderly course.

“ My owld ladies spoile of the woods greeves us moste—she will obey no order\*.

“ Methinks† the Hunters are not so wholly p'ecuted as p'haps y'r l'p could wishe. I doubte I shall see nothings in that good order I wishe until God sende y'r retorne.—Sir John Yorke is heare, and justifieth his doings, purposing, as it seems, to maintain suites against my l. ‡

“ Y'r ladie went from hence, w'th my la. of Darbye, on Whitsun Munday, very well.

“ My lo. Suffolke was dispatched downe before I returned, reasonably well to his own contentment. The k. renewed his patent of the 1000 a yeare out of the Exchecq. for tenn yeares mo'e. But I heare he must live w'thin his govern't. My lo. Cooke and he fell out bitterlie the daye before he went downe. It is sayed he gave my lo. Cooke the lye, and redobled it.

“ Men speake muche of the change of the Northern § government, and moste conclude the cawse to be by reason my lord did so seldome come their. It is too much spoken of heare, and too litle thought of at home.

“ I was in good hopes this shipping would have proved well; but I find it quite contrary: it comes but to £ 880. in all, out of which £ 500. was presently payed for the halfe yeare's rent of the patent. The remainder is all the relief I have to work upon towards the debts, interest-moneye, and all other occasions heare. Not one penny comes from the country, and yet my lor. charged me to pay the £ 40. to my ladie of Conisby, and £ 45. to my la. of Darbye; bothe whiche sho'd have come out of the countrey, and divers thinges besides.

“ No order or care taken wheare I should have meanes to furnish y'r allowance, nor any mention thereof. God is my Judge, I do all I can for my lief to keep things in some order till y'r retorne. I have too far stretched my creditt, wherof litle or no regard is had. I shall acquaint my lo. treas'r herewith, so far as it may be fitt, for prevention sake, in modest termes.

“ I had a fine lief whilst I was w'th y'r l'p in France; but I am now baited like a beare.

“ And so, w'th my daly praiers to God for the contenance of his grace and blessing upon you, and the remembrance of my owne humble dewty and service, I take my leave.

“ *From London, this 12th of June, 1611.*

&c. &c. &c.

“ JOHN TAILOR.”

\* Margaret countess dowager of Cumberland, who resided at Brougham, which she had in settlement. I am sorry to find, that either rapacity or revenge could prompt so good a woman to such a conduct. Yet much might be forgiven to a mother who saw her daughter about to be deprived of estates which she believed her own.

† The Hunters: these were, I believe, the deer-stealers in Longstrother, &c. who, taking advantage of the imbecility of earl Francis, carried on their depredations with a security very galling to the young lord.—In another place (among the Skipton-papers), I find the earl complaining of these “leud persons;” but he probably did little more than complain.

‡ This refers to the suit about free-warren within the manor of Appletrewick.

§ The Lieutenancy of the middle shires, as they were called; i. e. Westmoreland and Cumberland.

“ I for-



"I forbear to write much of my la. Arbella and Mr. Seimer's escape, and her apprehension and impr't in the Tower, because my lo. Cumb. hath advyse therof. And so of my la. of Shrewsbury's impr't for the same matter. We may thank God and friends that she was not sent to Londesbr' at first."

What a lamentable picture of the affairs of a great family! Bills, pensions, interest, and even the allowance of a favourite son on his travels unpaid and unprovided for; half of the estate in danger of being torn from the earl by an heir female, while he was over-living the income of the whole; a law-suit with Sir John Yorke, about one of the few manors which were unclaimed by his niece; and the lieutenancy of the Northern counties threatened to be taken from him for indolence and inattention to his charge! On lord Clifford's return, however, he was associated with his father in this trust; and associated himself in the management of his fortune; so that, after a short time, matters both public and private were in a better train.

Mr. Taylor's account of his reception at Whitehall, and the consternation of the Court on account of the escape of the lady Arabella, is curious and original. It seems to have been the intention of the Court to commit that unfortunate lady to the care of the earl of Cumberland, at Londesborough. A man of less vigilance could not have been chosen for the purpose; and his faithful servant had reason to be thankful that he escaped that perilous and ungrateful office.

"GOOD MADAM,

"I have understood by so many ways how well you have affected the match betwene my lord Clifford and my daughter; as I think it my part no longer to delay my thanks for the same; for when I consider what he is in himselfe, both by birth and vertue, what love he hath and deserveth to have of all men, I must needs conceive he must be more to you, to whom he is the onely sonne; and therefore my thanks the greater; in that you have bene so desirous to plant him into my stock whome you have cause to hold so deere. More I cannot say, madame, at this tyme, but that I will love him and cherish him as the apple of one of myne eyes. To yourselfe I will wishe long life, that wee may bothe see some branches of him to our comfort in our old dayes. And so remayne your ladyship's assured loving friend,

*"Salisbury-house, this 28th of July.*

R. SALISBURY."

This is a letter of compliment from Robert Cecil earl of Salisbury to Grisold countess of Cumberland, on the marriage of his daughter with her son lord Clifford. The wish of long life was not granted to either; the lord treasurer dying within one year, and the countess within two years after.

"MY GOOD L.

"Suche is y<sup>e</sup> comfort your owne vertew yelds me (as all men's reports bring to me, and particularly Mr. Beecher, who cannot too much commend you), besides y<sup>e</sup> honour you bring my house,

house, as I know not what to write to you to make you know how much I love you. This onely I will say, that your father (excepting nature) cannot hold you dearer. Of y<sup>r</sup> expense at y<sup>e</sup> tyme of yo<sup>r</sup> journeys this sommer, and such other particularitys, I need write nothing, because you arr so well able to govern yo<sup>r</sup>self, and are uppon y<sup>e</sup> place where you see more then I can do. My advise is therefore this, that you do avoyd occasion of heate by violent exercise or stay in y<sup>e</sup> hottest clymate \* in y<sup>e</sup> hottest seasons; and that you remember your complexion is cholerick, and therefore wyne to be moderately drunk. I have now don, and therefore do conclude, that this bearyr shewes his love to yo<sup>r</sup> p<sup>son</sup> by this journey, y<sup>t</sup> I find his care of yo<sup>r</sup> fortune by his pauses here; and for myself can tell you, that I am your affectionate father-in-law,

“ R. SALISBURY.”

These directions, worthy the good sense of Robert Cecill, were evidently dictated by the information he had received from Mr. Taylor, with respect to the behaviour and pursuits of his son-in-law. A general decay in this nobleman's faculties at the age of fifty leads me to suspect that he continued to indulge himself too liberally in the use of wine. It was owing to this circumstance that when his assistance was wanted by Charles the First he was become nearly useless.

“ To my verie loving son the lord Clifford, at Paris.

“ MY DEERE AND LOVING SON,

“ Y<sup>r</sup> last letter, of the first of January, by that accompte, came to my hands heare before o<sup>r</sup> Christmas was ended, w<sup>ch</sup> much increased o<sup>r</sup> joy and comfort. Nothing was therein unpleasing unto us, sav<sup>g</sup> only that by some late advises, which I had but a lyttle before receaved from my lord tres<sup>r</sup> by letters, I found that yo<sup>r</sup> soe wisshed, and by us all soe much desired, p<sup>sent</sup> retorne, and soe certainly expected at this next Candlemas, was, by his especiall desire and dyreccion, countermanded, or deferred for a moneth longer, or thereabout.

“ Only as you doe soe now knowe, it is alsoe fitt for us to submytt our desires, (especially beinge but for a verie short tyme) to his bett<sup>r</sup> judgem<sup>t</sup> whoe best knowes the fittest tymes and seasons for you. I wrote unto him last terme, that, as well in regard of yo<sup>r</sup> charge soe increasinge, as for some other respectes, I desired to see you shortly in England; but yet left all to his disposal; to which he retorned me a verie loving and noble answer, and p<sup>tly</sup> some reasons of yo<sup>r</sup> stay for a lyttle whyle. It seemes yo<sup>r</sup> charge haith of late increased much, w<sup>ch</sup> I know you are sensible of so far as . . . will p<sup>mitte</sup>, soe are your mother and I for yo<sup>r</sup> future good devisinge by all the means we can think of how to lessen ours heare. And it pleaseth us bothe well to see by some of yo<sup>r</sup>s that you have a feeling for the releevyng and rayseing o<sup>r</sup> estate, whereunto wee doubt not you will put your helping hande at yo<sup>r</sup> retorne. Wee are thus contented even to restrayne and confine ourselves within a lesser compass for yo<sup>r</sup> goode. Wee are lykwyse exceedingly well pleased and well satisfied to see by bothe your owne lett<sup>rs</sup> soe good a begynnyng of love and kyndnes settled betwene you and yo<sup>r</sup> brother in law. Yo<sup>r</sup> sister thinkes herselfe much bownd to you for entertayning her

\* Lord Clifford was probably setting out for Italy from Paris in the beginning of summer, the worst season which could have been chosen for the purpose.

husband



husband soe kyndely, which he haith hyghly co'mended in his letters to hir; and besides your mother and I doe both of us much thank you for it. Co'mend me very kyndely to the lord ambassador there; and forgett me not to Mr. Beecher. Tell that gentleman whom you call in yo'r letters yo'r good friend mounsier Benjamin that I doe very specially take notice of his lovinge kindnesses towards you, which, at yo'r dep'ture, I hope you will reco'mend; and I shall desire him to transfer them over to yo'r brother Wentworth. Yo'r mother longes not a lyttle to see you. Soe, w'th God's blessings unto you and yours, to whose infinite mercy and goodness we daylie co'mend you in ou' prayers, that his holy hand and blessed proteccion may alwaies keepe and defende you in all your waies; there will I leave you. And soe am, from London, this 13th of Januarie, 1611, your very loving father,

“FR. CUMBRELANDE.”

Such was the religious language which a great nobleman scrupled not to use two centuries ago in writing to his son. And I doubt not that it was a faithful transcript of his feelings. If any thing can excite the spirit of devotion in a parent, surely it must be the situation of an only son, beset with all the temptations of youth and rank, and all the dangers of foreign travel.

“To the Right Honorable my very good Lord and Cosine the Lo. Clyfford.

“NOBLE LORD,

“By so fitt a messenger I can not omitt the testimony of a well-wishinge minde to the good success of your hopeful courses. For the more rare it is in theas daies to finde younge noblemen enclyned to vertowe and industrie, the greater cause have all worthy mindes to encourage and honor them.

“The respect which I owe to your howse by honor, to your frendes by bonde, and to yourself by sympathy, is such, as I assure you, that nothings can be more welcome to me than an apt occasion to witness that goode will which wantes but opportunity to express affection.

“In this place we enjoye all happiness, under the most worthy kinge that did ever live, and holde ourselves secure by observinge that all princes in the world, at this day, are desirous, in a kinde, to make his m'ty an indifferent umpier in their differences.

“We lacke nothinge here but mony; and that lacke also growes out of the bownty of the kinge, which is vertuous so longe as it is proportioned to means sutable; but furdur it hath no warrant amonge philosophers.

“At this instant we have nothinge newe that is worth your knowledge, wherfor presuminge that this bearer, y'r father's faythful and trewe servant, will acquaint your lo. with the ordinary state of thinges as now they are, I recomend your lo. with your noble and towardly endeavours, to the gracious protection of God, and ever rest, your lo. lovinge cosine and assured frende;

“May v, 1611.

H. NORTHAMPTON.”

I am not a little gratified by having retrieved this short but elegant composition of an accomplished nobleman, the son of a more illustrious father, Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, who fell a sacrifice to the brutal tyranny of Henry VIII. 65 years before this time.

Henry Howard earl of Northampton was called the most learned among the nobility, and the most noble among the learned. Such an exhortation to virtue and industry from so venerable a peer could not but have a powerful effect on the ingenuous mind of his young correspondent.

The modern reader, who has formed his opinion of James the First from Whig writers, will do well to weigh this testimony from a contemporary and excellent judge, given in circumstances when there was no temptation to flatter. James was thoughtless and profuse, but generally well-meaning; and it would become posterity to reflect at what time the English nation enjoyed more uninterrupted happiness than under the reign of a monarch whom they unreasonably condemn because he refused to sacrifice that happiness at the bloody altar of military glory.

With respect to prerogative, however, it must be allowed, that an Howard, who had seen and felt the last years of Henry VIII. was not likely to be very captious.

“ MY LOVEING SONNE;

“ The newes of yo’r safe retorne to Paris from that longe journey, w’ch wee dayly expecte and praye for, would be to yo’r mother and me, and soe to yo’r sisters and other frendes here, the most welcome tydings that could possibly come unto us. I hope manie dayes will not passe over before we receive advertisement thereof.

“ Mr. Wentworth \* is an earnest, and seemeth to be a very affecc’ionate suiter to y’r sister: he hath beene here altogether for these three weekes past, and remaines here still: yo’r sister is lykewyse therewith well pleased and contented. His father and I are agreed of all the conditions; we shall onely want and wish yo’r compaine at the marriage, which is, I thinke, not lyke to be longe deferred. God blesse them!

“ I was verie well pleased to see, by yo’r last l’re, howe carefull yow were for the good of our estate, to have things reduced to order and conformitie, whereof I am not unmyndefull; and to thend yow may the better see that something is donne, I have thought good breiefely to lett you know, that, by a commission † granted to some knights and gentlemen, I have lately cawsed a full review and examination to be taken, what monies were owinge and dewe unto me at my brother’s death, or since, and howe the same have been answered unto me.

“ Upon this, we have fallen further into consideration howe my estate standes, and p’t’c’ly what may be necessary to be donne for reliefe. Wherein, albeit we could not at this p’sent proceed to a full resolution, yet doe we see what is fitt to bee done, and are determined to putt it in execution so farr as wee maye, and that ere longe. I have directed John Taylor to acquaint yo’ w’th o’r proceedings more at large, whom I am dispatchinge to London to intend my businesses there. Yo’r wyfe is well in Lancashyre. And soe, with God’s blessinge and o’rs to yo’r-self, I commend yow in my prayers to God, and will ev’r remaine,

“ Yo’r verie lovyng and affectionate father,

“ *Londesbrough, this viib of October, 1611.*

FR. CUMBRELAND.”

\* Afterwards earl of Strafford. How far Love could soften the native sternness of this great man, or whether the gaiety of youth could in any degree suppress it, must be left to conjecture. But there is always much disguise in courtship.

† This is the last vestige I have met with of the regal style assumed by the old nobility in appointing a council, granting commissions, &c. for the management of their affairs. A modern peer, writing to his son on the same subject, would say “ I have desired my friend Sir John . . . . Mr. . . . . and Mr. . . . . to look into my accounts, &c. &c.

“ To



“ To the Ry’t Ho’ble my very good Lo. the lord Clifforde.

“ MY LORD,

“ The king will by no meanes dispense w’tb your runninge at tilt ; and, for my payrt, if I might advyse you respectinge the state of your father’s bussinesse, I would by no meanes have you excuse your selfe, for that I am sure would better please your enemies. So, promissinge to your lo. all rednisse in me to value to his m’ty your cair to do him honnor and servise at this marriage, I rest your lo. assured friend,

“ Ro. ROCHESTER.”

Robert Carre, then viscount Rochester, was afterwards better or worse known by the title of earl of Somerset.—The marriage here alluded to seems to have been that of the earl of Essex with lady Frances Howard, procured by the king’s mediation, and celebrated, according to the fashion of the times, with tilts and tournaments. It was Carre’s criminal intrigue with this lady which occasioned the death of Overbury and his own disgrace. The advice, however, which he gave his young correspondent was good : the great cause of the baronies and estates of the family, was now, by reference, before the king ; and Rochester well knew that his master’s interest and affections could in no way be so surely engaged as by the splendid appearance of lord Clifford at a public spectacle.

“ To the Right Honorable Lorde the Lord Clyfforde.

“ MY NOBLE SPANIARD,

“ Though distance of place have for a tyme seperated us, yet are you not forgotten by your poor frends heer, in whose memories you doo not only live, but have also a tryumphant seat in our hartes, w’ch never cease to wish the good of you and yours. The state of the Court, with marriages and masquerades, I leave to the reporte of honest and wyse Mr. John Tayler. Concluding this, w’tb kissing your l’p’s and your noble ladie’s handes, by whom to be commanded I should repute it a glory.

“ Your l’p’s to doo you service,

“ *Whitehalle, 29th of November, 1613.*

E. WOTTON.”

“ To the Right Honorable my very good Lorde the Lorde Clifforde.

“ MY VERY GOOD LORDE,

“ Your letter, brought me by your footman, hath almost made me falle into one of the seaven deadly sinnes : I mean that of pryde, finding myself to enjoy so great a portion of your favor ; the w’ch I will studie to conserve, by my much honouring you, and by my redynes upon all occasions to do you service ; her’of I pray your l’p to rest assured. Mr. Tailer can informe your l’p of the news of these partes, w’ch makes me forbear to trouble you w’tb them. I humbly kisse your handes, and rest your l’p’s unfayned frend and servant,

“ E. WOTTON.

“ *Whitehalle, 16th of December, 1614.*

“ I humbly present my service to your noble lady.”

“ To the Right Honorable the Lorde Clifforde.

“ NOBLE LORDE,

“ How sorowful wee weare for the doleful newes, your l’p may easely gesse by our loves to your house. Wee may not repine at God’s doings, who doth every thing for the best, though to flesh and blood sometymes, through weaknes, it may seeme otherwyse. Bee of good comfort, sweet lorde, and let wisdome worke that effect in you w’ch length of tyme dooth in all, I mene diminution of greef. So shall the tyme of your ladies greatnes bee the lesse irksome to hir, who I doubt not will bring comfort to you and your hous, by bringing you many sonnes. Of this no more. One thing I wish, that my lorde your father would now take occasion to lessen his expenses of houskeeping, wherof (as your l’p knoweth) ther is som need ; and that your l’p, in your sportes, wil drawe as lyttle company as you may, wherein you shall both keep decorum, and ease your charges. So wishing to my l. your father, yourself, and your lady, the comfort w’ch this world can affoord, I rest your l’p’s to do you service,

“ E. WOTTON.”

Edward lord Wotton was one of the executors of the will of George earl of Cumberland, and therefore well acquainted with the affairs of the family. The last letter, which does equal honor to the head and heart of the writer, was occasioned by the death of the infant son of Henry lord Clifford ; a stroke peculiarly afflictive, as the continuance of the baronies and principal estates in the line of earl Francis depended upon male issue from his son.

This nobleman was a man of great talents and address, who had recommended himself to James the First in Scotland. He was elder brother of Sir Henry Wotton ; a name which has long been familiar to scholars, but is better and more generally known of late in consequence of the republication of Walton’s Lives, with copious and edifying notes, by Mr. Zouch ; to whom, as I have not the happiness of being personally known to him, I take this opportunity of making my acknowledgements for the pleasure and improvement which I have received from that elegant work.

“ To the Right Hon’ble my singulare good Lord and Cousen the Earle of Cumberland.

“ NOBLE LORD,

“ Your owen tyme shall satisfye me, for the ending of that business is betwene us in controversy. A few months will breede but a smaule alteration in a matter that hathe been so long in concluding ; I wish it had bene souner ended, for boethe our sakes ; but since that tyme past cannot be recauled, we must make of necessity a vertu. For the satisfaction that shall ryse to both of us, I cannot doubt but it must needes be good, when the mediators shall be sutche as ourselves, boeth born with honor and justisse in our myndes, or else are we not worthy of the stile wee are cauled by ; besydes, the neerenesse of blood and freendshippe, can but promise a noble proceeding, and an honorable and kind ending. The case of my lord Sheffield’s infortunate chance is very lamentable, yett doeth he beare it with a noble courage and resolution. In theas parts there is nothing new worth your knowledge ; only the two armyes in the Loe Cuntryes hathe bidden adew one to the other till the next spring. Your lo. is determynd not to be heare  
till



till Easter Terme; but I thinke yow will be cauled up sowner if that goe forwarde is intended, or at least sayd to be intended; I meane a parlement. This is all I can tell yow for the present, but that there is a maske towards \* for this Christenmas. And soe, with my best wishes, I rest your lo. true frend and cousin to dispose of,

*" This 13<sup>th</sup> of December, 1614.*

H. NORTHUMBERLAND."

Henry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland, was convicted of misprision of treason in 1606, on account of the Powder-plot, of which it does not appear that he had any knowledge; and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Tower for life. He was, however, released in the year 1621, and died in 1632. No place is mentioned in the date of this letter; but it is evident, from the foregoing statement, that it was written in the Tower, where he must have been allowed to receive and answer letters relating to his private concerns.

The principal subject of the letter seems to have been the long arrears due from the Cliffords for the ancient rents of the Percy Fee, in Craven. These amounted to about £ 250. *per annum*, and had been originally paid to the crown; but queen Mary, when she restored the titles and estates of the family to Sir Thomas Percy, grandfather of this earl, granted these rents to him. They were therefore payable from that time, by the Cliffords, to the earls of Northumberland.— But I find, in the Skipton papers, that earl George was at one time twenty years in arrear; and I strongly suspect that this sum, or a great part of it, remained unpaid in 1614, and drewe from the earl this dignified though delicate expostulation.—The case of my lord Sheffield's unfortunate chance was as follows: In the beginning of this month (December, 1614), Sir John, Edmund, and Philip Sheffield, sons of this nobleman, were unhappily drowned in crossing the Humber at Whitgift Ferry.

Eight years confinement had not so far detached this nobleman from the concerns of the world, but that he could write about the meeting of parliament, and even of the gaities of the court, as if he had not been precluded from partaking either of the one or the other. He merited better treatment; and having shared with the earl of Cumberland in the dangers of the Armada, and, with him, received the garter from his royal Mistress; after such services, and such testimonies, he should not have been condemned to perpetual imprisonment meerly for admitting to some subordinate office a kinsman with whose criminal conduct he seems to have been unacquainted. The tranquillity expressed in this letter is strongly conclusive in favour of his innocence.

" To the Right Hono'ble his very good Lo. the Earle of Cumberland.

— — — — —  
 " The many honorable favoures I have receaved since my coming home, and my two sonnes before my coming, from my honorable lady of Comberland, induced me, in my returne fro' Carliel, to see her honor, which I had not formerly done. The performance of which my duty she was pleased to take in good p't. At my dep'ture I tould her ladyship that I did intend (God willinge) to ride over and do my duty unto your l'pp, wishing that it would please God

\* That is, " going forward," a sense in which the word is used by Shakspeare.

that all differences between your honor and her lady'pp weere well composed ; w'ch reconcyliation was also generally wished and expected in the South partes, and would, no doubt, be sone brought to pas, if som that made profit of your honnors differences, and loved to fish in trobled waters, weere not the impedementes of it.

“ Her honor desired and enjoyned me to say, playnely, what was generally spoken herof, and what the woorld conceived of her. I was loth, but being co'manded used words to this effect : Your lady'pp is heald to be very honorable, much devoted to religion, very respective unto ministers and prechers, very charitable unto the poore ; yeat under favour, som do tax your honor to be to much affected to go to law ;—that is, sayd my lady, that I am contentious and overruled by busy wrangling fellowes.

“ (I did humbly crave pardon for my plainnes).—Sir, I do like you much the better for your free speakeing ; and, if my l. of Cumberland will make me any honorable offers, I will deceave the woorld or them that think me given unto law and contention.

“ I tould her how great an honor it would be unto her to shew love and good affection unto your l'pp's house.—Sir, I do proteste, that, next myselfe, daughter, and sister, I do wish well unto my lo. of Cumberland, my lo. Clifford and his lady, and will not think the better of any that shall exasperate me against them, and, if you have cause to attend my l' of Cumberland, commend me hartly unto his l'p, my l. Clifford, and his lady.—I then asked her la'pp whether I should acquaint your l'pp with the speach that had past betwene her lady'pp and me.—I pray you do so ; for what I speake I wish his l'p should know.—Her lady'pp seemed much offended with my l. Dorcett for so' speeches his l'pp used in publike.—Right hon'ble, I am persuaded her lady'pp will inclyne to peace. Shee tould me that shee would com unto Apleby-castell the next weeke. . . . .

“ *Barwyse-halle,*  
25th August, 1615.

Your l'pp's ever at command,

“ Jo. BOWYER.”

I have inserted this fragment, not merely to shew what was said and thought of Margaret countes of Cumberland by her enemies, but with how little asperity she supported her daughter's claims against the male line of the family. Of Sir John Bowyer I know nothing more than that he had lately purchased Barwise-hall, and was labouring to ingratiate himself with earl Francis.—The account of this interview is both candid and curious ; but it may be observed, that there is no topic on which a man dilates with more complacency than on the freedom with which he has offered advice to a superior ; and more especially when that advice was in favour of another superior to whom he is relating his achievement.

“ SONNE HARRIE,

“ I could no longer deferr to send unto yow, though I rather desyred to have seene yow, out of w'ch respect I staid the longer at Hodstocke and Woodhowse, that I might be nearer yo'r l'res.

“ Upon Sunday last I receaved a letter, by packett, from his ma'tie, for my repaire to London against this Christemas.

“ We



“ We are much bounde unto his ma'tie, in that he is so graciously pleased to respect us and our howse. But if this my journey doe but onely concerne the conclusion of our business w'th my l'd of Dorsett, I could wish to be excused, if it could be, w'thout giving the least distaste to his ma'tie.—Yow knowe I growe much into yeares, and am something infirmited, and nott so well able to endure travell as formerly nowe this winter season. And againe, whatsoev' may concerne the effecting of this business w'th my l'd of Dorsett, I referr the same wholly unto yow, and I shalbe willing at anie time to make what farther confirmac'on shalbe thought convenient. Notwithstanding, if suche be his ma'stie's pleasure to have me there, I will most willingly obey his comand. And nowe that I have acquainted yow herew'th, I shall desyre yow to consider of e'ch p'ticular, and to advyse therof w'th some of our frendes, that I may be speedily advertised from you what yow conceyve is most expedient to be donne; and, in the meane tyme, I shal be preparing my businesses here, and afterwards to doe as I shal be advysed from yow.

“ 28th Nov. 1616.

FR. CUMBRELAND.”

This letter has been selected as the only specimen of earl Francis's own composition. He had usually recourse to a secretary; and no wonder, when he had in his faithful servant John Taylor a scribe who was not unqualified for secretary of state. The letter expresses a pleasing sense of gratitude to the king, and shews how early the writer had resigned himself to the direction of his son.

“ SONN,

“ I have till now expected y'r Pres, according to your promis at y'r departure: so did Geo. Minson y'r directions touching the musick, whereupon he mought the better have writt to doctor Campion\*. He is now gone to my L'd President's, and will be redy to do as he heares from yo'.

“ For my own opinion, albeit I will not dislyke y'r device, I fynde plainly, upon better consideration, the charge for that entertaynment will grow very great, besyde the musick; and that, instead of less'ning, my charge in gen'all encreaseth, and newe paim'ts come on, w'ch, without better providence hereafter, cannot be p'formed.

“ Yf now we fayle, the suytes being ended, the fawlte is o'r own; therefore we must, bothe of us, look to o'r own courses. For myselfe, bothe you and y'r wyfe know how willing I was, as well for my comforts as for good husbandry, to have had us lyve togeth'r; but y'rselves, or rather, I may say, my daught'r, yo'r wief, have, without any cawse at all, devyded y'rselves from me, wherof I have with patience hitherto, and nothing to my profitt, expected the yssew.

“ Synce she went to Skipton, I have been contented to allowe in the time of y'r absence £ viii. above y'r own allowance, for her weekly charge; but I fynde, by the accounte, they have exceeded that proportion above £ 200. which I may well wonder at.

\* Dr. Campion, I think, was a musical composer of those days. See note \*, p. 251.

“ You

“ You know the portion had from my l. tres'r was £ 6000. and for this he requyred, and I granted, £ 600. a yeare for y'r present maintenance. How far out of my fatherly affection I have exceeded this yo' maye both of you see.

“ Hee sente, lyke a wyse fath', to vew the houses and landes to be assigned for you, and on w'ch yo' were to lyve during my tyme, as appeares by the articles of conveyance, and allowed therin : yett now it seames no place will serve but my own principall house, w'ch I hould neither fitt for yo' to use continewally nor me to want.

“ My chefest care is to leave yo' a good and free estate. When the debts and portions are payed, yo' maye lyve plentifully ; but, in the mean time, yo' shall doe well to observe where and howe some of y'r noble ancestr's have lived in their fathers' time, whose matches were not inferior to y'rs.

“ I mean shortly to lye at Skipton-castle myselfe ; and therfore yo' must resolve unto w'ch of y'r own houses you will remove for a time.

“ Neither lett it troble yo' that I wryte so playnly, for so yo' do that w'h maye be fitt on y'r partes, be well assured that both yo' and y'rs shall fynd me a carefull and loving father in all, and most glad to see you bothe joyn in one and the same course, for the good of y'rselves, y'r children, and y'r house, in w'ch I shall tak no small comfort, and esteem yo' both deare unto me.

“ FR. CUMBRELAND.”

The first part of this letter refers to the preparations making for the king's reception at Brougham ; the probable expences of which seem to have produced a sudden fit of œconomy in the mind of the good earl, who expostulates with lord Clifford on his, or rather his lady's, mismanagement, in a strain of dignity which he seldom ventured to use. With respect to Skipton-castle, however, he was as good as his word, for he seems to have resided principally there during the remainder of his long life. The whole letter appears, from the hand-writing, to have been composed by faithful John Taylor, who has expressed his lord's sentiments with great propriety and vigor.—The date of it must be fixed early in the year 1617.

“ To the Right Honorable my veri good Lo. Frauns' Earle of Cumberlande, at Londesbrough, or elsewhere.

“ RIGHT NOBLE EARLE,

“ Having taken the p'sent opportunity to visitt this p't of the countri so nere yo'r lo. (yf you be at Londesbrough) I could doe noe lesse then as kindley as my heart can conceive, to salute you, and to learne of yo'r good health and happiness, wishing, w'thall, that if it maie stande w'th yo'r lo'p's occasions I might see you here before my remove to Southwell, intended before the ende of this moneth ; for although it be not long since we beheld one another, yet such was then the employm't of us both, as hardly wee could enjoye one another's companie or conference.

“ Gladly would I heare by or from y'r lo. what good newes out of Scotland, or at least the confynes thereof ; and, namely, in what solemnitie his ma'tie departed out of Berwick thither ; as likewise whether o'r English officers relinquished their places (as is here reported) to the nobles and gentles of North Brittain ; and whether the quene's highnesses fearful dreame, signified to

his



his ma'tie (for so ru'neth the rumor here), be like to shorten the p'gresse. But, among and above the rest, whether his resolution be constant and p'manent of holding his courte sett downe in the . . . heretofore designed. God's holie name be blessed for the peace like to be in France, and sende all well elsewhere abroad in his mai'ys absence. I am the more bold thus to wearie, if not wrong your l'p, presuming that my lo. Clifford, yo'r honorable intelligencer, hath and will weekly acquaint yo'r lo'p how the world goeth east, west, north, and south. Thus, hoping to be rather excused than accused for these idle lynes, I betake yo'r good lo. with all your noble ones, to the speciall and continuall p'tec'c'on of the Almighty.

*" At Pocklington, this xviii<sup>th</sup> of Maye, 1617.*

Yo'r lo. moste loving and faithfull,

*" TOBIAS EBORACEN."*

This pleasing letter from Dr. Tobias Matthew, the witty and eloquent archbishop of York, proves the earl to have lived on most friendly terms with his metropolitan. I do not know whether any historian has mentioned "the queen's highness fearful dream, or whether it shortened the progress:" but James was not likely to despise such a warning. The king and court were sumptuously entertained in this progress at Brougham-castle, by earl Francis, who was indeed obliged to the royal interposition for that and the best part of his other estates.

*" To the Right Hon'ble the Lo. Clifford, one of his Ma'ties Lieutenants for the Midle Shires,  
his very good Lo.*

*" MY VERY GOOD LO.*

*" Our blessed soverayne hath advanced y'u to the highest degree of honor in these Midle Shires, and sent me from my domestique service in his ma'ties court, not only to guide the stern of this diocesse, but to bear a part in the temporall affaires of these Northerne Shires. By our religious, vertuous, and courteous combinac'on, wee shall more easily and comfortably undergoe the burdens jointly and severally laid upon us. And to the end I may in all sincerity make myself knowne unto y'u, I doe here and now confesse and p'test that I ever shal be, in matters of justice and equity for all men indifferently, in matters of privat quarrell or faction for no man, whatsoever condic'on he be of, in matters of hon'ble respects for all noble p'sons and publique officers, for matters of courteoucy for those most that shall deserve me best, and that I may see good daies I shall follow the advice of the kingly p'pfet, by my utmost endeavours I shall labour to 'keepe my tongue from evill, and my lips that they speak no guile.' I shall 'eschew evill and doe goode;' and I 'shall seek peace and ensue it.' According to these rules and maxims I have resolved to order all my p'ceedings; and if yo'r lo'p shall approve them in me, and observe them with me, our unity shall both be honest and stedfast. I doe assume that yo'r judicious and ingenuous nature will fairly enterpret this declarac'on of my goode affection towards y'u. And so, wishing all happines unto y'u, I rest yo'r l'p's in the Lord, at co'mandnd,*

*" Rose-castle, Aprilis 25, 1618.*

*ROB'T CARLIOL."*

After so many specimens of good sense, good breeding, and easy expression, in the correspondence of noblemen by birth, this pedantic letter of a lord by office, may produce a diverting contrast. In truth, I have seldom seen a more disgusting peice of egotism and consequence.

The writer, Dr. Robert Snowden, appears, from other parts of this correspondence, to have behaved very injudiciously and unskilfully as a magistrate, and, having addicted himself to the party of lord William Howard, who was in reality a patron of the Moss-troopers, thwarted the measures of Sir Richard Hutton, and the gravest of his brethren, who were seriously desirous of reducing the country to order.—In the epistle before us, the bishop, though nothing more than an ordinary justice of peace, writes as if he thought it a condescension to act with the lord lieutenant of the county, one of the first noblemen in the kingdom. But recent honours are apt to turn weak heads; and this prelate's lawn had not yet lost its first starching. He was consecrated in November 1616, and died in 1621.

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

“ From my lord deputy you will receive the articles from my lord of Corke, fully finished. The care and resolution his l<sup>p</sup> hath exercised throughout this treaty, in pursuance of your l<sup>p</sup>'s directions, will appeare, by the safety and advantadge he hath gayned for your l<sup>p</sup>, upon the payment of £ 7000, in case you have a forme ording that condition notably, for the quietness of your l<sup>p</sup>, and fredome of your estate during your life. And now that all things are here accomplished, according to your owne propositionns, there is yet an election left, to take or leave the whole business, according to your owne wisdome. He who hathe bene least able to serve you in that w<sup>ch</sup> hath past, desyreth, w<sup>th</sup> most intyre affectionns, your l<sup>p</sup> may nowe fall upon the safest and happiest resolution most conducing to the contentment of your noble daughter, and the future satisfaction of your l<sup>p</sup>. Nether can I discharge my dewtie to ether as becomes me, w<sup>thout</sup> a perfect representation of what I conceave fitt for your l<sup>p</sup> to understand for the directing your finall resolutionn in this important and weighty affayre. I pass by the remoteness of the place, cutting off a great part of that comfort indulgent parents promise to themselves by frequent enjoying and visiting their children and grandchildren. But that a branch sprung from honorable and famous ancestors should be grafted into a newly planted and barely rooted stocke of honor, that a consyderable part of ancyent possessions acquired and p<sup>served</sup> by noble atchevements, shold be suffred to divolve and be mingled w<sup>th</sup> a hastily gotten and suspitiously kept Fortune, I confess, in my judgment, requires very good conditionns to followe after, such as might probabely render a more comfortable life for the future to your swete daughter here then in another place. But, my lord, the comforts and blessings of marradge are not so plentifully sowed upon this land that wee may promiss she shall assuredly gather them, for it passeth under observation here, that from thoss nine daughters of his now living and bestowed in marradge, the comforte fatherhoode and old age promiss to themselves from these children is not reaped by him, and howe much the quiet and composed condition of your daughters swete and gentile affectionns may be perturbed and disordered by a harsh and incivill conversation, or what disanimation and distemper the discovery and prosesution of my lord of Corke, by the quicke and impartiall sight of my lord deputy may bring w<sup>th</sup> it, I most humbly submit to your l<sup>p</sup>'s more serious consyderation; for if the day of retribution never come when the rest of his estate shal be questioned, yet it is not to be doubted but there will be a tyme given for the complaints of the church; for I am very confydent, since the suppression of the abbeys, no one man in ether kingdome hath so violently, so frequently layde prophane hands, hands of power, upon the church



church and her possessions (even almost to demolition where he hath come), as this bold earle of Corke. Of that £ 6000 *per annum*, estated nowe upon his sonn, I take full a third part to be spiritual deduction. Lismoore; his principall house and seate, with lands worth near £ 2000. *per annum*, the possessionns of the bishop of Lismore, reserving a free rent of £ 20. *per annum* for the bishop, torne from that sea by the poure of S'r Walter Rawley. Yughall, (nowe to be the jointure-house of your swete daughter), a colledge consisting of a warden and eight personnes, all p'sentative and endowed, in valeue £ 800 *per annum*, depopulated by himsele (the incumbent warden yet living), and turned into a laye possession. And the better to support thess dignities of the church he hath, *in commendam*, nere one hundred spirituall livings, some impropriations, divers vicaridges, w'ch he supplyeth by small stipendaryes.

" My Lord, I have breifly pointed out all thoss things, w'ch, by a better hand, are more cleerely and fully expressed to your l'p. In dischargd of the obligationns and service I shall ever beare to your l'p, and her who is so neare you, I could say no less. Your wisdom and better interpretationns of my honest and faithfull intentionns will, I hope, excuse me, if I have sayde to much. There remaynes no more for me but to contineue my prayres to the Guide of all hartes that the resolution you nowe take in the conclusyon maye bring w'th it the blessed frutes of tranquillitye and constant comfort to your daughter; and quietness and honor to your l'p. In which no freind you have in the whole world shal take more treuer contentment then your l'p's most humble affectionate servant,

" *Dublin, Decemb. 9, 1633.*

C. WANDESFORDE."

" MY NOBLE LORDE,

" My due respects and my wife's towards y'r lordship, and my lady y'r daughter, shall never be a wantinge. Her owne worth and mereit (were all other regardes set aside) would enforce as much from us as in trueth they doo gaine her much honor and affection from all. I knowe not what to saye concerninge my lord of Corke. His disposition and his causes are such as it is a most difficulte thinge for a man that respects honor and justice to keepe but faire quarter w'th him. I should to much trouble y'r lo'p to instance in particulers. But for his greate cause now dependinge in y<sup>e</sup> Starchamber here, as justice must be done, so my desire is, that no suche blemish may fall upon him as might descende unto his posteritie. To w'ch ende, for my lady Dungarvan's sake, I shall ever be ready to contribute my best assistance. There remaines nowe to be perfected the conveyance y<sup>e</sup> is to settle £ 6000. *per annum*, on my lord Dungarvan, without leavinge a power (as it now is) in my l'd treasurer, E. of Corke, to revoke it. I had a copy of a great conveyance formerly made of all his landes: it lay by me a good while; but what for y<sup>e</sup> extreme length of it, what my manifold and much pressinge busines in y<sup>e</sup> Terme and parliament tymes, what my lord chiefe justice his absence in y<sup>e</sup> vacation, I could perfect nothinge as yet. And I made y<sup>e</sup> less hast for other considerations. For, first, I know not y<sup>e</sup> valew of y<sup>e</sup> lands to be estated, it were fitt one from y'r lo'p should, by view or enquiry, be satisfied of that. Secondly, The title would be looked into; w'ch is not so fitte to be done by me, especially at this tyme, as y<sup>e</sup> matter now standes betwene y<sup>e</sup> kinge and his lo'p. Thirdly, I perceive he intends Youghall and Lismore to be part of that value, which are y<sup>e</sup> most questionable parts of his estate; and in such sort questionable as that of my lo. Dungarvan have them not, I thinke

all y<sup>e</sup> rest will prosper better. So as this businesse does require that an understandinge able man be sent from y<sup>r</sup> lo<sup>p</sup> to see it perfected as it should be, beinge of so great consequence as it is to y<sup>r</sup> lo<sup>p</sup>'s posterity. Mr. John Tailers yeares, and such a journey, would not well agree together, otherwise I should heartily have wished to have had his assistance herein. But y<sup>r</sup> lo<sup>p</sup> wantes not others y<sup>e</sup> are fitte to be employed about it. For as much as concernes my parte both in this and all thinges else w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>r</sup> lo<sup>p</sup> shall co<sup>m</sup>mande me, I shall faithfully and readily expresse myselfe, my lorde, y<sup>r</sup> lo<sup>p</sup>'s most humble servant,

*" Dublin Castle, 24 10bris, 1634.*

GEO. RADCLIFFE."

" To the Right Hon<sup>'</sup>ble and my most honored Lord the Lo. Clifford.

" MY LORD,

" Mr. Errington returninge homewarde, w<sup>th</sup> a purpose in his way to wayte uppon your lo<sup>p</sup>, I have taken the bouldnes agayne to kisse your gracious hands for that favour, w<sup>ch</sup>, when I have acknowledged, I must ever acknowledge, and, by a daily sacrifice, make up in tyme what my devotion wants in merit towards you. The first and solemne act of y<sup>t</sup>, I hope, y<sup>r</sup> l<sup>p</sup> hath allready read in that letter, w<sup>ch</sup>, by the addresse you gave me, I directed to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Finch three weekes since. This is but the same renewed, save that my hart gathers strength as it goes, and hastens to y<sup>r</sup> presence, lyke cattle, tyred, to their home. I attend but your lo<sup>p</sup>'s co<sup>m</sup>maundement, w<sup>ch</sup> may give me leave to acquaynt my lady w<sup>th</sup> busines, unles your lo<sup>p</sup> will thinke fitt yourselfe to give her the first notice, and so receave me from her hand immediately, rather than by my owne donation. Either way her la<sup>p</sup> will, I know, be pleas<sup>d</sup> to license my acceptance of that good which God and your goodnes have prepared for me w<sup>th</sup>out her trouble. To deserve this hapynes is a worke disproportionable to my weaknes, to serve you, to love you, and to honour you, must be (my lord) that lower sphere wherein my thoughts and indeavours are to move, and shall be the wholle imployment of my life.

" What is here worth your knowledge Mr. Errington can much better acquaynt your lo<sup>p</sup> with thin I whoe came, but this day, from the conversation of trees and beasts at Moor-parke, where I learne rather to forget then understande y<sup>e</sup> world, which hath bin, I confesse, soe ill a frende to me I could have given up w<sup>th</sup> yt, had not your lo<sup>p</sup> ben pleased to bringe me agayne in favour w<sup>th</sup> myselfe by your favour bestowed uppon your lo<sup>p</sup>'s unworthiest but faythfull servant,

*" Sharington-house, the 24th of May.*

HEN. LUCAS."

After an interval of fifteen years, in the correspondence of the family, we meet with Henry lord Clifford, in the relation of a father, negotiating a marriage between his only daughter and Richard viscount Dungarvon, eldest son of the first earl of Cork, whose conduct and character are here represented in so unfavourable a light that it will be necessary, by an impartial statement, to take off the impression which so eloquent and forcible a letter as that of Wandesford must have made upon the Reader's mind.

Wandes-



Wandesford\* and Ratcliffe were the devoted adherents of Strafford, and, though very able and honest men, saw with their master's eyes, and were tinctured with all his prejudices. Now it appears that this nobleman, before he became deputy of Ireland, had used his influence to promote the match in question; but no sooner was he entered upon his government than he grew jealous of the earl of Cork, whose wealth and talents rendered him formidable, and laboured to defeat the scheme of a marriage with his niece, which would have added to a new family what alone they wanted, the splendor derived from an alliance with some ancient and illustrious house.

It was Strafford's object, therefore, to represent, through his agents, the earl's title to his great estates as suspicious, if not sacrilegious; but the truth was this:

Richard Boyle, the founder of this distinguished house, was the younger son of a good family in England; and, with something less than the ordinary provision of a younger son, resolved to be the artificer of his own fortune in Ireland. I am here his apologist, not his biographer; and shall not stay to relate what were the earlier steps of his prosperity. Suffice it to say, that there were at that time vast tracts of land in the counties of Waterford and Cork torn from the church by Sir Walter Raleigh and others; which the possessors, partly from their own necessities, partly from the insecurity of the tenure, were willing to dispose of at low rates. These were purchased, planted, and improved, by our young adventurer, who thus laid the foundation of that great fortune which his descendants still enjoy in that country. Now, though after forty years possession the title to church-lands, thus acquired, might not be the most eligible to ground a settlement upon, yet a purchase for a valuable consideration, even from a *malæ fidei* possessor, was a much more excusable mode of acquisition than direct acts of violence and rapine, with which the earl of Cork is charged by Mr. Wandesford. This is all that can be said upon the subject.

I have subjoined the third letter, though I know nothing of the writer, because it seems to refer to some matrimonial alliance which never took place, and is written in a very elegant and engaging manner. The mention of Mooreparke will probably bring to the recollection of many readers that upright statesman of a corrupt court Sir William Temple, who spent many days at that place, "in conversation with trees and beasts," in order to "forget a world which he understood" but too well.

" To the Right Hon'bel and my very good Lord and Cosin the Lorde Clifforde,  
at Skipton Castell.

" NOBLE LORD,

" I give y'u many thanks for y'r letter, and for y'r care of y<sup>e</sup> businesse in y<sup>e</sup> countrye w'che may so much concerne us all. I am sorye y<sup>e</sup> countrye is soe ill provided for defence; but soe much y<sup>e</sup> more care must be had to helpe y<sup>e</sup> beste y<sup>t</sup> may be for our three poore Northerne shires, it will be fitter to fitte them w'th such lighte armes as they have bin accustomed to use and beare, then loade them with heavier, which, mingled w'th some other, may stande in good

\* Wandesford was Chief Baron of the Exchequer (I think) in Ireland, and founder of the Castlecomer family.—There was a very fine portrait of him by Vaneyke at Houghton.

steade, and archerye \* to be kepte on foote. His m'tie takes very well y'r lo'p's diligence and discreete care, as y'u will understande by his owne gracious letter; y'u will likewise understande, by Mr. Secretary, the care is heere taken of providing those partes better, if anie storme should come. His m'tie hath bin pleased to speake with me about makinge some necessaries for an army at Sheffelde, as spades, pickeaxes, carriages for feelde-pieces, and such like, where, perhappes, they may be both cheaper, and save carriage from hence. And I thinke it were not amisse that y'r lo'p, by y'r example, would invite y<sup>e</sup> nobility and gentry of y<sup>e</sup> Northe to sette on work country smithes to make playne peeces and pistolles, w'th restes for muskettes, and such like, though they be but homely worke they may stand in good stead. Lead cannot want soe near Derbyshire, and his m'tie is carefull to sende some proporcion of powder to Hull † shortly, as your lo'p will understande. All y<sup>t</sup> I can say is, y<sup>t</sup> I hope y<sup>e</sup> beste; but it is all wise mens' partes to provide for the worst. Soe, w'th my best wishes unto y'r lo'p, I remayne y'r lo'p's most affectionate cosin to serve y'u,

“ *From Albery my Alpine Celle, 31 July, 1638.*

ARUNDELL & SURREY.”

“ MY LORD,

“ I have, upon all occations, ever found your lo'p so favorable to me as I doubt not but you will excuse my long silence, knowing how I have been diverted, by want of health, from the performance of many respects unto my friends, and from the attendance of divers businesses, w'ch I shall now studie to redeeme, if the increase of strength will permitt me; but in this season I find myself recover slowly.

“ The businesses of those counties under our liffenancies have not here so quicke dispatches as I could wishe; but, by your lo'p's care they are now in a way to be brought into better order for armes then I expected to have seene them. The royall army of 30<sup>m</sup> that was to waite upon his ma'tie into our Northern partes, is reduced to 6<sup>m</sup>, and these not to be taken out of the trained bands, but levied by presse. To thes 6<sup>m</sup> the trained bands of the North are to be added upon occasion, and those of the remoter shires to be joined unto them, as neede shall require. The lessening the army doth not allter the king's purpose of being att Yorke by the tyme appointed, where I hope to meete your lo'p, although you are desired, by his ma'tie, to reside neerer unto the borders for a while. When this resolution was taken I doubted it might be inconvenient for your lo'p; and all the service I could do you in it was to have it left unto your own choice to be at Carlile ‡ or Appleby, w'ch should best like you. If I knew in what I might be here useful to your lo'p I should most willingly undertake anything w'ch might wnesse my being your lo'p's most affectionate coussen and faithful servant,

“ A. NORTHUMBERLAND.”

“ If it may be no trouble to your lo'p I desire to have my service presented to my lady and to my lord your father.

“ *London, Feb. 5, 1638.*”

\* Is not this the latest instance of the use, or intended use, of archers in an English army?

† Part of his own stores, which were afterwards seized by the parliament, and turned against him.

‡ He chose Carlisle; for in Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, p. 118, I find the following passage in a letter of the king, dated April 2d, this year, “ Carlisle is possessed by my lord Clifford, with 300 men.”



“ MY LORD,

“ Your noble professions of favours to mee hath been received with as much fayth and joye, and both hath ever made me hapy. I see how much I am obliged to your lo’p in your extraordinary favours to Sir William Widdrington \*, and the great honor you would have done him, and yett more, my lo. the unwillingnes your lo’p hadd to take him from mee, knowing how greates a prejudice it would be to mee. For all this, what I doe more than give your lo’p, and in returne, my lord, because I would have no blame lighte of your lo’p, or your place, I have acquainted his ma’tie, whose command mee to lett your lo’p knowe, from him, that it is his sacred ma’ties pleasure, thatt nott one man that is engaged to mee shall be employde elsewhere. And so, wishinge your lo’p all succe in your designes, I reste, your lo’p’s most faythful, to serve you,

“ *London, the 7th of Marich, 1638.*

W. NEWCASTLE.”

“ To the Right Honorable my very good Lord Clifford, Lord Lifenant of the  
Northerne Shires.

“ NOBLE LORDE,

“ I received, yesternight late, yo’r dispatch, w’th that of the advertisemente of the desperate resolutions of y<sup>e</sup> Scottish Covenanters, w’ch I acquainted his ma’tie w’thall, whose hath that care of this kingdome, w’ch becomes soe good a kinge, and doth not soe much trust theyre greates professions never to invade this kingdome, as to leave so important frontiers to theyre courtesye. My lo. of Essex is cominge swifter then I can. If yo’r lo’p see him at Newcastle I am sure y’u will use him as y<sup>e</sup> lo’d generall. And I hope to see you soone after him. I must intreate y’r lo’p, have a greates care to rayse y’r troope of horse of stronge and able ones, w’ch I doubt those partes will hardly provide, for his ma’tie hath a principall care the horse be good, as the parte of the army in w’ch he reposeth most trust. His ma’tie takes your lo’p’s watchfulness in very gracious parte. Soe, w’th my best wishes to y’r lo’p, I remayne, y’r lo’p’s most affectionate cosin,

“ *Arn-house, 19 March, 1639.*

ARUNDELL & SURREY.”

“ To the Right Honorable my very good L’d the L’d Clifford,  
Governor of Newcastle, att Newcastle.

“ MY LORD,

“ Your l’p’s letters of . . . 12th of March are all come safely . . . hands; by which I understand, that, by y’r lo’p’s care the trained bands in those Northerne counties are in better order then I expected they would have beene: for the appointing a coronell and captains to them I never heard any thing but from my lord marshall; and I have ever beene of opinion, that a coronell would be unnecesarie to soe small a number of men, and in divers of our Southern counties, that have syx tymes as many men, there are not any coronells belonging to them. The joyninge the troupes of Cumberland and Westmerland to those of Northumberland, and forming them all into a regiment, would, I conceive, have proved very inconvenient, in regard these forces are for the defence of the severall counties, and are not to be drawne out of the same, but

\* Afterwards lord Widdrington, killed in Wigan Lane.

upon extraordinarie occasions. I could have wished that the mayor of Newcastle had forborne to give y'r lo'p a cause of offence, espetially at this tyme; for all disputes of this nature happen nowe very unseasonable. The kinge holds constant to his day for begining his journie North . . . . . unallterable, though yet the . . . . . are not out for levyinge the foote. I wishe unto yo'r lo'p all good fortune, and much honor by your new employments, and myselfe often occations to expresse my being your lo'p's affectionate cousen and servant,

" *London, Mar. 18, 1638.*

A. NORTHUMBERLAND."

" To the Right Hono'ble my very good Lord and Cosen the Lord Clifford, these. *Carlisle.*

" NOBLE LORD,

" I write nowe only to lett y'u knowe, that nowe this eveninge thinges are soe farre agreede heere as this night the marquesse Hamilton goes by land towards Edenburge, to receive his ma'ties castell there for the kinge's use; and I think generall Ruffen will be left there to co'mande. On Thursday the Scottish army breakes, and on Friday or Saturday ours will doe soe allsoe. The kinge co'mandes me that the Yorkshire regimēte, w'th y'u, goe hoame; and I shall tomorowe, send money for them by my cosin S'r Francis Howarde; and noe forces are to be left there but only S'r Fra's Willoubyes; and the kinge is pleased y'r lo'p should come hither, and to lett my lo. of Neddesdale, and y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Scottishe nation, knowe y<sup>t</sup> all is quiette; and tomorowe I shall send a dispatch from y<sup>e</sup> Scottishe lordes of y<sup>e</sup> freeinge y<sup>e</sup> seege of y<sup>e</sup> Tyene. The lo. Barrimore's regimēte is sent to be stayed. Soe, w'th my best wishes unto y'r lo'p, I remayne y'r lo'p's most affect'ed cosin to co'mande,

" *Campe, Wednesday, 17 June, 1639.*

ARUNDELL & SURREY."

" To ——— Willoughby.

" SIR,

" I have receyved y'or l're, and whereas yo'r former messingers have been stopped, that course was not taken on our side when all passage from us to England was barred, and l'res intercepted for that purpose (as it seemed) that all intelligence of the state of o'r affayres might be kept from o'r neighbour country, and they held by a blind mistake, builded upon badd information, to invade us their frends, whoe would rather choose death then minde any evill to o'r bretheren and neighbours. Receive y'r trunck, and w'th them this frendly advertizem't. Yo'r father hath been hitherto upon very hon'ble employments, and I am hartely sorye that he should nowe, in y<sup>e</sup> ende, have undertaken in such an unjust quarrell; a man of conscience will consider the equity of the cause before he engages himselfe; w'ch makes me doubt, though it be reported for certeyne, that he is an undertaker in this busines. The cause we mayneteyne is the libertie of o'r religion, confirmed by o'r nationall oath, the constitution of o'r nationall assemblies, and the lawes of the kingdome, and the liberties of o'r cuntrie. And I wish men would consider what it is to enforce uppon free people, by power of armes, what doth not stand w'th their confession of faith, the judgement of their nationall church, their greate oath, and the lawes of the kingdome. If neyther religion nor justice, nor the long peace betwixt two neighbour nations, nor the love towards the fruite of their own loynes, can move them to refuse soe  
impious



impious, soe inhumane, soe unjust, an employment. Then wee doubt not but y<sup>e</sup> God of heaven (whoe hath owned o'r buisines by many clere evydences of his devyne assistance in the whole course thereof), will pleade o'r cause throughly agaynst the unmercifull people, and make y<sup>e</sup> evyll they intended for others retorne upon themselves, whoe have averred, upon o'r oath, in o'r informat'on, that wee minde not to invade England, which wee know groaneth under their owne burthens. But since men are brought to lye upon o'r borders, to looke over us in a menacing way, wee could doe noe lys then send some to wayte uppon o'r borders, that wee receive no wronge; and yett wee may affirme, uppon o'r oath, that wee minde no invasion. If wee be invaded, or by the keeping of garrisons on yo'r side wearied, and wasted w'th wayting on, wee will bee forced upon thoughts w'ch have not yet entred into o'r mindes to visitt you w'th farr greater numbers than you expect. Noe farther. I am yo'r affec'conate frend to serve you,

“ *Edinburgh, 13 Apr. 1639.*”

“ ROTHES.

“ For the Earle of CORKE.

“ MY D. D. BROTHER.

“ I can send y'u noe intelligence from hence but y<sup>e</sup> w'ch y'r owne sence and experience must keepe y'u from receiving as news, w'ch is y<sup>e</sup> quiet is a more pleasing enjoyment for y<sup>e</sup> very present y<sup>a</sup> a hurry, and is much more tending to everlasting rest y<sup>a</sup> a toss in crouds of company can be, and therefore I have now for a while gott y<sup>e</sup> advantage ground of y'u, for whom I have so reale and intyre an affection to be able to looke uyon y'u in y<sup>e</sup> noyse and confusion of London and y<sup>e</sup> court, w'ch are certainly as great hindrances to y<sup>e</sup> converse y<sup>e</sup> our soules are capable of w'th God, and w'thout w'ch they are incapable of beinge happye, as such throngs are forbiding to y<sup>e</sup> freedome of discourse where friends doe acquaint one another w'th those thoughts of their harts w'ch they reserve as secrets from y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> world; and, upon that account, those things are to be avoyded as y<sup>e</sup> great interrupters of our happyness, of w'ch there is much more to be tasted in this world, in spite of al its emptynes and uncertainties y<sup>e</sup> can be immagined by those who allow not y<sup>m</sup>selves leasure to entertaine their owne thoughts upon those objects for w'ch a power of thinking was given us by y<sup>e</sup> God who is seene, and heard, and knowne by us onely by y<sup>e</sup> excercising of our thoughts upon and w'th him, who wil not leave us alone, if we seporate ourselves from other companyes to wayte upon him w'thout distraction, nor be w'th us w'thout giving us cause to say y<sup>e</sup> no company nor noe friendship can be compared to his.

“ This is, indeed, to entertaine y'u at a too uncourtly rate; but I as hartely wish y'u may be a great lord in y<sup>e</sup> court of heaven as I litle care to have y'u have any imploym't in earthly courts; and therefore my stile is suteable to my designe, though not to y<sup>e</sup> fashion, w'ch wil certainly never be fit for a Christian to conforme too; let us countenance an owneing of God in al our conversation, and make it as shameful in visits to talke of vanety as its now esteemed to speake of religion: and till the fashion be thus reformed I wish I may keepe out of it.

“ Y<sup>r</sup>s, K. R.\*

This series of letters refers to the last and most unquiet period of lord Clifford's life. As Lieutenant of the Northern counties, and Governor of Newcastle, it was impossible for him not to take a part in the two disgraceful expeditions against Scotland, in the years 1638 and 1639.

\* Katherine Viscountess Ranelagh.

But he was now grown inactive, and probably did little more than his office compelled him to do. Yet I do not find him accused of having any share in the infamous surrender of Newcastle, and am inclined to hope that he was absent at the time.

The earl of Arundel's letters are sufficient to rescue him from lord Clarendon's imputation, that he was almost wholly illiterate. They display no great ability, and no gross deficiency.— But he was a man better adapted, by his understanding and habits, to collect a museum than to command an army; and he was, perhaps, the first person in England (though he has since been followed by an host of feeble amateurs), who understood much of the arts, and little of the languages of antiquity. A character, however, like that of Peireske, priding itself on a minute and pedantic acquaintance with ancient literature, united to a passion for Virtù, would ill become a man of birth and fortune; but a vehement passion for the one, without a *tincture* of the other, is a combination of Impotence and Desire, which cannot but render the subject of it contemptible. The greatest master of ancient languages and manners, in a private station, may be allowed a more circumscribed acquaintance with the words of ancient art, while the man of rank must be indulged in a more superficial, though elegant, knowledge of languages; and such, after all, might be the attainments of the earl of Arundel.

To Algernon earl of Northumberland, who followed lord Arundel in the command of the Northern Army, the noble historian allows an understanding no more than moderate. If this account be true, it was a moderate understanding well cultivated, and under the guidance of great discretion and self-command, for by a conduct which his friends would call dextrous, and his enemies temporizing and selfish, by deserting his Master when it grew dangerous to support him, by lending to the parliament his counsel in the House, and not his services in the Field, by withdrawing from them likewise, when their conduct became outrageous; above all, by keeping at a distance from those detestable counsels which brought Charles to the block, this earl preserved his life and fortune through all the changes of those perilous times, and appeared at the Restoration, with the countenance of a man whose errors were lost in the guilt of others, and who even made a merit of rebellion, untainted with regicide.

The letter from the earl of Rothes is a mixture of cant and hypocrisy, though in some places very well expressed. No man of common discernment will fail to infer the intention of the Covenanters to invade England from the vehement asseverations with which it is here so needlessly disclaimed:

“ But God had owned their business by many cleere evidences of devyne assistance;” that is, divine approbation may be inferred from success: the language of every fanatic.

Yet, if this were true, there could be no such thing as prosperous wickedness in the world. Had lord Rothes lived a little longer, he might have been puzzled with his own argument, when urged upon his covenanting brethren after the victories of Montrose on one side, and Cromwell on the other.

I have allotted the last place in this collection to an excellent letter from Katherine viscountess Ranelagh, the accomplished sister of Robert Boyle, who generally resided in her house, and survived her only a single week. It contains such admonitions as all men of the world require, and few receive.

After the epistolary correspondence of the last earls of Cumberland, my readers may not be displeased with some miscellaneous particulars relating to their personal habits and domestic œconomy (if it can be so called), extracted from their own account-books. If these I have



seen four, all moderate sized folios, for the years 1606, 1634, 1637, 1638, and part of the year following. At the date of the first of them, the rental of the Craven and Lonsborough estates was little more than £2000. *per annum*. Westmoreland was in joynture to the dowager countess. Yet the expenditure of this year was no less than £7990.

But in this are included a considerable part of earl George's funeral expences, together with his debts, which the fourth earl generously took upon himself. They did not, however, much exceed £700. for, when this nobleman's creditors grew importunate, he chose rather to sell than mortgage. His maxim seems to have been that of Persius,

— *Nunc et de cespite vivo*

*Frangere aliquid.*

In the following years the family expences are reduced to little more than £3000. a sum still exceeding the income; to meet which there is a regular title under the receipts, "for lands sold." After all, their tradesmen's bills were ill paid; but the family, though imprudent, were conscientious, and generally allowed an interest of ten *per cent.* after the first year.—It would be well if debtors of the same rank, at present, would allow their tradesmen half that sum.

The splendor of their establishment does not account for so much waste. The household of Skipton-castle consisted of about thirty-two servants, who, with œconomy, might then have been supported on much less than even £1000. *per annum*. But the great consumption of money was in wines, journeys, cloaths, presents, and tobacco. With respect to the first they drank such quantities of claret, sack, and muscadine, that I suppose the upper servants must have shared with them in the first at least. Spirituous liquors, so far as I remember, are never mentioned but once, where there is a small payment for *Aqua-vitæ*.—Their journeys were very expensive, for they were never at rest in any one place—London, Newcastle, Scotland, Brougham, Grafton, kept the young lord perpetually in motion.—Their cloathing was becomingly magnificent: a single suit for lord Clifford cost £45. equal, perhaps, to £200. at present; and at lady Dungarvan's marriage "my old lord" had a black suit of figured satten, which cost £9. 15*s.* A single pair of seal-skin gloves cost 20*s.* Sleeping gloves of an inferior price are mentioned, probably to whiten the hands. The last heavy article of expence was tobacco, of which the finest sort cost 18*s.* per pound; and an inferior kind 12*s.* A single bill for this article amounted to £36. 7*s.* 8*d.*

With respect to presents, the house was supplied with a profusion of fish\*, wild fowl†, &c. by the neighbouring gentry, for which the bearers frequently received as much as it was worth,

\* Notwithstanding what has been said on this subject under Malham, the Earl, as chief Lord of the Percy Fee, had certainly a share, at least, in the fishery of Malham Water, in 1606; for in the Account Book of that year is this entry, "P'd to H. H. being at Mawater, watching the well-head for stealing the trouts coming unto this "Ritt Time, 2*s.* 6*d.*" and, in 1638, is a charge for a stone of *Pick* for the Tarn at Mawater. This must have been for pitching a boat.

† Amongst these was black game, as well as grouse. In 1638, two roes were sent out of Cumberland, by Sir Thomas Dacre, undoubtedly from Martindale Forest. This is the latest notice I have found of that species in South Britain. A fowling-piece for my lord cost 20*s.* but he probably shot the game sitting.—The coals consumed in the castle came from Colne; but they made use of much peat, and sometimes 1600 loads of ling *per annum* pulled upon the neighbouring moors for heating the ovens. These were not like the diminutive ovens of the present day; but vaults of stone, capable of holding a flock of sheep before they baked them; and they were seldom unemployed. Baked meats were more in use two centuries ago than now; and when a part of the Clifford family resided at Grafton, in Northamptonshire, not only pasties of red deer venison were sent thither by express from Skipton; but carcases of stags, two, four, or more, at once, were baked whole, and dispatched to the same place.

worth. Vails were also high—lady Clifford visited at Denton, Bracewell, Broughton, and Stonyhurst, and bestowed liberally upon the servants—at Bracewell she gave 19s. To Sir Stephen Tempest,

The following items will not only illustrate the foregoing remarks, but throw farther light on the manners and habits of the two last earls.

1606, "Paid for baking of horsebread 4d." It seems probable that horses were sometimes fed with a coarse oaten bread baked on purpose.

"Five hundred of oysters 2s. 6d." or 6d. per hundred.

"Sixteen bushels of malt at 4s. 8d. the bushel."

"Halfe toone of wyne for my lord £8. 5s. 0d."

"Wyne bestowed upon the justices, and sugar for the same, viz. Sir Richard Tempest, Sir Stephen Tempest, Mr. Heber, 2s. 6d."

"For three bushels of wheat to bake two staggs 18s." Wheat was then as dear as in cheap seasons at present.

"Whit wyne and sugare for Sir Stephen Tempest 12d."

"Wyne and sugarr to my lords counsell, Sir Stephen, Mr. Lyster, &c." Sugar was then a great delicacy, and very dear. Sir Stephen Tempest seems to have had something of Falstaff's taste for sack and sugar; but I suppose they were generally drank together.

"For troote and pickerells gotten at Mawater Tarne 2s."

"To the fishers for 21 trootes and cheavones, being great ones, 3s. It. for cheavons, trootes, and roches, 1s. 4d. It. for 31 trootes, eles, and oomberes, 1s. 6d." N.B. The perch is never mentioned in these accounts. "Paid to William Townley for 6lb. and 1oz. of pepper, for baking a stag sent to Grafton; for another sent to Westm'land and Cumb'land for the assizes, and one bestowed by my lo. in the countrey upon divers, 18s. 8d. For  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of sugar which Sir Stephen Tempest had in wyne, 5d."

"It. For currants and limons which they put in the stag pies." I am inclined to think that our cooks know much better how to season venison pasties at present.

From the quantity of flour used, these enormous structures must have been standing pies, a kind of pastry castles, of which the walls were of the same material with the roof. I must add that the office of pasty baker was distinct from that of the cook or baker of the family. In the year 1606 one Atkinson of Barden was famous for this accomplishment, and in 1634 widow Bland was paid by instalments £3. 4s. 2d. for baking pasties when my old lord kept house.

"It. Paid for 4lb. of cotton weak lights which were used when the judges were here (at Skipton) 1s. 6d." Does it not follow from this article that on common occasions the family used rush-lights?

"163 $\frac{1}{2}$ , To captayne Robinson by my lo. com'ds for writing letters of news to his l'p for a half year, £5. 0s. 0d."

Before the introduction of printed newspapers it appears that the great families had a sort of gazetteers in London who transmitted to them the news of the day in written letters; but the practice was continued by this family till the year 1687.

"1634, Paid for a quayle pipe for poudring hair." Portraits, I think, afford no example of hair powder worn so early. It appears to have been blown upon the head out of a tube. "It. 3 lb. of Damaske powder for lynen at 4s. per lb." What was the use of this?

"To Roger the piper, his reward for attending here in X'tmas 10s." A relic of the ancient minstrelsie.

"To ould Symon of Carlile for a cast of Merlins £1. 10s. 0d." The Merlin was the most diminutive Hawk used in Falconry.

"It. To four yards of sattin for a doublet trimming for my lord, £7. 8s. 6d. It. To a demicaster for my old lord." I do not know what this was.

"It. For 114 lds. of malt delivered to the castle last year £50." Malt is greatly reduced in price since 1606.

"It. To 60 muttons, £10."

"It. To Sir Ralph Assheton's man that brought my lady a basket of apricocks, 2s. 6d." This fruit would ripen much better in the climate of Whalley Abbey than of Skipton.

"1638, To Sir William Lister's groom, when my lord dyned at the wedding there, for setting up the horses, 2s. 6d." This was the marriage feast of Mr. afterwards General Lambert, at Thornton. How soon were these scenes of peaceful conviviality to be interrupted by civil discord? Within four years from this time Lord Clifford and Lambert could not have met without snapping a pistol in each other's face.

"To I. H. for his journey to Woodstock with a horse given by my lo. to the kinge, £2."

"It.



Tempest, of Broughton, she sometimes lost 40 s. at a time at billiards. To the King, in 1639, earl Francis presented £20. in gold, as a new-year's gift. He also gave two exhibitions of £15. each, to scholars at the University; and when he went to Skipton church a dole was distributed to the poor.

This duty he did not omit when fourscore, and in the severest weather, though he had a chapel within the castle.

The public exercises of religion were then countenanced by the presence of the great. "Alas! how changed, how fallen" now!

By the death of the last earl the long contest for the barony of Skipton was finally closed; and, after thirty-eight years of family discord, Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Dorset, and then countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, entered upon the inheritance of her ancestors.

She was one of the most illustrious women of her own or of any age. By the blessing of a religious education, and the example of an excellent mother, she imbibed in childhood those principles which, in middle-life, preserved her untainted from the profligacy of one husband and the fanaticism of another; and, after her deliverance from both, conducted her to the close of a long life in the uniform exercise of every virtue which became her sex, her rank, and her Christian profession.

She had all the courage and liberality of the other sex, united to all the devotion, order, and œconomy (perhaps not all the softness) of her own. She was the oldest, but most independent courtier in the kingdom: had known and admired queen Elizabeth: had refused what she deemed an iniquitous award of king James; rebuilt her dismantled castles, in defiance of Cromwell; and repelled, with disdain, the interposition of a profligate minister under Charles the Second.

In her second widowhood, and as soon as the iniquity of the times would permit, her genius began to expand itself. Her first husband was, like all the Buckhursts, a man of sense and spirit, but of licentious morals; her second was the illiterate and despicable tool of a party which she despised\*. Accordingly we find her complaining that the bowers of Knoll in Kent, and of Wilton in Wiltshire, had been to her no better than the painted abodes of sorrow. Yet, perhaps, if there were a failing point about her character, it was that she loved independence, and even authority, too well for a wife.

But the time now came when every impediment was to be removed; and, with two rich jointures added to her paternal inheritance, she withdrew into the North, and set about her great work of "repairing the breach, and restoring the paths to dwell in." Six of the houses of her ancestors

"It. Paid for fourscore lb. of sugar for my lady, £4." On the whole the necessaries of life were at this time very cheap, the luxuries extremely dear. Animal food in particular bore a very low price; a fat wether would not have purchased two pounds of sugar. But cloathing in general was very expensive, a single doublet of sattin for my lord was equal to the price of forty fat sheep. The old earl sometimes wore plain suits of Spanish broad cloth which cost 20s. the yard.

\* What must have been her feelings, when she saw her Lord employed by the Parliament, in expelling from the University of Oxford her own friends, (and such friends as) Sheldon, Sanderson, Morley, and Fell! But he was precisely "the tool that knaves do work with."

were in ruins \*; the church of Skipton, in consequence of the damage it had sustained during the siege of the castle, was in little better condition; but her unexpensive though magnificent habits, the integrity and œconomy of her agents, and, above all, her own personal inspection, enabled her, in a short time, to remove every vestige of devastation which the civil wars had left. These great works she was not backward to commemorate. Most of her erections bore, *mutatis mutandis*, the same inscription; and perhaps there is no English character so frequently and so copiously recorded in stone and marble as the countess of Pembroke.

An early taste for poetry and history was instilled into her by her tutor † Daniel, who was eminent in both. These services she repaid by an epitaph, in which her own name, as usual, is not forgotten. She erected the monument of Spenser ‡ in Westminster abbey, and that of her father at Skipton (where she reinscribed the tomb of the first and second earl of Cumberland), together with a statue of her beloved mother at Appleby.

It is still more to her honour that she patronized the poets of her youth, and the distressed loyalists of her maturer age; that she enabled her aged servants to end their lives in ease and independence; and, above all, that she educated and portioned the illegitimate children of her first husband, the earl of Dorset. Removing from castle to castle, she diffused plenty and happiness around her, by consuming on the spot the produce of her vast domains in hospitality and charity. Equally remote from the undistinguishing profusion of ancient times, and the parsimonious elegance of modern habits, her house was a school for the young, and a retreat for the aged, an asylum for the persecuted, a college for the learned, and a pattern for all.

The favourite authors of her early days may be conjectured from the library depicted on her great family portrait. When her eyes began to fail, she employed a reader, who marked on every volume or pamphlet the day when he began and ended his task. Many books so noted yet remain in the evidence-room at Skipton.

Ingenuous curiosity, and perhaps too the necessary investigation of her claims to the baronies of the family, led her to compile their history, an industrious and diffuse, not always an accurate work, in which more perhaps might have been expected from the assistance of Sir Matthew Hale, who, though a languid writer, was a man of great acuteness and comprehension.

Her life was extended, by the especial blessing of Providence, frequently bestowed on eminently virtuous characters, to a period beyond which she could no longer hope to enjoy herself, or be useful to others; and she died March 22d, 1675, aged 87.

\* I fear she never forgave the man who bought the timber roof of Skipton castle; for, in a letter to Thomas earl of Thanet, from one of his age, I meet with the following passage:

“Skipton, 6 Ap. 1711. May it please your lordship,

“I have made enquiry about William Watson’s paying twenty pounds per annum to Mr. Sedgwick; and find several persons can remember it: and they say, that the reason of my lady Pembroke’s anger against his father was, that he had bought timber of one Curror, that had been governor of Skipton castle, and carried it away from the castle, after it had been demolished, to Silsden More.”

† A MS copy of “Part of the Civile Wars,” by this poet, is among her evidences at Skipton.

‡ See Stone the “Statuaries Diary,” published by lord Orford. — Spenser was patronized by her father, to whom the poet has inscribed not the best Sonnet prefixed to the “Faery Queene.”



Her person was tall and upright ; her dress, after she resided in the North, usually of black serge ; her features more expressive of firmness than benignity. The principles of physiognomy are certainly fallacious ; for no one who ever saw the picture of lady Pembroke, without knowing whom it represented, would suppose it to have been meant for a beneficent and amiable woman.

Margaret countess of Cumberland having died during the heat of the contest with earl Francis would probably have been refused interment at Skipton : at all events, she was buried at Appleby, where her illustrious daughter, partly from affection to her, and partly, it may be, from aversion to her uncle and cousin, whose bodies, as hath been said, did not completely close the vault, chose to accompany her ; and a monument in that church, not unworthy of her name and virtues, commemorates, and, I hope, will long commemorate, ANNE countess dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery.

After this general account of lady Anne Clifford, the following particulars relating to her, at different periods of her life, may perhaps not be unacceptable. And,

1st, Among the papers at Skipton-castle I met with an original book of accounts filled with memoranda relating to this lady's education, from 1600 to 1602.

In the beginning is the following prayer, intended, I suppose, to be used on entering the church :

“ O Lord, increase o'r fayth, and make us evermore attentyve hearers, true conceivers, and diligent fulfillers, of thy heavenly will !”

And after,

“ To wish and will it is my part,  
To yow, good lady, from my hart,  
The yeares of Nestor God yow send,  
W'th hapynes to your life's end !”

These lines are, I think, in the hand-writing of Samuel Daniel, her tutor ; and, when compared with the future history and long life of this young lady, then only eleven years old, it cannot be denied that their prayer was heard. She actually saw ninety years, wanting only three, and the “ happiness” of the last thirty had no abatement to her “ life's end.”

She was now in London, under the direction of Mrs. Taylor, her governess, the whole receipts acknowledged by whom, from Aug. 1600, to Aug. 1602, amount only to £ 38. 12 s. 1 d. and the whole sum expended, £ 35. 13 s. 3 d. Of these receipts a large proportion consisted in presents, sometimes in gold, sometimes in groats, threepences, &c. in small silver barrels, sent by lady Warwick, Mrs. Elmes, and her other friends.

The directions of the countess, her mother, with respect to her dress, expences, &c. are very numerous and particular ; the earl is never mentioned from beginning to end.

Out of a multitude of particulars I will select such as have any tendency to illustrate the manners of the times.

To

To my lady Awdley's man, w<sup>ch</sup> brought my lady Anne xii litel glasses of Coodyneck \*, ii s.

Item, a reward for fynding her la<sup>p</sup>'s golden picture † lost, ii s.

Item, for bringing her la<sup>p</sup> her looking glass ‡ lost, vi s.

Item, to captain Davies' man when he came to my la. with Indyan clothes §, vi d.

Lady Darbie's man, that br<sup>t</sup> my lady a pair of writing tables, ii s.

Item, for a boxe of ivory to putt a picture in, xii d.

Item, to a Frenche woman for a rabato weyer, vii s.

Item, b<sup>t</sup> at the sign of the holie lamb, at St. Martin's, a y<sup>d</sup> and q<sup>r</sup> of lawne ||.

Item, a payre of Jersey stockings, iiii s.

Item, two pair of shoes of Spanish lether, and one of calves lether, xiiii d.

Item, Holland at ii s. x d. per ell, for my la's smockes.

Item, an ell of Holland for my la's hand-chiefs, ii s. x d. ¶

An hower glass \*\*, iv d.

A maske for my la. ii s.

A verdyngale and verdyngale wyre, v s. ii d.

Musicyons for playnge at my la's chamber-doores, ii s. vi d.

Item, to the same who played at my la. Anne's maske, x s.

Item, to a porter that br<sup>t</sup> my la. a brasse of faysants from Lilleford carryers, ii d.

Item, 2 knotts of virginall wyre.

Item, at Cheynes, to a woman that made her lp's breakfast and washed her linnen, iii s.

Item, to the growme at Cheynes, that made feyers and looked to the chamber, ii s. vi d.

Item, geven to Stephens, that teacheth my la. to dawnce, for i monthe, xx s. ††

Item, p<sup>d</sup> for sleave silk, xxxiii s. ‡‡

Item, p<sup>d</sup> for litel silkworms, v s.

Item, p<sup>d</sup> for mendyng the cross-bowe for arrowes §§, xii d.

Item, p<sup>d</sup> for drawing your l<sup>i</sup>pp in canvas, iii s. ||||

Item, for foore basket pendants of goulde and pearle, xii s.

Item, a wi<sup>t</sup> coyffe and forked cloth for my la. v s.

\* What is Coodyneck?

† Were there any miniatures at this time, or was this merely an ornament to wear about the neck?

‡ Pocket looking-glasses were at that time probably in use.

§ Perhaps some of the spoil of her father's voyages.

|| All the shops at that time had signs, like modern inns.

¶ Hence I conclude, that the Holland which Quickly bought for Falstaff's shirts was three shillings an ell; not eight. The numerals iii might easily be mistaken for viii in an ill-written MS. and by a careless compositor.

\*\* Watches were not yet in general use even among persons of the highest rank, and lady Anne is twice drawn with an hour-glass beside her.

†† The least useful accomplishment in which she was instructed was the most expensive. This is often the case.

‡‡ This brings to mind bishop Rainbow's expression in his funeral sermon for this lady: "that she could discourse well on all subjects, from predestination to slea-silk."

§§ Undoubtedly for my lady's use.

|||| This is probably the original from which the copy of the young portrait of lady Anne Clifford, at Skipton, was taken. On this occasion it is not to be supposed that an inferior artist would be employed. How low then must portrait-painting have been in the reign of Elizabeth?

Item,



Item, for 11 bunches of glass fethers for her la'p, *vi d.*

Item, a p'r of grene worsted stockyngs for my la. *IIIS. IIId.*

Item, two pap bookes; 1 for accompte, the other to write her catachisme in \*.

Item, p'd for a ringe and jewell, *IXs. IIId.*

Item, 2 dozen of glasse flowers, *VIIIs.*

With respect to the general habits of this young lady, so far as can be collected from her own account book, it appears that she visited the countesses of Northumberland, Derby, Warwick, and lady Scroope, in their own coaches; that she received from them, and her other friends, frequent presents of gold, trinkets, venison (once a whole stag at a time), fish, and fruit; that she was taught French, music, dancing; and, above all, that she was brought up in habits of early religion and charity. With an allowance so limited as frequently to reduce her to borrowing, almost one fourth of the numerous articles in her expenditure consisted of acts of bounty. Thus wisely were laid the foundations of those habits which, in riper years, rendered her a blessing to whole provinces.

During the time of either marriage, or in her first widowhood, I find no memorial of this lady in the family papers. At the decease of the earl of Pembroke she was probably at Skipton, where I met with the following imperfect letter from Caldecott his chaplain, of whose name Butler has made no very decent use in his account of this nobleman's death-bed. These are scenes which the vices of the dying often render terrible; but which their follies should never convert into subjects of ridicule.

“MADAM,

“The honour y——

“duty of perform . . . . wards my lord, deceased, brings mee to acquaint your hon'r that

“I am newly come hither from the last office I could do him, his interment, where I met

“your hon'r's letter, most pretious to his memory, which I doe keep as a significant favour

“from y'r hon'r; nor can I possibly retorne my sence sufficiently. But if ever I enjoy the

“happines to kisse your hon'r's hand, it will be to testify the great rejoyceinge I have in beeing

“Yo'r hon'r's most humble and faithful servant,

“*Cockpit, 23 Feb. 1649.*

R. CALDECOTT.”

Next follow two letters from herself to Mr. Brogden, reader of Bethmesley Hospital, which are now deposited in the chest of that house. They contain nothing very interesting, but serve to shew the authoritative manner in which she issued her injunctions; and that, however beneficent, she had none of that weakness which suffers tenants to incur arrears to their own injury.

“GOOD JOHN BROGDEN,

“I have received yo'r letter, and in itt one from L. C. to the mother and sisters of Beams-  
“ley, desyringe their forbearance of y<sup>e</sup> rent due to them for some season, w<sup>ch</sup> mo<sup>co</sup>n of his

\* I wish it were a part of modern education in the same rank to require young ladies either to write or read their “Catachisme.” But modern education takes a different course, and therefore produces no such characters as lady Anne Clifford. Instead of principle we now hear of nothing but sentiment, and fine feelings have taken place of Christian Charity.

"I doe utterlye dislyke, and will by noe meanes give my assent to; for if I or they shold hearken to such moꝑ̄cons, they shold soon be in a very sadd condiꝑ̄on. Therefore I charge you, and give you attoretty under my one hande, forthewithe to distraine for the sayad rentte; and iff itt bee nott theruppon payed, I will usse the strictest course I cann to turne him outt of the farme. And I praye you shew him thees lines of mine, to witness this my purpose and intention. And so, committing you to the Almighty, I rest,

"Your assured frinde,

"*Appellby Castelle, this 29 of May, 1655.*

ANNE PEMBROOKE."

"MR. BROGDEN,

"I have received yo'r letter by this bearer, and y<sup>e</sup> enclosed petiꝑ̄con of D. G. widdow, w'th my refference thereunto, dated at Brougham Castle, 2nd Feb. 1664-1665. And, by the letter of yo'rs I perceive there is now a vacant place in my Almeshouse at Beamesley, by the late death of E. B.

"I have nowe, here inclosed, sent you a warrant under my hand, for the placing therein, in her stead, D. G. aforesayd.

"Which warrant I desire may be communicated by you to the mother and sisters, that shee may be settled therein accordingly. And so, committing you to y<sup>e</sup> Divine Protecꝑ̄on, I rest,

"*Pendragon Castell, this 12th day of June, 1666.*

ANNE PEMBROOKE.

"Provided that this widow Gill goe to church, and to heare coꝑ̄mon prayer in y<sup>e</sup> almeshouse, or otherwise itt will bring the house out of order."

I regret my inability to lay before the reader any more interesting parts of her correspondence, much of which, I am persuaded, has been removed to Hothfield\*.

In consequence of King James's grant of the reversion † to Earl Francis, Lady Pembroke was seised of the castle and honour of Skipton in fee; a right of which she availed herself by settling them on her grandsons, and their issue, in order of birth. But tradition reports that there was a contest between the two who stood first in the entail, and that the younger actually held Skipton castle, for some time, against the elder; who presented himself at the gates, accompanied by such of the tenants who favoured his pretensions, and demanded admittance in vain.

But of this transaction the family papers afford no proof ‡.

Nicholas

\* Among the evidences of Skipton are several memoranda of large parcels of papers sent away by order of Thomas earl of Thanet.

† *Vide* p. 249. Still there is a cloud resting on this part of the family history, which I am unable to dispel. On the demise of Earl Henry, without male issue, this reversion ought to have vested in the Countess of Corke, his daughter. And why, at the same time and for the same reason, did not Lady Pembroke succeed to Bolton, and the other *unentailed* lands in Craven, agreeably to the will of Earl George? Perhaps she was barred by some fine levied by Earl Francis and Henry his son, which I have not met with. Of the time and manner in which Barden was separated from the Honor of Skipton, an account is given in its proper place.

‡ I am obliged to a respectable correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Swire, rector of Melsonby, for the following anecdote, relating to this transaction. Nicholas earl of Thanet gave to John Coates, of Kildwick Grange, a set of silver-beakers, with



Nicholas the third earl of Thanet, however, dying without issue, November 24, 1679, was succeeded by the same Sir John Tufton, his brother, who survived him little more than five months, and died in Skipton castle. In the Parish Register is the following entry relating to him: "1680, April 27. The right h'ble John earle of Theanett died in Skipton Castell, and "his corps was embalmed and carried away from thence to be buried at Reynham, in Kent, "May 12th, in the valt their amongst his anchestors."

His successor in the honour of Skipton was Richard, his younger brother, who died unmarried March 8, 1683, leaving his estates and honours to the next child of that fruitful bed, Thomas the sixth earl, who was born August 30th, 1644, and died July 30, 1729, after having held the honour of Skipton longer, and applied the revenues of it better, than any of his ancestors, with the exception of Anne Clifford, whose spirit seemed to revive in him. He was a nobleman of the old school, a true son of the Church of England: virtuous, devout, and charitable. Such characters, in his rank of life, were then far from being uncommon. His munificence was not so splendid\* as that of the countess of Pembroke; but it was modest and useful. His letters to his agent at Skipton abound with directions for the distribution of cloathing to the poor, with many of whom he was personally acquainted. In the same letters he sends many messages of exhortation and reproof to the curates and schoolmasters in the neighbourhood; warning them to expect no further favours from him unless they did their duty. His only public work of beneficence in Craven was endowing the chapel of Silsden; but his whole influence was applied to salutary purposes.

He was resident in Skipton Castle the year before the Revolution; and there are still extant in the Evidence Room a multitude of written dispatches, without a name, which were sent to him from London. Though little less circumstantial than modern newspapers, they scarcely contain any thing more than is already known of the transactions of that critical time †.

What remains on this subject may be dispatched in few words without injury to any one.

Earl Thomas was succeeded by Sackville son of Sackville Tufton, his youngest brother, who died December 4th, 1753, leaving Sackville the eighth earl, who died April 10th, 1786, and was succeeded by Sackville, ninth earl of Thanet, and present Lord of the honour of Skipton.

with his arms engraven thereon; and another set, plain, to Roger Coates, of Royd-house, who were both attorneys, and had particularly assisted him in recovering his estates in Craven, which were forcibly held by his brother Sir John Tufton; and especially by prevailing upon the tenants of Selsden to attorn to Nicholas. — The first set are still in the possession of the Swire family.

\* Thoresby says that he appropriated fifteen hundred pounds per annum to acts of charity!

† Among the pictures removed to Appleby, when Skipton-castle was shut up to save the window-tax, was one of this earl, and another of his countess. The first inscribed "Thomas earl of Thanet, who succeeded to the estate and titles of baron Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vescy, and lord of the honour of Skipton, in right of his mother, who was grandchild and sole-heir to George earl of Cumberland, 1687. Lambert fecit."

The second, Catharine Cavendish, the daughter to Henry duke of Newcastle, wife to the earl of Thanet, 1687. Lambert fecit.

This painter was John Lambert, of Calton, esq. son of major-general Lambert. One of the daughters of this marriage, lady Margaret Tufton, inherited the baronies, and with them the sense the spirit, and somewhat of the piety, of her ancestors. She married Thomas Coke earl of Leicester, whom she long survived, and, in my memory, lived with princely magnificence at Holkham, in Norfolk. When young, her beauty and descent together entitled her to the name of the second Rosamond.

Having thus brought our account of the house of Clifford, in its connexion with Craven, to the present time, it remains that we take a survey of the castle of Skipton, their residence.

That the basis of this pile was the work of Robert de Romillè, probably in the end of the Conqueror's, or the beginning of his son's reign, there can be little doubt; as it is affirmed by Camden, who, though he quotes no authority, seldom asserts at random. Of the original building, however, little, I think, besides the Western door-way of the inner-castle now remains. But, as that consists of a treble semicircular arch, supported upon square piers, it can scarcely be assigned to a later period. The rest of Romillè's work, besides a bailey and lodgings about it, must have consisted, according to the uniform \* stile of castles in that period, of a square tower, with perpendicular buttresses of little projection at the angles, and of single round-headed lights in the walls.—Every vestige, however, of such an edifice has perished, with the single exception mentioned above; and the oldest part of Skipton Castle now remaining consists of seven round towers †, partly in the sides and partly in the angles of the building, connected by rectilinear apartments, which form an irregular quadrangular court within. The walls are from twelve to nine feet thick; yet, when the castle was slighted, by ordinance of parliament, in the last century, they were demolished, in some places, as appears, half way, and, in others, almost wholly to the foundation.—This part was the work of Robert de Clifford, in the beginning of Edward the Second's time; for, according to his descendant lady Pembroke, “he was the chief builder of the most strong parts of Skipton Castle, which had been out of repair and ruinous from the Albemarle time.” But the Eastern part, a single range of building, at least sixty yards long, terminated by an octagon tower, is known to have been built by the first earl of Cumberland, in the short period of four or five months, for the reception of “the lady Eleanor Brandon's grace,” who married his son, in the 27th of that reign. This part, which was meant for state rather than defence, was not slighted with the “main part of the castle ‡,” and remains nearly in its original condition, as the wainscot, carved with fluted pannels, and even some of the original furniture, serve to prove. The upper windows only appear to have been altered by the countess of Pembroke. The lady Eleanor's grace appears to have been received by the family, who, no doubt, were proud of such an alliance, with the honours of royalty; and a long gallery was then considered as a necessary appendage to every princely residence.

\* Such was the part of the Tower of London built by Rufus; the castle of Norwich; that of Castle Rising, co. Norfolk; and that of Lancaster. Upon a smaller scale, Gundulph's Tower at Rochester; the Keeps of Conisborough and Richmond, Yorkshire and Clitheroe in Lancashire; which last would probably most resemble in size the castle of Robert de Romillè at Skipton.

† Round Towers became fashionable in England during the reign of Edward the First, who, in the graceful cylinders of Conway Castle, left behind him a monument worthy of his genius and splendor. That of Harlech, his workmanship also; and in the same style, is every way inferior to the former.

‡ Which gallery and tower, so suddenly built, was the chief mansion to the countess of Pembroke, and the tower her lodging-room, the castle itself being totally demolished in December 1649 and the month following, by reason of the great rebellion, having been made a garrison on both sides. MS Memoirs at Appleby Castle.

From the Computus of Thomas lord Clifford (afterwards slain at St. Alban's), for the fifteenth year of Henry VI. I find that one of the towers of Skipton Castle, it does not appear which, was rebuilt at that time. The whole expence was twenty-five pounds. Eleven quarters (I suppose twenty-five sacks each) of lime were bought of the prior of Bolton, at one shilling and six-pence per quarter; and the masons received twenty pence a week, besides their board. At the same time it seems that there was a moat on the outside of the Bailey-wall, as there is a charge, “super emendatione pontis lignæ ante portas exteriores dicti castri.”

The



The following Inventory of Apparel, Household-Furniture, and Farming-Stock, together with Artillery, and Armour, belonging to Skipton Castle, which was taken in 1572, after the death of the second earl, will afford, perhaps, the completest specimen of the habits and general æconomy of a great Nobleman's Family, in the 16th century, which has yet been made public.—It is transcribed from an original Roll among the papers at Bolton Abbey.

## SKIPTON CASTELL.

## WARDROPP.

My Lord's App'ell \*.

Impr. A black velvet gown, laide w'th black laice, furred with squyrels, and faced with jenets furr something decayed, £ x.

Item, One single gown of black sattan, garded with velvet, very olde, xx s.

Item, Another blacke sattan gowne, garded with velvet, layed with silke lace, and lyned with buckram, something in decay, XLVI s. VIII d.

(For Mr. F. C †.) Item, A clooke of tawney chequered velvet, laid with II pome laices of gold, furred with swirrels, XL s.

Item, A black velvett jacked, imbrothered with silver, faced with luserdes ‡, and furred thorowly with whyte lambe, something decayed, XL s.

Item, One black sattan jackett, stocked, garded with black velvett, layed with silver laice, buttons of black silke and syle, XXXIII s. IV d.

Item, One black velvett jackett, chyen stitched, and layed with frynge laice, and furred with squyrels, XXX s. IV d.

Summa, £ xx. XIII s. IV d.

\* The ordinary habit of a nobleman, at that time, consisted of a doublet and hose, a cloak, or sometimes a long gown, sometimes a short, with sleeves. It must be remembered, that the gown was originally a common, not a professional habit only; but that, as state and gravity gave way to convenience in ordinary dress, it was exchanged for a short cloak, which, about the reign of Charles the Second, gave way to the coat, as that is nothing more than the ancient sleeved doublet prolonged. In the mean time, ecclesiastics and other members of the learned professions, whose habits, varying little at first from the common dress of the times, had those little distinctions fixed by canons and statutes, persevered in the use of their old costume; in consequence of which they retain the gown, under various modifications, to the present day. The same observation may be made with respect to the hood, which, however ill adapted to common use, was the ancient covering for the head in ordinary cloathing. The different orders of monks, the different degrees in the universities, only varied the cut or the material of the hood for distinction's sake. But, for common use, the hood was supplanted by the round citizen's cap, yet retained by the yeomen of the guard, such as is seen, though much contracted, and of meaner materials, in the engravings to the old editions of Fox's Martyrs. This was succeeded by the hat, which, I think, first became general in queen Elizabeth's time, nearly of the shape of the modern round hat, though turned up on one side.

It will be remarked, that in a nobleman's wardrobe at that time every thing was shewy and costly: velvet, sattin, sarcenet, gold lace, and fur. At the same time, it is curious to observe how many articles are described as old and far worne. A wardrobe at that time lasted for life, or more; for I am persuaded that many articles here enumerated had belonged to the first earl. How much more rational is a plain broad-cloth suit, frequently renewed, and accompanied with daily changes of very fine linen, &c. in which alone a nobleman now differs from a tradesman. On the subject of squirrels and jennets furs, with lamb-skin, &c. I shall speak under Bolton.

† Francis Clifford, who long afterwards succeeded to the titles and estates of the family.

‡ Lusardes, I suppose lizards in embroidery. Most of us remember embroidered frogs upon button-holes.

A dhuc

Adhuc my Lord's app'ell and oth' things.

Item, A blacke velvett iyrkine, withe gold lace, havyng xvi buttons, enameled blacke, lyned with sarcenet, verey olde, x s.

Item, A blacke sattan ierkyne, faced with whit hayre, and furred with lambe, something decayed, xxx s.

Item, One kyrtille \* of cremesyn velvett, lyned with whyte sarsenet, and a hode for knyght of Garter to weare at Seynt George feast, £ vi.

Item, One robe † of blewe velvet, lyned with sarcenet, the Garter imbrothered thereon, and a yarde of blewe silke and golde tyed at sholders, for the seide S. George's feast, £ vi.

Item, One hole horse-harness for a trapper, sett w'th whit and blew, and enameled, and one covering of black vellvett, with a garde of gold, and enameled whyt and blewe, sutable for the same, xiii s. iv d.

Item, One oth' harnesse of red vellvett, cont'g vi peices; and one other harnesse of black velvett, imbrothered with silver gilted, cont'g vii peice, xiii s. iv d ‡

Item, iiii peice of clothe of tussaye, for covering of a courser at a tryumphe, edged with a frynge of red sylke and gold, liii s. iv d.

Some trifling articles omitted.

Summa, £ xxii. v s. iv d.

Adhuc my Lord's app'ell, &c.

Item, iiii paynes of clothe of golde, and ii of tawney velvett, w'th a redd dragon loking furthe of a whit castell, mad of sylver tyssay §, v s.

Item, iiii rydyng hatts; one of cremysyn velvett with a golde bande, and another of tawney velvett with a golde band, and the iiii laiced with silver laice, xx s.

Mr. Francis Clifford, dunn hatt; Mr. Eltofts, a tawny hatt.

\* The kirtle was the surcoat of the knights of the Garter. This word, though in the language of the later times generally appropriated to female habits, at the time of the institution of this order, signified a man's close upper vestment. Thus Chaucer's parish clerk:

"Yclad he was full smal and properly,

"All in a kirtel of a light waget."

† These were certainly the Garter robes of the first earl. The parliamentary robes of an earl, mentioned in the former inventory, being hereditary, are not included in this inventory.

‡ These articles lay hold on the imagination, and carry it back to the scenes,

"Where throngs of knights and barons bold

"In weeds of peace high triumphs hold."

It is remarkable, that in the inventory the word triumph is used in the same sense as by Milton. See Mr. Warton's note on this passage. Perhaps these trappings had formed part of the magnificence of the Chap de Drap d'Or.

§ The crest of the Clifford family.

Item,



- Item, One murreon \* cov'd w'th cremesyn vellvett and laid w'th lacce of golde, x s.  
 Item, A caice for the Garter of cremesyn vellvett †, vi s. viii d.  
 Item, 1 short cremesyn sattan gowne, garded w'th cremesyn vellvett, and laide with fayre lacce of golde, c s.  
 Item, 1 shorte gowne of purple vellvett, with 11 s. pomell lacce of silver, XLVI s. viii d.  
 Item, A blacke damaske gowne, with 11 yardes of vellvett not lyned, and having xvii paire of anglets of gold, c s.  
 Item, One sleeveless jackett of clothe of golde, edged with p'chment lacce of gold enamelled blewe, XLVI s. viii d.  
 Item, An ancel ‡ of redd and white sarsynett, with a redd rose and a dragon.  
 Sum, with omissions, £ xxvi. xv s.

Adhuc my lord's app'ell, and other things.

- Item, One dublet of cremesyn vellvett, embrothered with golde, and lyned with lynnyng cloth, w'th a p'r hosen of crem' vellvett of the same, embrothered, LX s.  
 Item, One dublett of whit sattan embrothered, embr'd with sylv' and lyned with verey fyne lynnyne, and a p'r of hose of whit velvet suitable to the same, XLVI s. viii d.  
 Item, A swerd girdle of redd vellvett, with gilted buckles, III s. iv d.  
 Item, A p'r of gilted spurs, and one oth'r p'r ungilted, being graven, v s.  
 Item, One old cote of tawney vellvett, laide with rounde silv' lacce, xx s.  
 Item, One foteclothe of black vellvett, XL s.  
 Summa, with several trifling articles omitted, £ xix. viii s. iii d.  
 Item, One other foteclothe of black vellvett, frynged with blacke silke and gold, xx s.  
 Item, One trussing bedd for the field §, in two trouunks of rede cloth, w'th my L. armes on, frynged with rede siike, and lyned with rede sarcynet, LXVI s. viii d.

\* The morion is supposed to have been a sort of helmet originally worn by the Moors. As it is not classed with the "munition" of the castle, it was probably a light iron scull-cap, used for the defence of the head in hunting, as leathern caps are now. Spencer has given a morion to Spring :

" And on his head, as fit for warlike stoures,

" A gilt engraven morion he did weare."

Faery Queene, B. VII. C. 7.

† The garter itself had been returned to the Sovereign after the death of the first earl.

‡ An Ancel—among all the etymologists I can only catch a glympse of this word in Du Cange, *Voce Pannus ancillatus*, who quotes the following passage from an ancient will, " Item legamus—pannum ancillatum album deauratum nostris armis circumquaque signatum." Du Cange conjectures the word to have been derived from "anca," the same with "anca, anser femina," with which armorial bearing the first of these had been blazoned. "From the red rose and dragon," I believe this to have been a kind of armorial achievement belonging to the lady Eleanor Brandon.

§ This equipage, of which the accommodation is sufficiently luxurious, was probably meant, not only for war, but for hunting parties; as it might be used either in a tent, or in any ordinary house where it might be necessary to spend the night, and where every convenience might be wanting. After an hard day's chase in Longstroth-dale, for instance, it would be too much for a wearied train of men and horses to return to Skipton. In this case my lord would betake himself to his trussing bed, and his servants to the haymow.

Item,

Item, One bedd of downe, and a bolster therto belongyng, *xL s.*

Item, One matteress there, *IIII s.*

Item, One old quyssyn of estait, w'th catt' of mount'n on the same, *xIII s. IIII d.*

Summa as before, *£ x. x s. VIII d.*

Item, In the wardroppe, one teister of whit and blewe satten of Bridges \*, w'th curteins of yellow and sarcenett, *xx s.*

#### Beddinge, and oth' Household Stuffe.

##### La Strange' Chamb'r †.

Impr' One bedd of downe, w'th a bolster to the same, *c s.*

Item, A p'r of futcheon blanketts to the same bedd, *xIII s. IV d.*

Item, a counterpoynt y'to belongyng, *LIII s. IV d.*

Item, III olde federbedds, II bolsters, and I pillow, *xxx s.*

Item, One teaster to the said bedd, of tynsell and blake vellvett, with armes, havynge curtains of sylke, w'th frynges, *£ xx.*

Item, II old quyssings of estait, w'th armes and hawthorne off thone, and alsoe armes of thother with D and C, *xxxIII s. IV d.*

Item, I bedstede, and a cobbord and stole, *v s.*

##### Corner Chamb'r, in theigh Lodginge.

One teaster of blacke vellvett and tynsell, w'th curtaynes of silke, and frynges of sylke and gold.

Item, One other old teaster of vellvett, pynged wiith golde and tawney satten.

Rest nearly the same as above.

Summa, *£ LX. XI s.*

##### Great Well Chamber.

A teaster of grene tawney vellvett and tynsell, w'th armes on y<sup>t</sup>, and also curtaines of grene and yalowe sarcenett, and frynges of sylke.

The rest nearly as before.

##### La Conyers Chamber.

One olde teaster of purple vellvett and blewe sattyn, w'th droppes and II cortens of sarcenett, and frynges of sylke, &c.

##### Little Well Chamb'r.

Nothing remarkable.

\* That is, Bruges. On the contrary, Bridges, the surname of the Chandos family, about this time was frequently spelt Bruges.

† This is the state bedchamber, and not inferior in magnificence, as far as its accommodations went, to the same apartment in a modern nobleman's house. The beds were of down, the teaster of tynsell and black velvet, the curtains of silk with fringe. The cubbord answered, I suppose, partly to a wardrobe, and partly to a toilet. There was only one stool besides. Not a glass, a carpet, or even a chair, appears in any of the bedrooms. I do not exactly know what was meant by cushions of estate.



## Mr. Clifford's Chamb'r.

One olde teaster of tynsell and blacke sattyn, with dragon and the anglet \*.

## Helmett Chamb'r.

One old teaster of tawney vellvett and whit sattyn, with frynge of sylke.

Summa, £ xxv. viii d.

## Rec'avor's Chamb'r.

Chamb'r above Porter Lodge.

In Lady Bellyngham Chamb'r.

In the Law Ewry.

} Nothing remarkable.

## In thold Wardropp.

ii verey olde hangyngs, with this word, *Thus*. v s.

Item, To household serv'ts, viii matrasses, viii bolsters, iiii coverleds.

## Hangings and Carpetts †.

1st, A vi peice of hanginge of ladies of Femynye ‡, xxx s.

Item, A vi peice hangyng of Distruc'con of Troye, xx s.

Item, A tenth peice of the Storie of David, £ xxvi. xiii s. iv d.

Item, An viii peice hanginge of the conduyt worke, some of the same in great decaye, £. xii.

\* This was probably a cognizance.

Only ten bed-chambers appear in this account; so that, whatever may have been the hospitality of the table, few guests can have passed the night in Skipton-castle. It is remarkable too, that, for a train of thirty-five servants at least here are only eight matrasses and bolsters. I think it may be inferred, from this circumstance, that the inferior servants still continued to sleep on straw, and probably the grooms over the stables.

† In our ancient castles the inner surface of the walls was nothing more than naked masonry. But the apartments, when in actual use, were hung with suits of moveable arras, which would give them a rich and shewy appearance. Carpets were not used to cover floors, but tables and cupboards; a situation in which they are often seen in old pictures.

‡ Ladies of Femynye. This is the language of Chaucer and Gower:

“ So fer forth that Penthisile,

“ Whiche was the Quene of Feminie.”

Confess. Amantis, l. 4. fol. 75. Ed. Berthelet.

“ He conquer'd all the regne of Feminie

“ That whileom was ycleped Scythia.”

Chaucer's Knight's Tale.

Ladies of Femynye, therefore, are the Amazons. Nymphs, in the language of this age, were Ladies; as,

“ The Lady of the Lake”

in the Princely Pleasures of Killingworth.

Perhaps Milton is the last who used the word in this sense:

“ And Ladies of the Hesperides.”

Item, a xvi peice hangyng for thalle \* of redd, olde, and sore decayed, with racke and the anlett wrought in the same †, £ ix. vi s. viii d.

Item, A xiv peice hangyng of huntinge and hawkinge, £ xxi. vi s. viii d.

Item, A v peice hangyng of red, whit, and other colers, with armes, xxxiii s. iii d.

Item, one peice hangyng of Adam and Eve, liii s. iv d.

Item, One cowcher, or carpett, for a longe table, lvi s. viii d.

Item, ii olde carpetts of carpett work for longe tables, liii s. iv d.

Item, iv longe carpetts for tables of oversee ‡ work, xx s.

Item, v carpetts for cubbords, of carpett worke, wherof iii in decaye, xli s.

Item, Fyve other carpetts for cubbords and short tables, in decaye, xxi s.

Summa, £. cxliiii. xiii s. iv d.

In the Kytchine, West Larder, Paintree, Buttere, Law Ewrie, Backhouse, and Bruhouse.

Nothing remarkable.—The apparatus of the kitchen scarcely differs in any respect from modern utensils for the same purpose.

In Thall \*.

v bourds furnished with formes and one cubbord to remain, xxxiii s. iv d.

Seller.

One bagginge § of wyne, red claret and whit, in sev'all hogsheds remainge aft' burial, xxxvi s. viii d.

It is to be noted, that there was fyve hogsheds of red, whyt, and claret wyne, expend' at my lord's buryall.

App'ell in a cheist, in great Chamber in thigh Lodginge ||.

1st, A frence gowne, with a longe trayne of blacke satten, edged with black velvet, c s.

\* The hall, which I have no doubt was in the same situation with the present one, had five long tables; i. e. a high table across the upper end, and two down each side, together with a cupboard or sideboard. See the Inventory after the death of the last earl.

† Racke and Anlett. I am far from being certain as to the meaning of these words. There is a piece of tapestry yet remaining in Skipton-castle certainly older than this time, as appears by the old English character of the inscriptions which represents several modes of torture; but it is not on a red ground. The Anlett, or Annulet, may possibly be some ancient instrument for the same purpose.

‡ "Oversee," foreign.

§ I do not know what Bagginge is. One skin could not be distributed into several hogsheds. The second earl died at Brougham; but his funeral, we see, was celebrated (and according to the profusion of the age upon such occasions) at Skipton, where he was interred.

Almost every part of the furniture at Skipton-castle being represented as old and decayed must be referred to a much higher period than 1572; and, on the whole, this inventory may fairly be allowed to represent the interior of a great baronial castle in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, and, in some respects, much earlier. There were, not improbably, figures in this arras, which had frowned on Richard the Third, and even on black-faced Clifford, two tyrants themselves as savage as ever grinned in old tapestry.

|| I think there can be little doubt that this was the wardrobe of lady Eleanor Brandon. The great chamber in the high lodging was probably the upper chamber at the end of the long gallery, which was built for her reception. It was not agreeable to the œconomy of those times, when dress was hereditary, to bestow the cloaths of a deceased lady upon her maid; and the second wife of this earl, a plain domestic woman, might forbear, from delicacy, to wear the habiliments of a princess of the blood.

Item,



- Item, One gown of black damask, garded with black velvet, £ IIII.
- Item, A purple satten gowne, playted w<sup>th</sup> fyve p<sup>c</sup> of gold aglets, garded with velvett, faced with grayn coloured sarcenet, c s.
- Item, One gown of black velvett, layd w<sup>th</sup> powmet laice, £ VI.
- Item, A kirtle \* of cremesyn damask, w<sup>th</sup> one overbodie of satten of bridges, and welted with cremyson velvett, LIII s. IV d.
- Item, One olde kirtle of cloth of tyssay purple, coloured with overbodie of satten of bridges, xx s.
- Item, A hinderp<sup>te</sup> of one kirtle of clothe of golde, standing w<sup>th</sup> red color, with overbodie of yalow damaske, XL s.
- Item, one other kirtle of cloth of golde, somthinge decayed, £ IIII.
- Item, One gowne of cloth of tynsell, garded with blacke velvet, £ XIII. VI s. VIII d.
- Item, One kirtle of cloth of gold, overbodied with black sattin, and lined with redd cloth, c s.
- Item, One pair of sleeves of black velvett, of the Frenche fa<sup>çon</sup>, xx s.
- Item, One pair of lowse sleeves of cloth of golde, of the Frenche fa<sup>çon</sup>, XL s.
- Item, II cremysyn peices off clothe of golde for a girtle, XXXIII s. IV d.
- Item, I black damaske nurcis † gowne, w<sup>th</sup> IIII burgullion gardes, &c. &c. xx s.
- Item, II parre of velvett shoys, grene, redd, and whit, III s. IV d.
- Item, A border of clothe of golde, w<sup>th</sup> images of pictures, VI s. VIII d.

Playt ‡, weighed w<sup>th</sup> Troye Weight.

Skipton.

In the Seller.

1st, One nest of bowles §, duple gilt, embost with imag<sup>e</sup> or antic<sup>e</sup>, weighing  $\frac{xx}{vi}$  XII ounces, prized at v s. IIII d. onze, with I cover, £ XXXV. VI s. VIII d.

\* In all these instances the word kirtle evidently means a female habit.

† A nurse's gown, made to open at the breasts, so as to admit the mouth of the infant to the teat. This lady bore, and undoubtedly nursed, one daughter, afterwards countess of Derby.

‡ The quantity of plate was not considerable. I have selected the most remarkable particulars; several of which, from the crests and cognizances, seem to have been part of the portion of lady Eleanor Brandon.

§ I believe wine was, at this time, generally drunk out of bowls; though it appears, from Falstaff's advice to Quickly, that glasses were in use about thirty years after.

“ Hostess. I must be fain to pawn my plate.

“ Fal. Glasses, glasses is the only drinking.”

2d Part of Hen. IV.

Entered at Stationers Hall in 1600.

The use of the Silver Troughs, with pricketts, I am unable to explain. The table-service of silver consisted of twenty-four plates; only the dishes were of pewter. If I understand the use of the Basyn and Ewer, they answered the end of water-glasses, and were handed round with napkins to the guests after dinner. Our ancestors were not profuse of light: three silver candlesticks in the hall, or great gallery, at Skipton, must have spread ‘darkness visible.’

Plate, it must be observed, was still extremely dear; five shillings, the price of an ounce, being equivalent to twenty at present; but the mines of Peru had as yet very partially spread their “precious bane” over the remoter parts of Europe.

- Item, 1 nest of bowles, double gilt, graven w<sup>th</sup> branches, at v s. 11 d. £ xxvi. xxii d.  
 Item, 1 standing cupp, w<sup>th</sup> a cover, broken, duble gilt, graven, and in the top of the cover  
 an imag lyk a boy with a shield, at v s. 11 d. £ viii. 11 d.  
 Item, One standyng cup, with a lyk image of a boy standyng upon 111 eagles, at v s. 11 d.  
 £ x. xi s. x d.

## In the Seller.

- Item, Foure olde playtts of sylv', wherof two with lybards, and th'other two with dragons,  
 &c. &c. £ vii. xiii s. viii d.

## In the Paintree.

- 1st. Two great salts, w<sup>th</sup> one cov'r, havynge knoppes, duble gilt, with purcullions and the  
 rose graven, lvi oz. at v s. £ xiiii. iis. vi d.  
 Item, Two other salts, duble gilt, with a cov'r, having purcullus and rose graven,  
 £ viii. xs.  
 &c. &c.  
 Item, xx sylv' playtes, wherof 11 with dragons, and xviii with lybard heads, and stampet  
 after iv s. viii d. the oz. £ xxxvi. xi s.  
 &c. &c.

## In the Ewrie.

- 1st, 111 sylv' troughs, w<sup>th</sup> rickets, £ ix. ix s.  
 Item. 111 round sylv. candlesticks, weighing xxv oz. cxi s. viii d.  
 Item, 1 basyn and ewer, with a blew flower upon either, £ xviii. xiiii s. vii d.

## Corne and Grayn.

## In the Garners at Skipton.

- 1st. lx quart' of havermalte \*, at viii s. the quarter, £ xxiii.  
 Item, ix quart' of barley malte, at xiii s. iv d. £ vi.  
 Item, xii quarters of wheat, at iis. viii d. bus. £ xii. xvi s.

## Cattel and Sheepe.

## Demaynes of Bolton.

- 1st, xx oxen, at xl s. peice, £ xl.  
 Item, xiii oxen, £ xvii. vi s. viii d.  
 Item, xvi stotts, xxxiii s. iv d. peice, £ xxvi. xiii s. iv d.  
 &c. &c.

\* Havermalte. This is the latest instance I have met with of malt made in any considerable quantity from oats. The inferiority of price shews its quality. Haver is never used singly for the oat; but always in composition; as havercake, havermeal, and here havermalt. I suppose it to have been so called as being the fodder of the averin, or beasts of burden.

Wheat at one pound one shilling and four pence the quarter, was, comparatively, much dearer than at present. Two quarters would have done more than purchase the best ox. A proof that husbandry was little attended to.

Item,



Item,  $\frac{xx}{v}$  xii wedders, £ iiii. xiii s. iv d. score, £ xxvi. ii s. viii d.

Item, c<sup>xx</sup>ii wedders, at liii s. iv d. score, £ cxliv. vii s. iv d.

Item, c<sup>xx</sup>iiii mo' wedders and twints, at liii s. iv d. score, £ xxviii. x s. viii d.

Item,  $\frac{xx}{v}$  x yowes, at xlvi s. viii d. score, £ xii. xvi s. viii d.

Item, ix tupps, at ii s. piece, xviii s.

Item, c<sup>xx</sup>iiii hoggs and rigalds, at xxxvi s. viii d. score, £ xviii. vi s. viii d.

Summa, £ ccxxvi. v s. iv d.

Horses and Geldings, xxxvi.

Of which, Great Marcantony, stoned, prized to £ xx.

Young Marcantony, stoned, £ xvi.

Grey Clyfford, £ xi.

Whyte Dacre, £ x.

Sorell Tempest, £ iv.

Whit Tempest, £ v.

Baye Tempest, £ v.

Baye Myddleton, xx s.

Mayres and ther followers, xi.

Carthorses, x.

Wolle in the Woolhouses, at v s. iiii d. ev'y stone, £ xlv. iiii s.

Salt in the garner at Skipton, xl s.

On the stock of cattle I have few observations to make.—The deer in the parks were not appraised, because they belonged by law to the heir; and in the forests both for the same reason and because it would have been impossible to count them.

Tupps are rams; which I should not have thought it necessary to observe, had not Shakespeare's commentators stumbled at an indelicate passage in *Othello*, where the word is used as a verb.—A sensible north-country farmer would often explain our old poets better than their learned editors.

It will be observed that the rams bore a lower price than ewes; a proof that no attention was paid to the breed, in proportion to which the value of the male always rises.

A stone of wool was worth two ewes. Twice as much as at present, even in the smaller breeds.

Riggalds are defective male sheep; so called, qu. "Rig-holds, quia testiculi (sive alter testiculus) infra dorsum (the Rig) retinentur, neque in scrotum descendunt."

With respect to the Earl's stud of horses, there was something much more noble in naming these fine animals from his own family, or that of the friends from whom he had purchased them, as *ex. gr.* Grey Clifford, White Dacre, Sorell Tempest, Bay Midelton, than the contemptible and nonsensical manner of denominating race-horses at present. It brings to the recollection, "Saddle White Surrey for the field to-morrow \*."

\* Shakespeare, Richard the Third.

Ord'nance and Munycons at Skipton \*, with other Furniture for the warrs.

In the Port'ward.

Imp. 1 Iron peice cassen, called a diculveron, with a stocke.

Item, a great chambre for the yron slyngge.

Item, 11 great yron peice with chambres lying betwixt the gatts.

At Seller Door.

One facon of brass with a stock.

Item, 1 brasse peice with a chambre.

In Mrs. Conyers and Mr. Eltoft's Chambres †.

111 lytel brasses with 111 chambres.

In the nurs'ye.

1 yron peice w'th 11 chambres, and 11 mo' other chambres and 1 brasse peice w'th a chambre.

In the Seller,

1 yron peice w'th a chambre.

In the Ewrie.

1 yron peice casson, called a diculveron.

On the leads.

Item, 1 facon of brass.

Item, 1 slyngge of yron, with a chambre.

Item, 1 yron peice casson, called a facon.

Item, 11 harquebusses of crocke ‡.

In the Larder.

1 harquebuss of crocke.

\* This is undoubtedly the ordnance with which the first earl repulsed the attacks of the Pilgrimage of Grace. But it is very extraordinary that one of the old slings should be found in use so long after the introduction of cannon. These awkward and clumsy instruments, copied from the Roman *Balistæ*, were in use through the whole of the middle ages, and may be found in contemporary writers under the names of *Mangona*, *Mangonella*, *Petraria*, *Fundibula*, &c.

"Interea grossos, Petraria mittit ab intus,

"Assidui lapides Mangonellusque minores."

Will. Brotto, as quoted by Du Cange, in voce *Mangonellus*.

A wooden engraving of one of them may be seen in an edition of Vegetius, printed at Paris, A. D. 1532, where are represented many military engines not used by the ancients, and some too absurd to be used at any time.

† A modern fine lady would think cannon in her chamber something like Slender's bears, which, as he said, "women could not abide, for they were very ill-favoured rough things." *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

‡ Arquebusses were heavy muskets with rests. Crock is potmetal; that is, cast iron: a very brittle and dangerous material for slender guns.

In



In the Port Lodge.

1 harquebuss of crocke and 1 oth' lytel harquebuss.

Adhuc Ordnance and Munycons.

In the Midle Chambre in the Galarye.

Item, xxvi corsletts furnyshed \*, havynge but lii capps and xlv gorghetts, £ xxvi.

Item, xii di launces, whyt, havynge but x pare off graves and xi p'r of gantletts, £ xii.

Item, v di launces, black, lacking v graves, c s.

Item, xii black corsletts, furnished, £ xii.

Item, lx almon revetts furnished, £ lx.

Item, ii brygantynes covered with black vellvett †, and one capp covered, the one whyt nayles and a murrion, £ iv.

Item, xxvii harquebusses, longe and short, prized to v s. a peice, £ vi. xv s.

Item, vii daggs with caices, xxxv s.

Item, i basse pece of yron, xl s.

Item, xii paire of yron moulds.

Item, harnesses for poudre, xi d.

Item, xliiii lead mawles ‡.

Item, xxxii battell axes made of yron ‡.

In the Low Tower at Galary End.

Item, lx almon revitts, furnished, lacking 26 capps.

Item, xxx old backs, and xxx breasts, unsutable harnesse.

Item 1 great brandreth, w'th a bolte, and a lesse brandreth, and 1 yron pintle for a great gowne.

\* I am not able to discriminate these different sorts of armour with accuracy; neither do I understand why twenty-six corsletts should be considered as defective because they had only fifty-two caps and forty-five gorgetts. Perhaps there is some error in the numbers.

Most of these, probably, had borne the brunt

"Of York and Lancaster's old warrs."

† The two brigantines covered with black velvet seem to have been for the use of the lords themselves. How frequent, with the old writers of romance, is the figure of a black knight traversing a forest. How completely must it have been realized by the Cliffords within their own domains.

‡ Battle-axes, as we all know, were in use during the wars between the houses. Lead mallets were formidable weapons for beating in slender helmets, and by that means fracturing the skull. The following passages will prove that they were used at Flodden-field, where Henry lord Clifford, the shepherd, was engaged.

"The Morrish Pikes, and Mells of Lead,

"Did deal there many a dreadful twack.

And again,

"Who manfully met with their foes,

"With leaden mells and lances long."

That neither bows nor arrows are mentioned in this catalogue is, I think, to be accounted for from the long interval of peace and security which had taken place from 1537, the era of the Pilgrimage of Grace, to 1572, during which these weapons had gradually disappeared at Skipton, in consequence of their portable and perishable nature.

Item,

Item, 1 yron cuvell.

Item, a closs carte, and other hustlement of household.

In the Newe Wark.

Item, 11 brasse peices, 1 a diculveron, and thother a facon; they bothe havynge my lordes armes on them.

Item, 1 longe slynge w'th a chambre.

Item, 111 of the seven susters.

In the Gallarye.

Item, XL Flanders corsletts compleat, lacking vi p'r of pulsons, and also lackyng viii p'r of canons or vomebraces.

Item, XLV speirs.

Netts in the Gallarye.

Item, Ther is in the gallary netts, viz. a great sene and less sene, as draught netts \*.

Item, a long threde nett with rings.

Item, a tregles nett with two staves.

Item, an olde nett, with 1111 tramel netts.

In the Storehouse.

1st, 1 tent and a haile (or harle).

Item, 111 tubbs with saltpeter, and a pann; and a pann with saltpeter in the said tubbs †.

Item, in Cross Bowes at Skipton.

Sir W. Ingleby had 11. and 11 racks ‡.

Edm. Eltoftes, Esquyer, 1. and 1 racke.

William Farrande, 1. and 11 racks.

Remaining in Skipton Castle, 11. and . . . rack.

\* Sene is undoubtedly from Sagena, though I do not find the word in any etymologist. Some of these nets were probably for fish, and others for grouse and partridges.

† Hence it appears that the family or garrison manufactured their own gunpowder.

‡ I conclude, from these expressions, that the racks for stringing cross-bows at that time were separate instruments. Does this appear to be the case from specimens yet remaining?



The present entrance, concealing the original Norman door-way, was added, not at all to the advantage of the building, by lady Pembroke; and it is remarkable, that this is the only part of the castle which threatens to fall, as the old rounders of imperishable stone and cement, which last even hardens with time, contain in themselves no more principle of decay than the rock on which they stand; and the additional building of Henry the Eighth's time bears no external mark of the precipitance with which it is said to have been erected.

Within, however, all is desolation and decay—the new roof, laid by the countess of Pembroke on the old part, to the shame of her agents and workmen, who had the woods of Barden at their command, is extremely slight; and, as there is no hope that any future attention will be paid to the building, a century more may leave it without a roof at all. Or, long before that time, some agent may suggest the value of the lead, and complete at once that ruin which time is effecting more slowly, but with equal certainty. A worse fate than either of these might be predicted, were it not that such a prophecy, unless expressed with a due degree of obscurity, might lead to its own accomplishment.

In the second great rounder from the entrance is the Muniment Room of the Cliffords; a place of impenetrable security from every thing but mice and damp, which, as it has not been opened more than twice in the last forty years, have been carrying on their depredations during all that time with uninterrupted perseverance.—In one drawer had been deposited the ancient charters of the Romille's, Albemarles, Percys, and earlier Cliffords, of which nine parts out of ten were gnawed to fitters; of the remainder I have not failed to avail myself in this work. The Comptus's, Housebooks, &c. of the later Cliffords, being principally written upon paper, are in somewhat better preservation\*.

The apartments formed about fifty years since out of the gallery contain several portraits, in a perishing state; particularly the great historical picture of which an account has already been given. Of the first or second † earls there are no paintings. An head of Sir Ingram Clifford remains on board. And another, called fair Rosamond, has been intended for lady Margaret Percy; but, for any thing now remaining, it may have represented either beauty or deformity, majesty or meanness.—An accidental circumstance lately brought to light here an half-length picture, evidently of Henry VIIIth's time, which I am persuaded was meant for Lady Eleanor Brandon. A sketch of the face, with that of Sir Ingram Clifford, is annexed. The person is remarkably tall and large, the face oval and handsome, the hair and eyes dark brown, and the whole figure such as might be expected in a daughter of the houses of Brandon and Tudor.

\* This apartment was, I suppose, the Treasure House mentioned in the will of the second Earl of Cumberland in 1569; where he leaves “to his brother-in-law Leander Dacre, Esq. the custodie of his evidences, writings, and muniments, and the keys of his Treasure House, which Treasure House hath three lockes and two keys.”

† There is at Appleby Castle a portrait of a slender and delicate man upon board, inscribed A. D. 1567, æt. 51. This accords with the age of the second earl; but on his left hand is a Lion rampant Gules, which agrees neither with the coat of Percy nor Brandon; the Lion rampant of the one being Azure, and of the other Sable. On the whole I am inclined to think that there is a mistake in the colour, and that the picture really belongs to this nobleman, who certainly was tall, thin, and of an hectic constitution.



Over the modern entrance to the castle is the following inscription :

" THIS SKIPTON CASTLE WAS REPAYRED BY THE LADY ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS  
 " DOWAGER OF PEMBROKE, DORSETT, AND MONTGOMERIE, BARONESS CLIFFORD, WEST-  
 " MORLAND, AND VESEIE, LADYE OF THE HONOUR OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN, AND SHERIFFESSE  
 " BY INHERITANCE OF THE COUNTYE OF WESTMORELAND, IN THE YEARES 1657 AND 1658,  
 " AFTER THIS MAINE PART OF ITT HAD LAYNE RUINOUS EVER SINCE DECEMBER 1648, AND  
 " THE JANUARY FOLLOWINGE, WHEN ITT WAS THEN PULLED DOWNE AND DEMOLISHED,  
 " ALMOST TO THE FOUNDATION, BY THE COMMAND OF THE PARLIAMENT, THEN SITTING AT  
 " WESTMINSTER, BECAUSE ITT HAD BIN A GARRISON IN THE THEN CIVIL WARRES IN  
 " ENGLAND.

" ISAIAH, CHAP. LVIII. GOD'S NAME BE PRAISED."

By the words " maine part," in this inscription, we are to understand the old castle only, as distinct from the gallery\*. Mr. Gray inferred too much from this inscription when he informed his correspondent, " that this was one of our good countess's buildings, but upon old foundations."

And may we not be allowed to suspect that the good lady expressed herself too strongly with respect to the total demolition even of this part of the castle, in order to magnify her own achievement in restoring it? However this may be, I will endeavour to state the fact with accuracy, partly from appearances, and partly from her own MS Memoirs.

First then, the West end, and that only, had been demolished nearly to the foundations; for here the great breach was made by a battery planted on a neighbouring eminence.

Next (with respect to the demolition by order of Parliament); the whole of this part of the castle was unroofed, the lead and wood sold, and the upper part of the walls pulled down, in some places, about one third of their height, when the workmen evidently desisted from weariness. This may be proved by examining the rounders within (for without it is difficult to discover the line which separates the old and new masonry). Here the upper part of the wall is little more than half the original thickness; and some of the apartments within the rounders have a sort of platform, occasioned by the separation, about half way between the floor and roof. Lady Pembroke informs us, that she came to Skipton July 18, 1649, (*i. e.* a few months after† the slighting of the castle); staid ten days in the town; and, on the 28th, removed to Barden. On the 13th of February following she came to Skipton again, where she remained for the greater part of twelve months holding courts, causing boundaries to be ridden, and making repairs. During this time she inhabited the gallery and adjoining apartments, which had never been slighted. The great Octagon Room was her bed-chamber.

But the " old castle" itself lay in ruins till about October 1655, when she set about removing the rubbish, which had lain there ever since 1648. The 25th of March following she began to repair the building; and, by Michaelmas, thirteen apartments were finished; seven of them upper rooms, in one of which herself was born, and her uncle, earl Francis, died. Had the

\* Mr. Gray's Letters, p. 377.

† From Newcastle, Oct. 16, 1648. The committee at York have ordered the slighting of Skipton, &c. Rushworth.



demolition been complete, this could not have been said with propriety. The walls, at least, of the room must in part have remained to identify it.

August 4, 1659, she came again to Skipton, where she found the walls still damp, and was incommoded by a garrison, which the jealousy of the governing powers, though in a time of profound peace, thought proper to continue in the castle. With these rude companions, however, she took up her abode till December 9, when she removed to Barden Tower.

It was owing to the same cause that she was obliged to slate the roof of the gallery, as well as the dismantled parts of the castle, in order to take away the possibility of mounting cannon upon the battlements any more.

In the Baily wall, on the South, are the remains of a large rounder; and the gateway itself, which opens into the town, near the East end of the church, has four strong and bulky round towers, which appear to have been beaten down about halfway to the foundation in the seventeenth century, and repaired by the good countess. Over the arch, however, are the arms of Henry \* lord Clifford, with the cypher H. C. and date 1629 beneath. The pierced battlement has on one side in large characters,

GEORGII MERITUM MARMORE PERENNIOUS.

And on the other the ancient motto of the family,

DESORMAIS.

Skipton Castle, from its own importance, and the military character of the families to which it successively belonged, has undergone several sieges. If it be meant by the Munitiuncula of Richard of Hexham, it must have been destroyed by the Scots in the reign of Stephen. In 1318, the descendants of those plunderers burnt the town; but were probably in no force to attack the castle. In the civil wars of York and Lancaster, in which the Cliffords took a part so fatal to themselves, their residence appears to have been spared. But here the Pilgrimage of Grace, a fanatical rabble of priests and peasants, headed by some men of military skill, besieged the first earl of Cumberland, who sent to assure his master, Henry the Eighth †, that though five hundred gentlemen, retained at his cost, had deserted him, he would defend his castle of Skipton against them all.

From this assurance it has been inferred by our historians, that the rebels were baffled in their attempt; but, in an abstract ‡ of a letter from that earl to the king which I have lately met with, he complains that the insurgents had entered his house, torn his evidences in pieces, and rifled his treasures wherewith he should have assisted the King's Highness. In fact, as Skipton Castle is commanded by two adjoining heights, it could not long be tenable

\* Over the several doors in the inner quadrangle of the castle are the arms and quarterings of the family excellently cut in white stone. Among them is one which the Heralds seem unable to appropriate; viz. Vert, three flint stones Argent; I suspect this to belong to Fitz-Peirs, in allusion to the name. See Gwillim's Heraldry, edit. 1. p. 136. In the centre of this quadrangle is a yew-tree, seemingly planted since the restoration of the castle, to replace one of much higher antiquity.

† See Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. p. 483, and the King's curious Letter to the Commons of Craven, Dent, Sedburgh, &c. whom, with more truth perhaps than courtesy, he calls "Brutes and inept Folk;" the swinish multitude of the day. Amidst the general defection of the neighbouring religious houses, the canons of Bolton seem to have been kept within the line of duty on this occasion, by the influence of their patron.

‡ Barden Case, in Bolton MSS. referring to an Old Book, 27 Hen. VIII.



against battering cannon, and I have never been able to conceive how, in this instance, it should have held out against an army which had taken York and Pontefract Castle, or how in the next century it stood a siege of three years, conducted by such officers as Lambert, Poyntz, and Rossiter. But, excepting two or three brisk assaults, the last was probably a languid blockade.

Of this siege I have collected the following memorials. It appears that the earl of Cumberland executed the commission of array, as Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, in June 1642, but was resisted by Sir Thomas Fairfax. On this occasion, undoubtedly, he would garrison his own castle. The Governor, who long and gallantly defended it, was Sir John Mallory, of Studley, an old and faithful friend of the family. At what precise time the siege commenced I do not know. In the Parish Register the first entry of a soldier slain is Dec. 23, 1642. The castle held out till December 22 \*, 1645, when it was surrendered upon articles.—I suspect, however, that, about the time of duke Hamilton's unfortunate expedition, it was seized and possessed once more for the King; from whose party it seems to have been re-taken in May 1648; for, in the Parish Register, many are said to have been slain on the 16th of that month.

The confusion of the times occasioned a chasm in that record, from April 1645 to March 1648, otherwise it is probable that more particulars would have appeared to throw light on that interesting period. Besides those already adduced, there are only two material entries, which appear to have any reference to the civil war: "Feb. 19, 1644, buried, major John Hughes †, a most valiant soldier;" and July 5th, in the same year, "buried, Sir Nicholas Fortescue, knight of Malta." It is not improbable that the last had received a mortal wound at Marston Moor, three days before, and had reached Skipton with a flying party of the Royalists, to die and find a grave there.

During the seige of this castle the following warrant was granted by the King to Sir John Mallory, empowering him to collect the rents due to the late earl of Cumberland for Bolton and the Norton's Lands, towards the maintenance of the garrison ‡.

#### " CHARLES R.

" Our will and pleasure is, that for us, and in our names, you demand and receive all such rents and arrears as are or shall be due to us before or upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next, from Henry late earle of Cumberland and his heirs: and that you dispose the same for the maintenance of our garrison of Skipton, as may most conduce to our service; for which this shall be your warrant and their discharge, upon acknowledgement of the receipt thereof to our Receiver General.

" Given under our signet, at our court at Oxford, the 30th day of March, in the 21st yeare of our reigne.

" To our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Mallory, knight, collonell and governor of our garrison at Skipton."

\* Leycester's "Civile Warres of England," p. 110. The day is not mentioned by Whitlock, who only notices the arrival of the news December 26.—In Rushworth I find no mention made of it.

† He was Lieutenant-governor.

‡ Bolton MSS. See more on this subject under Rilston.



The last earl of Cumberland died, as the reader has been already informed, in the early part of this siege; and the inventory of his effects in Skipton Castle at that time, which is here abstracted, may not only be compared with the former inventory, taken at the decease of his grandfather, but will throw some light upon the state and provisions of the garrison.

“ Jan. 23d, 1643.

“ In the Great Hall.

Imprimis, 7 large peices of hangings, w<sup>th</sup> the earle's armes at large in every one of them, and poudered with the severall coates of the house.

3 long great tables on standard frames, 6 long forms, 1 short one, 1 court cupbard, 1 fayre brass lantern, 1 iron cradle w<sup>th</sup> wheeles for charcoale, 1 almes tubb, 1 great auncyent clock, with the bell, weights, &c. 20 long pikes, 1 great Church Bible, 1 booke of Common Prayer, 2 laced cloth cushions for the steward.”

This holds up a very complete and vivid representation; so complete, indeed, that a good painter, with some help from fancy, might give an interior view of the old hall at Skipton. But let us examine the particulars. The court cupboard\*, I am persuaded, is the same which has been already noticed, as ordered to remain in the great hall, in 1572. The fayre brass lantern was probably suspended at the upper end, to give light to the high table. The iron cradle for charcoal proves that this hall had no fire-place; but was warmed, like some College Halls at present, by a central fire in a moveable grate, the vapour of which escaped through a cupola above. The almes tubb was probably in or near the screen below, where the poor received a stated dole of oatmeal; a primitive and laudable practice, continued in some old families within my recollection. The great auncient clock with the bell was probably over the screen, where the hall-bells of colleges are generally found at present. It is remarkable that few other arms are mentioned in the whole inventory than the 20 pikes.

The Bible and Book of Common Prayer might probably be removed out of the chapel, which was much exposed to the enemy's fire, that the garrison might at least perform their devotions without danger.

With respect to the “laced cushions” for the steward, the great hall seems to have been the place where he presided on court-days, and where I suppose he was seated, like Mr. Vellum, when he held his courts, in the largest elbow chair in the house†.

The outline of the old hall was the same with the present, and something less than sixty feet long.

\* This is now in my possession. It is about five feet high, rather more than four in width and two in depth. The sides are fluted pannells of Henry VIIIth's time. In front are three doors and two drawers; on one of the uppermost doors are the arms and supporters of the family, on the other the Garter: between them a beautiful Gothic tabernacle. On one of the drawers below was remaining till lately, the word *MERCIE*: on the other, encircled with rich Gothic carving, is the cypher *A. M. S.* It was evidently made in the interval between 1527, when the first earl was installed Knight of the Garter, and 1542, when he died. Court Cupboards, the side-boards of our ancient nobility, were constant appendages to the high table in the hall. See Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. Scene V. “Away with the joint stools, remove the Court Cupboard.” Capulet's hall was on this occasion to be converted into a ball room, and the Court Cupboard stood in the way.

† See Addison's *Drummer*, Act V. Scene 1.

“ In the Parler.

3 peices of aunceyent French hangings, and two peices of another suite of the story in my lord's chamber, 1 oval table, 1 side-boarde, 1 cupboarde, &c. &c. 1 payre of organs, 1 harpsicon.”

The parler, I think, was the large room immediately beyond the hall, where the family, in later days, eat in private. The last countess, as appears from the Account Books, was very musical. Lutes and theorboes are mentioned in other apartments.

“ In the kitching, &c. &c. &c.

One great brewing fatt, with powdered beef, 35 great large beefe flicks, 50 small beef flicks and more, besides peices. In all  $33\frac{1}{2}$  carcasses of beef.—This enormous quantity of dried beef was evidently laid in for the use of the garrison, and not the family.”

“ In the Buttery.

1 silver tumbler.”—No other silver vessel mentioned. The family-plate had evidently been removed to York, where the countess of Corke, the earl's sole heiress, complains, in another paper, that, at the surrender of the city, she had effects taken from her to the amount of £ 1500. contrary to the articles.

“ In the Byllyard Chamber and Terrayse.

1 byllard-board. The picture of our Saviour and Virgin Mary. 12 pictures in black and whyte. 3 landskippes in frames. 16 mappes of cities and shires.”

“ In the Great Chamber.

5 peices of aunceyant rich French aras hangings, w'th the story of Charlemane, &c. 12 high chayres of green damaske; two low chayres; 1 great chayre with armes, &c. Item, 2 tables; 1 cubberd-bed; 2 grene carpetts; 1 sett-worke carpett; 2 large window curteynes of grene; 8 pictures.

Item, 1 Turkey-worke foote carpet, a large one.”

This was what would now be called the drawing-room; yet so imperfect was the discrimination of apartments at that time, that, like the dining-rooms in some parts of Scotland, or the parlours of indifferent English inns, it had a closet-bed. Here, for the first time, I meet with a floor-carpet; the rest are all covers for tables.

“ In my Lord's Chamber.

4 hanging of rich tapestry, 6 pole-axes, 1 buckler, 4 pictures, 1 croosbooe, &c. 1 livery-cubbord.”

Livery-cupboards were ancient wardrobes, shaped like small four-post beds, with curtains, within which all sorts of wearing apparell were kept from dust.

My Lady's and Lady Frances's Chambers contain nothing remarkable.

“ In



"In the Closet.

My lady Frances gettorne and two trowlemadams \* or pigeon-holes."

In the Music Roome.

1 great picture of the countess of Cumberlande.

1 statue of her grandfather Burleigh, in stone †."

These and all other relics of the two last earls and their families appear to have been removed by Lady Pembroke, with a degree of prejudice not very commendable, on her accession to the estate. For the same reason, not a vestige of them appears at Appleby. Their portraits may probably be found at Lonsborough, which I have never seen. But, in lieu of these, Lady Pembroke has introduced into her own apartment portraits of her two daughters and their husbands, Lord Tufton and Lord Compton; with a fifth, representing a plain pug-nosed female, who has the crown of England beside her. This is undoubtedly Queen Anne of Denmark, her great patroness. But the piety and gratitude of "our good countess" are more to be commended than her taste; for even in the great historical portrait of her father and his family, at a time when the pencil of Mytens or Vandyke might have been commanded, she contented herself with a very inferior artist.

In the foregoing inventory are enumerated fifty-seven apartments great and small, and forty-two bedsteads, sufficient for a train of sixty servants, to which, it appears from the account-books, that Earl Francis had enlarged his establishment in his later days. The hangings of the principal rooms were arras, of a few gilt leather: the better beds were hung with silk or velvet, one counterpane was made of leopards' skins. There was only a single looking-glass in the house, and that not in my lady's chamber but my lord's. In the kitchen was a great iron peepe for venison pasties. I have already called these structures "castles in pastry;" and the peepe, which was a frame or mould to confine them in baking, actually signifies a small castle.

It only remains for me to throw together a few memorials with respect to the ancient officers of this castle:

Reginald de Fleming, Senescallus de Skipton, by deed s. d., but from circumstances probably as old as the reign of Stephen.

Wilhelmus Anglicus Baillivus de Skipton, s. d.

The following constables have occurred to me; but, as none of the charters in which their names occur have dates, it is impossible to arrange them chronologically; but it may be presumed that none are later than the reign of Edward I.

Dñs Radulphus de Normanville, Constabularius de Skepton.

Thomas de Leathley.

Wilhelmus de Hebdene.

\* See Shakspeare's *Winter's Tale*, Act I. Scene II. and Mr. Steevens's note on this word, where he says, the old English name of this game was pigeon-holes.

† Would not this statue be in marble? and may we not read, instead of "in stone," "by Stone," the great statuary of that time?

Dñs Martinus de Campoflore.

Henricus de Chesterhunt.

Johan. de Cotterhow.

The Compotus of Bolton adds

Baldwin Tyas, A. D. 1316.

The humble but important office of porter to this castle was hereditary in the family of Ferrant (a Norman name), who probably accompanied the earls of Albemarle into England; and merited, by long fidelity, to have their trust rendered perpetual. This appears from the following curious instrument:

“Sciatis, &c. quod ego Will'us de Fortibus, comes Albemarle, dedi, &c. Hugoni Ferrando et her. suis, custodiam januæ castelli de Scypton, cum omn. pert.—tenend' et habend', &c. Hiis testibus, Dño Gaufrido de Chaund, Emerico de Claris Vallibus, Fulco de Oyri, Vassallo de Affoulcis, Petro Gyllot, Will'mo Maloleporario, Petro de Marton, Rob. le Vassour, et multis aliis.”

In the time of the grandson of this grantee, when the castle and honor of Skipton had devolved upon the crown, the foregoing charter was contested by the Bailiffs of the queen dowager Eleanor, then in possession of the castle, on which occasion Edward I. directed the following writ of enquiry to Richard Oysel his escheator North of Trent:

“Edwardus, &c. monstravit nobis per petitionem suam coram nobis et consilio n'ro exhibitam supplicando Hugo Ferrant de Skipton, in Craven, quod cum Wil'mus de Fortibus, quondam comes Albemarle, per cart. suam ded. et conc. Hugoni Ferrant, avo præfati Hugonis, custodiam januæ castelli de Skipton, habend. sibi et her. suis, et præfatus Hugo avus totâ vitâ suâ post confectionem cartæ prædictæ, et post ejus decessum Henricus filius suus et hæres et pater prædicti Hugonis nunc petentis tenueri custodiam antedictam, cum omnibus ad eam spectant'; quousque castrum præd. quod ad manus n'ras per mortem Isabellæ de Fortibus quondam comitissæ Albemariæ devenit, bonæ memoriæ Alianoræ quondam reginæ Angliæ, matri n'ra carissimæ\*, cujus Baillivi Castri p'dict' præfatum Henricum a dict. cust. amoverunt. Duximus assignandum sibi super hoc remedium congruum, et vos certiorari velimus, si præfati Hugo et Henr. fil. et pater p'dict. Hugonis nunc petentis, seiziti fuerint de cust. p'dict per factum p'dict' com. nec ne et si sic tunc per quem†, &c.”

The following document will prove that Ferrant was reinstated in his office, and that it long continued in his descendants. Hereditary attachment and fidelity in dependants are qualities no less pleasing than valuable.

“To the Right Hon'ble George Earl of Shrewsbury, Marshall of England.

“MY VERY GOOD LORD,

“Forasmuch as in respect of your office, being Erle Marshall of England (your l'p) is required to be, as it were, the prince's eye, to see and take knowledge of well-deserving persons,

\* The words “concessum est,” or something to the same effect, are wanting here.

† Glover, Coll. B. fol. 48. in Coll. Arm.



and accordingly remunerate the same, by exempting them from the vulgar sort of people : I am willingly become petitioner unto your l<sup>p</sup> for William Farrand, one that my lord my bro<sup>r</sup> seteth no little store by, both for the fidelity and good service of himself and all his auncesters to our house ever since our possession of Skipton Castle for this three hundred yeres contynuin, and more also for his owne virtues, which mak him worthie of better place, and y<sup>e</sup> uttermost of such favours as y<sup>r</sup> l<sup>p</sup>, by virtue of y<sup>r</sup> said office, shall be pleased to bestow upon him, which I desire should be by interposynge of y<sup>r</sup> l<sup>p</sup>'s authoritie with the herauld and officer of armes of these Northe partes, that he may be exempt from the state plebeiall, and be admitted into the Societie and Fellowship of the Gentry, and allowed to bear armes ; whereunto both by abilitie, education, and otherwise, he is sufficiently enabled. Your lordship's favour extended in this sort shall not only be rightlie bestowed upon such a one as will prove a verie benefyciall member of this commonwelthe ; but my lord my bro<sup>r</sup>, I am right well assured, wyll acknowledge hymselfe no less beholden then I shall account myselfe even depely boundyn unto y<sup>r</sup> good l<sup>p</sup> for him, whome, for his virtues and good partes, we bothe love and greatly esteeme. Thus, &c.

“ FR. CLIFFORD \*.”

In consequence of this request, a coat of arms was granted to Ferrand March 20, 1586, which nearly fixes the date of the letter. It is scarcely necessary to add, that it was written by Sir Francis Clifford, afterwards the fourth earl of Cumberland. It is extant in the Heralds College among the MSS. of Robert Glover, Somerset.

At the West end of the Bailey stands the Castle Chapel ; a well-proportioned oblong building, of which the original shell is entire ; and the shape of the buttresses, together with a lancet-widow yet remaining in the sacristy, which is a small projecting building on the North side, confirms the account that this was a foundation of Alice de Romille †.

The first mention of this chapel is in an inspeximus of Henry lord Clifford the Shepherd, dated May 2, 1512, in which the endowment is referred by mistake to an earl of Albemarle. The same error is committed in Archbishop Holgate's Return of Chantries.

“ Henry lord Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vesey.

“ Knowe ye me to have seen cert'n evidences belonging to my free chappell of Joh. Evang. within y<sup>e</sup> castell of y<sup>e</sup> fondacyon of y<sup>e</sup> erle of Albemarle, presentlie belonging unto me, in which are conteigned cert'n libtyes and duties to y<sup>e</sup> P<sup>son</sup>, or Chaplayne, and his successors ; and alsoe one copie of certaine of y<sup>e</sup> same evidenses are written in two mess bookes, one newe, the oth' oulde ; in one of which the saide erle graunteth that the seide chaplaine shal have meate and drinke sufficient w<sup>thin</sup> y<sup>e</sup> hall of y<sup>e</sup> lord of y<sup>e</sup> castell, for hym and one garcon w<sup>th</sup> hym.

\* Armorial bearings had their value when such recommendations were required in order to obtain them. The progressive change of manners and ideas ought always to be recorded. I have seen a letter from a nobleman, even in the beginning of the present reign, severely reproving an herald for presuming to confer a coat of arms resembling his own upon a person of inferior rank but of the same name. In an interval of forty years, such has been the progress of commercial wealth and its companion indifference to ancient distinctions, that if a *manufacturer* of the present day should think proper to quarter upon his *coach* the bearings of Percy and Clifford, it would excite no other emotion than a smile. But, where is the wonder, when, by an unnatural alacrity in sinking, even noblemen are become democratical ?

† See Mon. Angl. I. 986.

And yf the lord be ab't \*, and noe house kept, y<sup>en</sup> he and his successors shal have for ev'ry 10 weeks one q'r of whete, or vi s. viii d. and iv s. in moneye, and one robe or gowne yerely, att y<sup>e</sup> Nativitie of o'r Lorde, or xiiis. iv d. in monie.

" Wherefore bee yt knowen, that I Henrie lord Clifford, in honoure of God, our blessed Ladye, and St. John y<sup>e</sup> Evang. and for y<sup>e</sup> helthe of mye sowle, ratifye for mee and my heires all such lib'ties, lands, ten'ts, rents, poss'ns, tythes, and duties, as y<sup>e</sup> seid p'son and his p'decessors enjoyed."

To this account of the endowment of the castle-chapel the following inquisition, dated 36 Edward III. adds some interesting particulars.

" Inv't juratores quod pro singulis x septimanis capellanus p'dict' habet i quarteriam frumenti, et iv solidos argenti et i robam clericalem in Natale D'ni, et i cameram fenestratam (a chamber with a window seems to have been a luxury in that age), et pasturam in Crokeris et Elso pro viii bobus, iv vaccis, et ii equis, et sufficiens maeremium pro dom's et cameris suis reparand', et siccum boscum pro focali."

To the same effect was the following warrant.

" Hen. lord Clifford, &c. To my auditor or auditors, receyvor or receyvors, gretying. And I wyll y<sup>t</sup> ye allow from hensforth yerely at my audyt at St. Lukemas unto Sir Will. Stubbes, p'son of my castell of Skyp-ton, in full payment of such dewes as belong unto his p'sonage, for ev'ry yere y<sup>t</sup> I lye not at my seid castell, xxvi s. viii d. for iv quarters of whete, and thretene sh. and four d. for a gowne; and for y<sup>e</sup> space y<sup>t</sup> Y lie at my seid castell at eny tyme within y<sup>e</sup> seid yere or yeres ye to abate as muche of y<sup>e</sup> seid allowance, accordyng to y<sup>e</sup> olde and auneynt custome.

" Yeven at my lodge in Berden, xxvii of Sept. in y<sup>e</sup> viii yere of king Henry VIII.

The next document relating to this foundation is the presentation of a chaplain by the second earl of Cumberland, probably after the death of Stubbs.

" Henry erle of Cumbreland, lord of y<sup>e</sup> honor of Skyp-ton and of y<sup>e</sup> Percy Fee †; for y<sup>e</sup> s'vice done by my chaplane Sir W'm Thyrkeylde unto my lord my father (of whos sowle God have mercie ‡), and to me, have given unto hym the Free Chappell w'thin y<sup>e</sup> castell, of w'ch I the said erle ys y<sup>e</sup> undoubted patron. To have, hould, &c. with all comodities, &c. as it dothe appeare in an oulde mess booke remaynyng in y<sup>e</sup> chappell, or in an ould precedent or estryment in wryteing on parchment, soe that he shal singe and min'r in y<sup>e</sup> said chapel, according to the ould custom, or at y<sup>e</sup> pleasure and comandment of y<sup>e</sup> said Erle.

" Dat. 20 Jun. 1542, 34 Hen. VIII."

During the incumbency of Threlkeld, who was probably related to Sir Lancelot, the second husband of old lady Clifford, the chantries and free chapels were dissolved. On that occasion the following return was made of this chapel.

\* Absent.

† This is the first instance in which a Clifford is stiled Lord of the Percy Fee; to which this earl, then lord Clifford, had succeeded, after the decease of his uncle, Henry earl of Northumberland, four years before.

‡ The first earl had not been dead quite two months at the date of this instrument.

" Skipton



“ Skipton Castle, { W<sup>m</sup> Thurlkeld incumbent, 48 years of age, serveth the cure himself,  
 { having houselinge \* people nine score, or thereabouts, w<sup>th</sup> the lorde of  
 Cumb<sup>l</sup>and his household servants. The necessitie therof is to serve the said erle, and his  
 household in the castel. Goods and plate belonginge to the said service, as appeireth, goods £11.  
 plate £11. The yearly value of frehould landes to y<sup>e</sup> said s<sup>vice</sup> belongyng, as apeireth by y<sup>e</sup>  
 rental, *cviii s. ii d.* Copyhould £11. wherof resolutes and deductions £11. Remayneth  
 cleare to the kinge’s majestie, *cviii s. ii d.*”

Next to this return follows a grant of c.s. to Thurlkeld for life, dated 1 Sept. 2 Ed. VI.

But, after all, a doubt arose, whether the chapel of Skipton Castell were a free chapel or a parsonage; and, for some time, the latter opinion appeared to prevail, so that Threlkeld was actually reinstated by the following order from the Augmentation-office, bearing date 5 Nov. 6 Edw. VI.

“ In the matter betweene the kinge’s highnesse and the p<sup>son</sup> of Skipton Castell. Foras-  
 muche as no matter or cawse is proved on the kinge’s behalfe that y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>son</sup>age w<sup>thin</sup> the castell  
 of Skipton shoulde be a free chapel, but that it is a p<sup>son</sup>age; ordered, that the said p<sup>son</sup>  
 shal continue in the quiet possession of the said parsonage until better matter be shewed for  
 y<sup>e</sup> king.”

But this seems to have been in consequence of a petition from Threlkeld to Sir Richard Sackville for an augmentation of his pension, when the court thought it better to let him receive the whole income belonging to the foundation.

When this incumbent died, or what became of him, I do not know; but, upon his demise or removal, a scheme seems to have been formed by the Clifford family to present no more rectors or chaplains, and to suffer the endowment gradually to sink into oblivion. For, in the 15th of Elizabeth, a commission was granted to Richard Assheton and John Braddyll, the purchasers of Whalley Abbey, to institute an inquiry “*de terris concelatis capellæ de Skipton;*” in consequence of which the old endowment once more came to light, and the chapel, with its appurtenances, was sold to one Francis Proctor and Thomas Browne. The year following these parties assigned the premises once more to a John Proctor, who, in the 18th Elizabeth, conveyed the whole to George earl of Cumberland. Whether the family neglected, in the first instance, to buy in so inconvenient a rent-charge upon their demesne, or the Crown, offended with the concealment, refused to deal with them, I cannot tell.

Long after this time, however, and even as late as the year 1612, the endowment of this chapel, and duties of the chaplain, are set forth in a memorial remaining in Skipton Castle. July 5, 1635, Richard lord Dungarvon was married within it to Elizabeth Clifford daughter and sole heiress of Henry lord Clifford, afterwards the fifth earl of Cumberland.

This sacred edifice is now a stable—in whose time, or by whose order, it was perverted to that indecent and disgraceful use, I do not know; but it may be affirmed without risk, though without evidence, that it retained its original destination till after the death of Thomas the good earl of Thanet.

\* i. e. Communicants; from *pur*el, *Sacrificium*. The word is used as a verb by Chaucer, “to ben houselid.”

Before I take leave of this great family at Skipton, I must be permitted to trace them to their Northern principality in Westmoreland.

From Skipton to Brougham the distance is nearly seventy miles; the whole of which extensive district, excepting an interval of ten miles between the top of Longstroth-dale and Hell Gill, after the acquisition of the Percy Fee, belonged to the Cliffords. In Westmoreland they had the castles of Pendragon, Brough, Appleby, and Brougham; on the architecture of which, as it has not even been hinted at by Dr. Burn, I will make a few remarks.

I suspect them all to have been the work of Ranulph de Meschines, in the reign of the Conqueror. Brough must have been chosen in order to fortify the pass of Stainmore; Pendragon that of Mallerstang; Appleby, for its central as well as strong and beautiful situation in the barony; and Brougham to guard its Northern boundary. Of this last, not having had an opportunity of examining the remains, I cannot speak with certainty. It is first mentioned in an inquisition taken after the majority of Robert de Vipont, in the time of Henry the Third. However this may be, it continued to be the stated residence of the Cliffords in Westmoreland from the time of the first earl of Cumberland to the death of the countess of Pembroke, who, as well as her mother, expired at Brougham. Here likewise earl George was born, and here his father died. At Appleby is a fine Norman tower, with perpendicular buttresses, evidently the work of Ralph de Meschines, who expressly mentions the castellum de Apelby in one of his charters. In the countess of Pembroke's MS Memoirs this "castel" is said to have been ruined in the insurrection of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, A. D. 1569; but Leland speaks of it as dilapidated in his time. It does not appear to have been much frequented by the Cliffords, excepting at the assizes, or on some public occasions; but, by a contrary fate to that of its neighbours, Appleby Castle was restored by Thomas earl of Thanet, who destroyed all the other seats of the family in Westmoreland, and fitted them up with a suite of good modern apartments.

The great tower of Brough is evidently Norman, like that of Appleby. This castle was burnt down (*i. e.* the roof and floors were consumed) after a noble Christmas kept there by Henry lord Clifford the Shepherd, in his later days; and remained a ruin till the countess of Pembroke's time, when it was repaired only to be demolished once more by her grandson.

Pendragon, equally romantic in name and situation, though manifestly of the same age, is of a different form from all the rest. It has been one of those low square Norman castles, which, having had no bailey, enclosed a small area, and had many diminutive apartments in their massy walls opening inward.

With respect to the name, which first appears in an inquisition of the 8th of Edward the Second, I shall only observe, that, as this place was certainly included in the limits of the Strath-Cluyd Britons, a fortress might really have been erected on the spot by Uther. It is easy to refer too little as well as too much to remote traditions.



This castle was unroofed by the Scots in the 15th of Edward the Third, and remained without farther change till lady Pembroke restored it, with no better auspices than Brough.

To mortify the vanity of human expectations, the final ruin of three of these castles within ten years after the death of their restorer may be compared with her prophetic motto, “Thou shalt build up *the foundations of many generations*; and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in.”

It has often been matter of surprize to me that Pendragon was not always kept up by the Cliffords, as a resting-place in their tedious journeys from Skipton to Brougham. In these peregrinations I am under equal difficulties with respect to their rout and their entertainment. At all events they must have travelled either by Settle, to the head of Ribble, and so to Hawes, or up Wharfdale, and by Buckden Rake into Wensleydale; either of which routs must then have been equally impracticable for any sort of carriage but a litter; yet ladies, and frequently infants and aged persons of the family, were conveyed over these inhospitable wilds. Prudence, however, would dictate to them to avoid travelling in Winter; and I think I can collect, from circumstances, that their migrations were generally in Spring and Autumn. The whole journey must have taken up three days; but where and how were a train of forty or fifty persons to be accommodated by the way? In one direction, they might sleep at Settle the first night; and, by a long and laborious progress, might reach Kirkby Stephen on the second: in the other, through Wharfdale and Wensleydale, we must suppose them to have carried their own provisions, and the family their own beds, while the servants were contented with hay-mows and trusses of straw. It is not improbable that the villages of Kettlewell and Askrig were annually visited by this cumbrous train of hardy and ill-accommodated greatness.

But, while the matrimonial connection of the Cliffords and Metcalfs either subsisted or was remembered, the spacious house of Nappay would afford an hospitable resting-place.

At a period somewhat later, Wharton Hall would do the same, and for the same reason.

Such connections however seldom continue to be kept up more than a generation or two; and, when their consequences become oppressive, are likely to be the sooner forgotten.

## PARISH CHURCH OF SKIPTON.

I SHALL hereafter assign my reasons for supposing that the original church belonging to the fee of earl Edwin was at Bolton. With respect to the church of Skipton, it seems most probable that it was founded at the same time with the castle, to which it immediately adjoins, by Robert de Romille; at least it is never heard of before, and it appears immediately after. The first notice of it is a donation to the priory of Huntingdon from "William de Meschines ecclesie S'ti Trinitatis de Scipeton cum pert' \*." How that grant was retracted or avoided does not appear; yet, in the year 1120, this church, with the chapel of Carlton and village of Embsay, formed the original endowment of the priory of Embsay, by the same William de Meschines and Cecilia his wife. The priory of Huntingdon, however, not only persisted in their claim to this church, but even attempted, in consequence of it, to subject the priory of Bolton itself to their jurisdiction.

Yet it was not long before it was appropriated, with all its fruits, to Reginald the prior and the canons of Embsay. But no vicarage was yet endowed, and in this state it must have been served, for a season, by the canons themselves. Nothing further appears on the subject till the year 1326, at least two centuries from the appropriation, when a vicarage was endowed by archbishop Melton. But, as in this instrument the former endowment of the vicarage is expressly referred to as insufficient, and as an institution of a vicar occurs in 1267, it is certain that a former endowment must have taken place in that interval, though it is now lost.

The particulars of this endowment, which is very long and circumstantial, are as follows; viz. That the said vicarage shall consist in "A manse, with its appurtenances, which the vicars have been accustomed to inhabit, mortuaries, living and dead, of Skipton, Thoraby, Stretton, Holm, Skybden, Draghton, Borewick, Bethmesley, Ryehill, Holme, and Notelshagh. In white tithes, and those of calves, poultry, young pigs, and goats; in the said places, and in Halton, Dearstanes, Hesselwood, Rucrofts, and Storithes. Likewise in all oblations, quadragesimals, tithe of flax, gardens, curtelages, geese, hens, eggs. In purifications, espousals, &c. in all the above places, and in the vills of Emmesay and Esteby. Likewise in tithe of lamb within Skipton, Thoraby, Stretton, Holme, Skybedon, Draghton, Berewics, Emmesay, Esteby, and Halton. Of the mills of Bethmesley and Draghton. In tithe hay of Skipton, Skybedon, and Draghton; and in espousals of the forest, and of the Sacristaria †, excepting mortuaries of the lords of Skipton Castle, and of all the tenants of the Religious of Boulton on this side of Kexbeck. Likewise in the tithe of the park of Skipton, and the Forest, and in oblations, purifications, tithes, and mortuaries, of Sir William Mauliverer and his heirs. Likewise in all oblations made in the churches of Boulton and Emmesay."

\* See the confirmation of Henry I. Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 24.

† I once thought this word, which Dr. Burton mis-read *Pacraria*, meant the chapelry belonging to the Sacristy, or chapel in the castle. But I have since discovered that the office of Sacrist in the religious houses had often a separate endowment in lands. These lands, therefore, were the *Sacristaria* of Bolton Abbey. Du Cange has the word with various spellings and various meanings; among the rest *Sacristaria*, which he defines, *Sacristæ munus monachicum cum redditu ac prædiis annexis. Et ex chartâ dat. 1240. A. B. recognovit se vendidisse Sacristæ B. M. ad opus Sacristariæ quoddam tenementum.*



## VICARII DE SKIPTON.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vacat.
8 id. Maii, 1267.	Dns. <i>N. de Fangesfosse</i> , Cap.	Prior Conv. de Bolton, sed A'pus per pro hâc vice laps.	
Kal. 1275.	Dns. <i>W. de Lunecroft</i> .	Iidem.	
	Dns. <i>Hen. de Erdeslaw</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
5 id. Maii, 1334.	Dns. <i>W. de Draghton</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per resig.
7 kal. Apr. 1342.	Fr. <i>Tho. de Manyngbam</i> , Can. de Bolton.	Iidem.	per resig.
29 Jul. 1354.	Fr. <i>Laur. de Wath</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per resig.
25 Apr. 1369.	Fr. <i>T. de Kydale</i> , Can. de B.	Iidem.	
30 Jan. 1402.	Fr. <i>Tho. Ferror</i> , Can. de B.	Iidem.	per mort.
10 Feb. 1415.	Fr. <i>Job. de Farnehill</i> .	Iidem.	per electionem in prioratum de Bolton.
7 Mar. 1430.	Fr. <i>Rob. Lupton</i> , Pr. C. ibm.	Iidem.	
	Fr. <i>Tho. Skipton</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
22 Mar. 1460.	Fr. <i>Tho. Botson</i> , nuper Prior de Bolton.	Iidem.	per mort.
11 Mar. 1477.	Fr. <i>Rob. Law</i> , Can. ibm.	Iidem.	per mort.
18 Sept. 1479.	Fr. <i>Tho. Pillesworth</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
24 Sept. 1490.	Fr. <i>Gilb. Mayrden</i> , Can.	A'pus per laps.	per mort.
22 Jan. 1512.	Fr. <i>Jac. Thorneburgh</i> , Can.	Prior et Conv.	per resig.
12 Aug. 1514.	Dns. <i>X'topher Baran</i> .	Iidem.	
24 Maii, 1521.	Fr. <i>W'm Blackburn</i> , Can. de Bolton *.	Iidem.	
	<i>Thomas Jollie</i> †.		
30 Aug. 1587.	<i>Ric. Gibson</i> , Cl.	Dec. et Cap. Ec. X'ti Oxon.	per resig.
11 Aug. 1591.	<i>Edw. Horseman</i> , Cl. A. M.	Iidem.	per mort.
27 Aug. 1604.	<i>Barth. Wylde</i> , Cl.	Iidem.	per mort.

\* The following dispensation from archbishop Cranmer, dated 25 Hen. VIII. to this vicar, one of the earliest acts of the Legatine power after it was transferred by statute to the see of Canterbury, is not a little curious, as it exhibits the first Protestant primate extolling the merits of the monastic life. But, perhaps, this was only the customary language of the office.

"Thomas, &c. dilecto nobis in X'to Wil'mo Blackburne, vicario perp. eccl. de Skipton, presb. regularem vitam professo, sal. Meritis devotionis tue inducimur ut te special' favoribus prosequamur; hinc te, quod, ut asseris, regularem observantiam juxta divi Augustini regulam in domo Prioratus de Boulton professus eras, necnon capellanus nobilis viri d'ni Henr. com. Cumbr. existis, a quibusdam censuris eccl. harum serie absolvendum fore censuimus, et una cum dictâ vicariâ unum et sine illâ duo alia curata retinere, vel ex causâ permutatationis dimittere dispensamus." MS. in Offic. Arm. Skipton Box.

† His name only occurs in the foundation deed of the school, 2 Edw. VI.

Temp.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vacat.
22 Oct. 1621.	<i>Rob. Sutton</i> *, Cl. A. M.	Dec. et Cap. Ec. X'ti Oxon.	per mont.
13 Feb. 1665.	<i>Tho. Sutton</i> †, Cl. A. M.	<i>Idem.</i>	
	ob. 1683.		
	<i>Timothy Ferrand</i> ,		
	ob. Nov. 1685.		
	<i>George Holroyd</i> , A. M.	<i>Idem.</i>	
	occurs in 1704.		
	<i>Roger Mitton</i> , A. M.	<i>Idem.</i>	
	ob. June, 1740.		
	<i>Walter Priest</i> , A. M.	<i>Idem.</i>	
	ob. Dec. 1768.		
	<i>Daniel Porte</i> , A. M.	<i>Idem.</i>	
	<i>John Parry</i> , A. M.	<i>Idem.</i>	
	ob. Feb. 1778.		
	<i>Rich. Hinde</i> , D. D.	<i>Idem.</i>	
	ob. Feb. 1790.		
	<i>Thomas Marsden</i> , A. M.		

## Baptisms at Skipton.

1600, 40.

1700, 40.

1800, 77.

## Burials.

43.

68.

74.

\* 1664, Feb. 24. *Rob. Sutton*, A. M. formerly chaplain of Christ Church, and vicar of Skipton, departed this life aged 80 years and upwards, 43 of which he was vicar of the said place. His funeral sermon was preached by his only son *Thomas Sutton*.

† 1683, Mr. *Thomas Sutton*, vicar of Skipton and Carlton, the best of preachers, and a very peaceable good man, buried September 25th.—The following miscellaneous entries in the parish register of Skipton, relating partly to the slaughter of the civil wars, and partly to instances of longevity, may not improperly find a place here. Buried, 1640, Feb. 19, three soldiers. March 13, three soldiers. 1642, Dec 23, a man slayne; Dec. 28, a man slayn by the rebels at Tharnton. 1643, 9 (month omitted), three souldiers belonging to captain Prideaux, slain at Carelton. 1644, Dec. 31, major *John Hughes*, a most valiant soldier. 1648, April, 22, burials, May, 16; ditto, many slayne at this time. 1665, July 22, *Wm. Wade*, who lived at London, coming to see his father, died at Rumell's-moor, as it was supposed of the plague, therefore buried there. Feb. 8, widow *Allenby*, of Thorelby, been one hundred and eleven years and upwards. 1671, Jan. 26, *Robert Mountgummery*, a Scotchman, he lived many years at Skipton, aged six score years and six, *ut dicunt*." These qualifying words in the original register deserve to be attended to: for in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in every other account from that time to the present, of English longevity, this man is *positively* said to have lived 126 years. Evidence is very apt to strengthen in the direction in which it ought to grow weaker.

Baptized, 1664, Nov. 27, *William*, son of *William Gudgeon*, of Skipton, who was the seventh son that gave boote for the King's Evil. I never heard before that the medical powers of a seventh son encroached on the prerogative of "the true prince." Boote in old English is benefit, the opposite of bale.



The present church of Skipton is a spacious and respectable building, though of very different periods. Perhaps no part of the original structure remains: but four stone seats, with pointed arches and cylindrical columns, now in the South wall of the nave, may perhaps be referred to the earlier part of the thirteenth century. These, if they have not been removed (of which there is neither tradition nor appearance), will prove, first, that the former church consisted of one or at most of two ailes only; secondly, that the whole choir of three ailes has been added to the original building Eastward; and the appearances of the masonry confirm this supposition.

From the general appearance of this latter work, together with a document which will next be adduced, I am inclined to refer it to the time of Richard III. For whether it were that this church, in the rage of party zeal against the Cliffords, had felt the vengeance of the Yorkists, or that Richard, after his accession to the throne, retained some affection for the place of his occasional residence in an inferior station, there is extant, among the MSS. of the Herald's Office, a warrant, under the privy seal of this king, dated Oct. 15. A. R. 2do, directing the payment of £20, to the wardens of the parish of Skipton, for the repair of their parish church.

Yet the roof cannot be older than Henry VIIIth's time: it is extremely handsome; flat, but with light flying springers, like that of the castle of Hurst Monceaux in Sussex, engraved by Mr. Grose. At the East end are the arms of the priory of Bolton.

The screen is inscribed,

Anno D'ni millesimo quingentissimo tricesimo tertio et regni Regis Hen. VIIII. vicesimo quinto \*.

Beneath the altar, unusually elevated on that account, is the vault of the Cliffords, the place of their interment from the dissolution of Bolton Priory to the death of the last earl of Cumberland; which, after having been closed many years, I obtained permission to examine, March 29, 1803. The original vault, intended only for the first earl and his second lady, had undergone two enlargements; and the bodies having been deposited in chronological order, first, and immediately under his tomb, lay Henry the first earl; whose lead coffin was much corroded, and exhibited the skeleton of a short and very stout man, with a long head of flaxen hair gathered in a knot behind the scull. The coffin had been closely fitted to the body, and proved him to have been very corpulent as well as muscled. Next lay the remains of Margaret Percy, his second countess, whose coffin was still entire. She must have been a slender and diminutive woman. The third was "the lady Ellenor's grace," whose coffin was much decayed, and exhibited the skeleton (as might be expected in a daughter of Charles Brandon and the sister of Henry the Eighth) of a tall and large-limbed female. At her right-hand was Henry the second earl, a very tall and rather slender man, whose thin envelope of lead really resembled a winding sheet, and folded, like coarse drapery, over the limbs. The head was beaten to the left side; something of the shape of the face might be distinguished, and a long prominent nose was very conspicuous. Next lay Francis lord Clifford, a boy. At his right hand was his father George the third earl, whose lead coffin precisely resembled the outer case of an

\* The decorations of Popery had attained to their greatest height but a little time before their fall. Almost all the rich and gilded rood-lofts with which I am acquainted were of this period. They are generally known by carved work, consisting of fantastic bodies of animals, and a running pattern of vines laden with grapes.—In the year 1520 was erected, in Great St. Mary's church, Cambridge, a gorgeous rood-loft, with a profusion of gilding, which was styled "Theatrum imaginis Crucifixi." Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, p. 5.

Egyptian mummy, with a rude face, and something like female *mammæ* cast upon it; as were also the figures and letters G. C. 1605. The body was closely wrapped in ten folds of coarse *cérecloth*, which being removed, exhibited the face so entire (only turned to copper colour) as plainly to resemble his portraits. All his painters, however, had the complaisance to omit three large warts upon the left cheek. The coffin of earl Francis, who lay next to his brother, was of the modern shape, and alone had had an outer shell of wood, which was covered with leather; the soldering had decayed, and nothing appeared but the ordinary skeleton of a tall man. This earl had never been embalmed \*. Over him lay another coffin, much decayed, which, I suspect, had contained the lady Anne Dacre his mother. Last, lay Henry the fifth earl, in a coffin of the same form with that of his father. Lead not allowing of absorption, or a narrow vault of much evaporation, a good deal of moisture remained in the coffin, and some hair about the skull. Both these coffins had been cut open.

Room might have been found for another slender body; but the countess of Pembroke chose to be buried at Appleby; partly, perhaps, because her beloved mother was interred there, and partly that she might not mingle her ashes with rivals and enemies.

It is curious to contrast with these humiliating relics of departed greatness the pomp of heraldry, and the pride of genealogy, which are displayed above. First, and immediately over his remains, is a grey marble tomb of Henry the first earl and Margaret Percy his wife. On the slab are grooves for two figures; from the outline of which I suspect the figure of the earl to have been in the Garter robes. There are also inlets for four shields of arms within the Garter. All these brasses were stolen in the civil wars; but the epitaphs had been transcribed in the year 1619, and were afterwards copied by Dugdale into his Visitation Book for the year 1665 †.

Skipton in Craven, } In Ecclesiâ de Skipton in Craven,  
9 Aprilis, 1619. } circa tumulum marmoreum ibidem:

*Margret hic dormit Perceis edita, conjux  
Henrici Comitis, Cumbria clara, tui,  
Quo Domino Uesey, quo Westmarlandia gaudet  
Cui Skipton decus & Garthricus ordo ferunt;  
Præcipit hunc sponso tumulum, sed corpus ut unum  
Idem sic lectus, sic locus unus habet.*

† Die mensis Novembris M A A. Christi  
Millessimo quingentissimo quadragesimo.

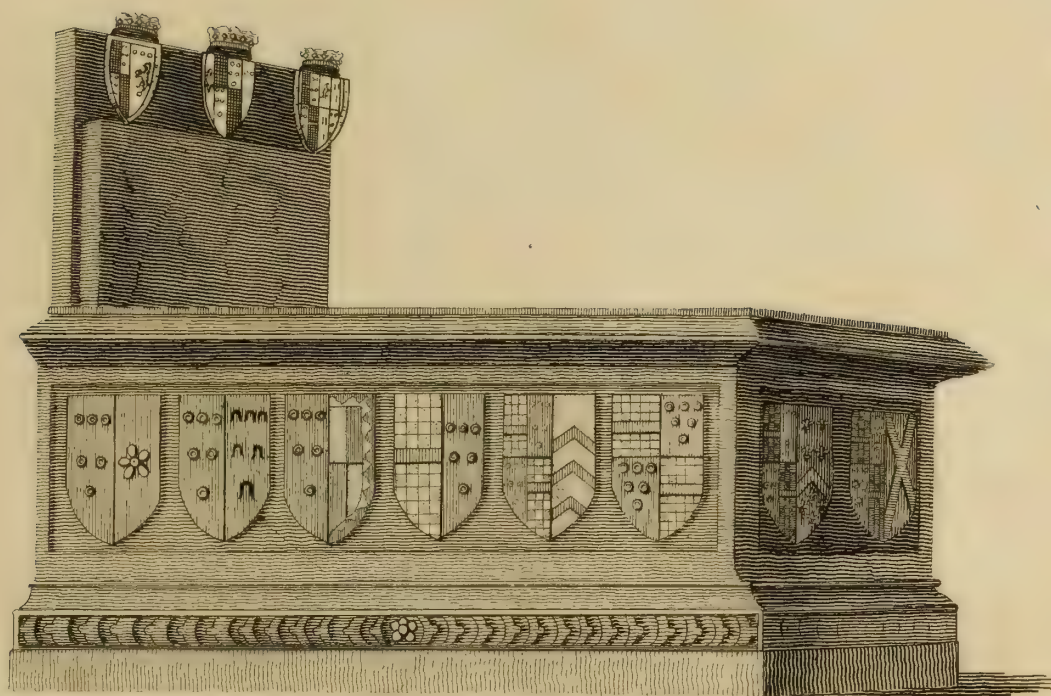
To this Dugdale has added the following note: "Inter cancellum et alam borealem extat tumulus marmoreus, super quem figuræ Henrici primi comitis Cumbriæ ac uxoris suæ, cum quatuor scutis insignium Garteriatis, ac etiam epitaphium ejus in laminis æreis affixæ erant: sæviante vero fanaticorum rabie nuperrimâ, extortæ et ablata. In memoriam eorum, nobilissima domina Anna modo Comitissa Pembrochiæ hanc inscriptionem ad pedes ejusdem tumuli in marmore nigro apponi curavit."

\* Countess of Pembroke's Memoirs, MS.

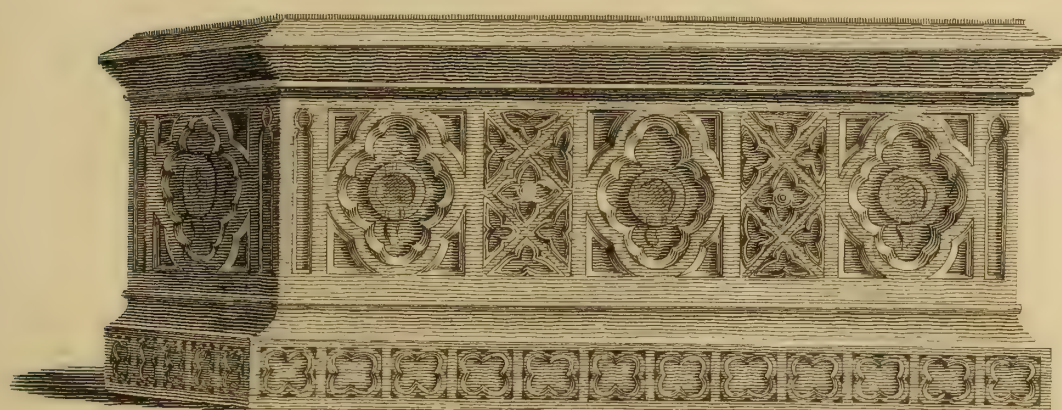
† MS. intituled, Yorkshire Arms, by William Dugdale, Norroy, fol. 57, &c.

‡ The priory of Bolton was surrendered January 29, this year. The comparison of the two dates will shew how immediately the Quire of Bolton, where the old vault of the Cliffords was, had been desecrated after the surrender. The interval was not quite ten months.





*The Tomb, of George third Earl of Cumberland, at Skipton.*



*The Tomb, of Henry first Earl of Cumberland, at Skipton.*





HERE LYES, EXPECTING THE SECOND COMING OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, THE BODY OF HENRY CLIFFORD, FIRST EARLE OF CUMBERLAND OF THAT FAMILY, AND KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER: WHO, BY RIGHT OF INHERITANCE FROM A LONG CONTINUED DESCENT OF ANCESTORS, WAS LORD VETERIPONT, BARON CLIFFORD, WESTMORELAND, AND VESCY, LORD OF THE HONOUR OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN, AND HEREDITARY HIGH SHIREVEE OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMERLAND.

HE HAD BY HIS SECOND WIFE LADY MARGARET PERCY, DAUGHT'R TO THE EARLE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, TWO SONS AND THREE DAUGHTERS: HIS ELDEST SON SUCCEEDED HIM IN THE EARLDOME; AND HIS ELDEST DAUGHTER WAS FIRST MARRIED TO JOHN LORD SCROOPE, AND SECONDLY TO SIR RICHARD CHOLMELEY, FROM WHOM SIR HUGH AND SIR HENRY CHOLMELEY, NOW LIVING, ARE DESCENDED \*.

THIS NOBLE EARLE DYED IN SKIPTON CASTLE THE XXIID DAY OF APRIL, MDCLII †.

AND HERE LYES ALSO INTERRED IN THIS VAULT THIS EARLES ELDEST SON HENRY CLIFFORD ‡ SECOND EARLE OF CUMBERLAND, AND HIS FIRST WIFE THE LADY ELEANOR BRANDON'S GRACE §, BY WHOM HE HAD ONLY ONE DAUGHTER THAT LIVED, THE LADY MARGARET CLIFFORD, AFTERWARDS COUNTESS OF DERBY; AND BY HIS SECOND WIFE ANN DACRES, WHO ALSO LYES HERE INTERRED ||, HE HAD HIS TWO SONS, GEORGE AND FRANCIS, SUCCEEDING EARLS OF CUMBERLAND AFTER HIM; AND LADY JANE CLIFFORD, WIFE TO PHILIP LORD WHARTON, AND GRANDMOTHER TO PHILIP LORD WHARTON, NOW LIVING. HE WAS ALSO BY DESCENT LORD VETERIPONT, BARON CLIFFORD, WESTMERLAND AND VESCY, LORD OF THE HONOUR OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN, AND HEREDITARY HIGH SHE-REEVE OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMERLAND, AND DIED IN BROUGHAM CASTLE, IN THAT COUNTY, THE VIIITH DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD GOD MDLXX.

\* Why was Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Christopher Metcalf of Nappay, omitted?

† He was interred May 2. (Lonsborough Papers.)

‡ By his last will, dated May 8, 1569, Henry Earl of Cumberland, then not healthful in bodye, gives his soul to Almighty God and our Ladie St. Marie and all the heavenlie companye, and his body to be buried on the North side of the church of Skipton in one place ther prepared for the same."

Are we to conclude from his mention of the Virgin Mary, &c. that he was a Catholic? I think not.

§ She was buried Nov. 27, 1547. (Lonsborough Papers.)

|| July 3, 1581, died at Skipton Castle the lady Anne (mother to G.) countesse of Cumberland, and was buried at the church of Skipton the 1st day of August. Ib.

The second son was Sir Ingram Clifford, who, marrying the heiress of Rocliffe (not Ratcliffe, as Dugdale calls him), was interred in the church of Cowthorp, com. Ebor. with this Sternholdian epitaph:

Since growsome \*\* grave of force must have

Sir Ingram Clifford, knight;

And age by kind were †† out of mind

Each worthy living wight;

And since man must return to dust

By course of his creation,

As doctors sage in every age

To us have made relation:

You Gentiles all, no more let fall

Your tears from blubbered eye,

But praye the Lord, with one accord,

That rules above the skye:

For Christ hath wrought, and dearly bought,

The price of his redemption;

And therefore we, no doubt, shall see

His joyful resurrection.

\*\* Growsome, which I have no where else met with, probably signifies frightful, from the old Scotch word grue, to thrill.

†† were, i. e. wear.

At the head of the last is a small altar tomb, originally inscribed thus :

*Here lyeth the body of Francis late lord Clifford, eldest son of the most puissant lord George earle of Cumberland, lord of the honour of Skipton in Craven, lord Clifford, lord Westmerland and Alescy; which child departed from this life the viiith of December, 1588, being of the age of six years and eight months. An infant of most rare towardnesse in all thappearances that might promise wisdom and magnanimity.*

*Qui veniet fructus flos foliumque notant  
Stemmate nobilior,  
Henrici mentis nituit dum candor in isto  
Albida quo potuit scandere virtus erat  
Hunc\* raptim e terris fata invidiosa tulere  
Anglia, spondentem magnaque fausta tibi.  
Dicite mortales quae sit spes carnis et inde  
Reddere, quod dignum est, optima quaeque Deo.*

This also having been stolen away, was replaced by the following inscription, now remaining :

HERE LYES, EXPECTING THE SECOND COMMING OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, THE DEAD BODY OF FRANCIS LORD CLIFFORD, FIRST CHILD TO GEORGE CLIFFORD THIRD EARLE OF CUMBERLAND, BY HIS BLESSED WIFE MARGARETT RUSSELL COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND; WHICH FRANCIS LORD CLIFFORD DIED (WHERE HE WAS BORNE) IN SKIPTON CASTLE † IN CRAVEN, ABOUT THE XITH DAY OF DECEMBER, IN 1589, BEING OF THE AGE OF 5 YEARES AND 8 MONTHS.

At the South side of the communion table is another stately tomb of black marble, enclosed with iron rails, and erected by the good Countess to the memory of her father. At the feet, upon a perpendicular slab, affixed to the wall, is this inscription :

HERE LYES, EXPECTING THE SECOND COMMING OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, THE BODY OF GEORGE CLIFFORD, THIRD EARL OF CUMBERLAND OF THAT FAMILY, AND KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, WHO, BY RIGHT OF INHERITANCE FROM A LONG CONTINUED DESCENT OF ANCESTORS, WAS LORD VETERIPONT, BARON CLIFFORD, WESTMERLAND, AND VESCY, LORD OF THE HONOUR OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN, AND HEREDITARY HIGH SHIREVEE OF WESTMERLAND, AND WAS THE LAST HEIRE MALE OF THE CLIFFORDS THAT RIGHTFULLY ENJOYED THOSE ANCIENT LANDS OF INHERITANCE IN WESTMERLAND AND IN CRAVEN, WITH THE BARONYES AND HONOURS APPERTAINING TO THEM; AND LEFT BUT ONE LEGITIMATE CHILDE BEHINDE HIM, HIS DAUGHTER AND SOLE HEIRE, THE LADY ANNE CLIFFORD, NOW COUNTESS DOWAGER OF PEMBROKE, DORSET, AND MONTGOMERYE, WHO, IN MEMORY OF HER FATHER, ERECTED THIS MONUMENT IN MDCLIII.

\* Alluding to the amiable character of the second earl.

† He died at Carlton Lodge, or Newbiggin. Lonsborough Papers.



THIS NOBLE GEORGE EARLE OF CUMBERLANDE WAS BORN IN BROUGHAM CASTLE, IN WESTMERLANE, THE VIIIITH DAY OF AUGUST, IN THE YEARE MDLVIII; AND DIED PENITENTLY, IN THE DUTCHY HOUSE BY THE SAVOY, AT LONDON, THE XXXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, MDCV, AND WAS BURIED IN THE VAULT HERE THE XIIITH DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING \*.

HE WAS THE SEVENTEENTH OF HIS BLOOD HEREDITARY HIGH SHIREEEVE OF WESTMERLAND, AND THIRTEENTH OF HIS BLOOD THAT WAS LORD OF THE HONOUR OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN, AND WAS ONE OF THE MOST NOBLE PERSONAGES OF ENGLAND IN HIS TIME, HAVING UNDERTAKEN MANY SEA VOYAGES AT HIS OWN CHARGE, FOR THE GOOD AND HONOUR OF HIS COUNTRY. HE MARRIED THE BLESSED AND VIRIHOUS LADY THE LADY MARGARET RUSSEL, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER TO FRANCIS RUSSELL, SECOND EARL OF BEDFORD OF THAT NAME, BY WHOM HE HAD TWO SONS THAT DYED YOUNG IN HIS LIFETIME, AND ONE ONLY DAUGHTER, ABOVE NAMED, THAT LIVED TO BE HIS HEIRE; WHICH LADY MARGARET HIS WIFE, THEN COUNTESSE DOWAGER OF CUMBERLAND, DYED IN BROUGHAM CASTLE, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, MDCKVI, AND LYES BURIED IN APPLEBY CHURCH.

Round the sides of this tomb are the following shields: 1st, Clifford and Russell within the Garter, an earl's coronet above. 2d, Clifford between Brandon and Dacre. 3d, Clifford and Percy within the Garter; a coronet above. 4th, Veteripont and Buly. 5th, Veteripont and Ferrers. 6th, Veteripont and qu. Fitz John, Fitz Geoffrey, or Fitz Peirs? 7. Clifford and Veteripont. 8. Clifford and Clare. 9. Quarterly, Clifford and Veteripont. 10. Clifford and Beauchamp. 11. Clifford and Roos. 12. Clifford and Percy, within the Garter. 13. Clifford and Dacre. 14. Clifford and Bromflet (de Vesci). 15. Clifford and St. John of Bletsho. 16. Clifford and Berkley. 17. Clifford and Nevill.

I much doubt whether such an assemblage of noble bearings can be found on the tomb of any other Englishman.

The last epitaph belonging to this noble family is conceived in much fewer words, and better taste than any of the foregoing. It has a beautiful simplicity and pathos:

IMMENS! DOLORIS MONUMENTUM ANGUSTUM

HENRICUS PATER DEFLET

FRANCISCUM,

CAROLUM,

HENRICUM,

A. D. MDCXXXXI †.

These

\* It appears from the Parish Register that his obsequies were indeed celebrated on that day, but that the body had been interred some time before.

“ 1605. Oct. the 29th, departed this lyf George earle of Cumbreland, lord Clifford, Vipounte, and Vessie, lord of the honor of Skipton in Craven, knyghte of the most noble order of the Garter, and one of his highnesses privie counsell, lord warden of the citie of Carlell and the West Marches; and was honorably buried at Skipton, the xxixth of December, and his funeral was solemnized the xiiith day of March next then following.

† Charles Clifforde, sonne of the Right Hon'ble Henry lord Clifforde, died at Londesborough, 19th Feb. 1621, and was interred in the tombe at Skipton one and twentieth of the same.

These were the sons of the last earl; all of whom died in their infancy. By cutting off five heirs male in the compass of two generations, Providence seems to have decreed the extinction of the name of Clifford.

#### TOWN OF SKIPTON.

Skipton has long enjoyed the benefit of a well-endowed Grammar School, founded in the second year of Edward VI. by William Ermestead, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; who vested for this purpose in Sir Ingram Clifford, knight, William Tankard, Stephen Tempest, esquires, Tristram Bolling, Lancelot Marton, Thomas Lister of Westby, gentlemen, and others, divers lands in Addingham, Skipton, and Eastby; the whole rental of which then amounted to no more than £ 9. 15 s. 4 d. the average rate per oxgang being 6 s. The extended value at present is understood to be £ 400. *per annum*.

The appointment of a master was vested in the vicar and churchwardens of Skipton for the time being; and if within one calendar month from the avoidance these electors neglect to appoint *unum habilem et idoneum capellanum*, the right of nomination devolves upon the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford (the Rector mentioned is Dr. Weston, well known for the odious part he bore in the deaths of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer); and in case of a similar neglect for the same space of time on their part, the right next devolves on the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London; and, lastly, if, after notice given of such omission on the part of Lincoln College, the said Dean and Chapter shall also defer to nominate for one calendar month, the power of appointing, after this long tour, completes the circle, and returns to the Vicar and churchwardens.

With respect to the Master's duty: he is required to explain to the scholars Virgil, Terence, Ovid, and the other Latin poets (without any mention of historians, orators, or any authors in the Greek language); and to teach them to compose epistles, orations, and verses.

The devotions of the school, as might be expected from the state of religion at that time, are a mixture of Popery and Protestantism. In the morning is appointed to be said the Psalm, *Miserere mihi Deus*, with a prayer for the King and the Archbishop, and the collect, *O Deus, Protector, in te sperantium*; and in the evening, *Antiphona Beatae Mariæ Virginis*.

The master is further required to attend in the choir of the parish church on all Sundays and festivals, and when service is performed by Pricksong, unless hindered by some reasonable cause, to celebrate, before seven in the morning, on such days, and three other days in the week.—

Henrie, the sonne of the Right Hon'ble Henry lord Clifford, dyed at Londesborough, 30, and was interred in the tomb at Skipton 31st 1622. Reg. Par. Skipton.

Why or how the bodies of these two children, especially the last, should be conveyed 60 miles for interment, in so short a time, it is not easy to conceive. Their coffins are still in the vault. Francis does not appear to have been interred at Skipton.

1620, Aug. 10,

Baptized Charles, the sonne of the Right Hon. Henrie lord Clifford, of Skipton Castle. Reg. *ibidem*.

The baptism of Elizabeth, afterwards countess of Corke, and heiress of this branch of the family, is thus ignorantly recorded:

1612, Oct. 7th. Elizabeth Clifford, d'r to the Rt. Hon. Henrie lorde Clifforde, was born in Skipton Castle, the 18th day of Sept. 1613, the seaventh day of October; the lord Thomas Haworth, erle of Sussex, being godfather, the lord Philip Wharton his deputie; the countesse of Darbie and the ladie Wotton godmothers, their deputies the ladie Marg't Wentworth and her sister the ladie Francis Clifforde.

Likewise



Likewise that the said chaplain shall be vested in a surplice, to sing or read, as shall seem meet to the vicar.

This instrument bears date Sept. 1, 1548, or 2 Edw. VI; and it accords exactly with the state of the national worship at that time. Images had then been removed out of churches, and the new Communion \* Book introduced; but, with this exception, the rest of the Popish service was sung as usual in the choir. The first Liturgy of Edward VI. was not published till the 16th of June following.

Skipton, the capital and mart of Craven, had anciently, and by prescription, the following fairs and markets; *viz.* a market *die Sabbati, i. e.* every Saturday; and two fairs, one on the feast of St. Martin, the other of St. John in winter. Also on the eve of Palm Sunday, on Monday in Whitsun-week, and on St. Luke's-day.

But, besides these, a charter was obtained by George earl of Cumberland, a° 38 Elizabeth, for a fair to be held every second Wednesday from Easter to Christmas; of which the following is an abstract:

“Elizabeth, D. G. Cum dilecti subditi nostri inhabitantes burgi de Skipton in Craven, nobis humiliter supplicaverunt quatenus unam feriam in Burgo de Skipton in die Martis qualibet secundâ septimanâ inter festum Pasche et festum natalis D'ni concedere dignaremur: Cumque informamur ex relatione reverendissimi patris Matthæi arch. Ebor. quod dicte ferie nullo modo prejudiciales erunt aliis vicinis feriis, sed valdè utiles commorantibus infra XL M. P. prope burgum pred' pro empcoe, vend', et expos' equorum, vaccarum, juvencorum, ovium, &c. Sciatis igitur quod nos licentiam dedimus dilecto et fideli consanguineo n'ro Georgio com. Cumbr. quod habeant, teneant, &c. fer' p'dict. Dat. xxiv d'e Maii, A. R. xxxviii.”

At Skipton was an ancient hospital, of which I find only a single notice, in the person of one Robert, styling himself Capellanum Hospitalis de Skipton, 24 Edw. III.

The great collection of Memorials, Petitions, &c. relating to the estates of the Cliffords now at Bolton Abbey, affords some amusing particulars with respect to the ancient state of husbandry at Skipton.

In the year 1577 an old dispute between the “husbands” (occupiers of lands) and cottagers of Skipton broke out afresh, and was referred to the earl of Cumberland's council. The Cottagers, it seems, claimed a right of turning their cattle upon the open fields, to eat up the stubble edish, along with those of the husbandmen, as soon as the corn was housed. This the latter resisted; but the cottagers proved, by the evidence of aged persons, one almost ninety years old, that this had been an ancient custom; at which, however, the husbands had always murmured; and, about forty years before, brought the dispute before the first earl of Cumberland and Henry lord Clifford his son, who, after a very deliberate hearing, determined that the cottagers had no right to turn their cattle into the Ings; and that, with respect to the stubble edish, the husbandmen should turn in their cattle for *overhusbing* †, a day or two, for an hour in a day or thereabouts, after which the goods of both should run in common till Winter; and, to prevent trespass upon the new-sown wheat, the husbands should, at their own expence, hedge in a certain part of the common field for that purpose.

\* Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. II. p. 64.

† *i. e.* I suppose, scouring or purging the cattle.

This dispute, perhaps, occasioned the enclosure of the common fields of Skipton, which had certainly taken place before the Survey of 1612.

Winterwell-hall, in Skipton, so called, probably, from a well never frozen in Winter, which is now swallowed up in the canal, was more than half destroyed when that was cut. Part of it, however, remains on the right-hand of the canal-bridge, on entering the town from Broughton. This was, till the middle of Henry the Eighth's reign, the residence of the Lamberts. And it seems not to have been without a degree of magnificence; for, in an old rental of John Lambert, son of the lawyer, I find it described as containing the following apartments; *viz.* "the tower, the grete parlor and chamb' ov' it, the study chamber and parlour or study under it." This, which was inhabited by the widow of John Lambert the first, was comparatively new, and had probably been his father's work before he removed to Calton; for, at the same time, one John son of Christopher Lambert, held "*veteres structuras capitalis messuagii p'dicti.*" In the same inventory John Lambert the son mentions a burgage held by "*Alina Midilbroke vidua, quæ fuit nutrix mea à cunabulis;*" notwithstanding which he did not forget to make her pay 4*s.* *per annum* for the said burgage.

The parish of Skipton may be considered in three divisions. 1st, The demesnes of the Castle, as Skipton, Stirton, Holme, Thoraby, Skybeden. 2d, The manors which only belong to the Clifford Fee, namely, Berwick with Draughton. 3d, The demesnes and dependencies of the Priory of Bolton. The first of these has been sufficiently attended to. The second will give little trouble. To the last I hasten with the anxiety of a fond admirer.

On the skirts of Romell's Moor lie the two villages and manors of Berwick and Draughton, which constitute one township, as it appears that they were anciently one manor.

In the 9th Edw. II. Adam de Midelton and Henry le Vavasour were lords of Draughton.

In the year 1603, William Midelton of Stockeld, esq. granted a moiety of the said manor to William Newby. This moiety is the present manor of Berwick; for, in 1757, Rowland Newby, I suppose a descendant of the first purchaser of the moiety of Draughton, conveyed this estate to one William Marsden, who, in the year following, sold it to Mr. Coulthurst, of Gargrave, in consequence of which John Coulthurst, Esq. is now lord of the manor.

With respect to Draughton, the freeholders are now esteemed joint lords.

### THE SAXON CURE.

THE estates of Bolton Priory stretched above four miles from that place on the way to Skipton. The most distant of these is Embsay, where the Priory itself was originally planted. Embsay is derived by Thoresby from *ymb*, *circa*, and *ea*, *aqua*; but as it is spelt in the earliest charter extant Ambseia, I am rather inclined to deduce it from Ame, or Eme\*, a Saxon personal name, with the sign of the Genitive case and ea. At Embsay a church was continued long after the translation of the Priory. It was in existence at the endowment of the vicarage of Skipton, in 1326; but, from the Compotus of prior Christopher Lofthouse, 16 Edw. IV. it appears to have been dilapidated. In that Compotus the town of Embsay having been given along with the rectory of Skipton, at the first foundation of the Priory, is considered, though very erroneously, as part of the glebe.

\* Eme in Saxon is also *avunculus*. This etymology is not improbable; for thus we have Brotherwater in Cumberland.



Embsay Kirk, during thirty years the site of the Priory, is now the property of William Baynes, Esq. who has erected an excellent house upon the spot; in digging the foundations for which, many relicks of antient interments, &c. were discovered. It seems to stand in the middle of the cloister-court; for when the late occupier, who finished the grounds, began to level a few yards North from the house, the foundations of the Priory church were discovered; and, had any skilful or attentive person been at hand, a ground-plan of the whole might have been retrieved. A few years ago a complete Saxon doorway of the original fabric was remaining in one of the out-houses, but has been destroyed in the late alterations.

I cannot discover when Embsay was finally desecrated. The church was certainly kept up in the year 1318, when there is a charge in the Compotus, “Pro petrâ in quâ stat Beatus Cudbertus apud Embsay talliandâ.” In the year 1320 the church-yard was repaired. The wardrobe, from the mention of which apartment I conclude that the Canon still maintained a cell there, was rebuilt shortly after; but, as the Compotus ends in 1325, all notices of Embsay cease with it. A spring behind the house still bears the name of St. Cuthbert’s Well.

I cannot take leave of Embsay without a tribute of respect to the memory of John Baynes, Esq. son of the former, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, after receiving the highest honours in the university, and aspiring, with the fairest expectations, to those of the bar, was cut off by a premature death, at the age of 28. The following epitaph, by the classical hand of Dr. Parr, is the more interesting, because it has never been inscribed; and I have only to add to this short account, that had the subject of it survived a few years longer, the publick would have seen a very different History of Craven from that which is now submitted to their candor. But his collections were merely begun at the time of his decease.



IOANNI • BAYNES • A. M.  
COLLEGII • S. TRINITATIS • APVD • CANTABRIGIENSES • SOCIO  
IVVENI • DISERTO • ET • SINE • MALEDICTIS • FACETO  
VI • INGENII • AD • EXCOGITANDVM • ACVTA  
ET • FIRMA • AD • MEMORIAM • MIRIFICE • PRAEDITO  
GRAECIS • ET • LATINIS • LITERIS • PENITVS • IMBVIQ  
LEGVM • ANGLICARVM • INTERIORI  
ET • RECONDITA • DISCIPLINA • ERVDITO  
LIBERTATIS • CONSERVANDAE • PERSTVDIOSO  
PATRIAE • BONORVMQVE • CIVIVM • AMANTISSIMO  
SIMPLICI • IVSTO • ET • PROPOSITI  
ANIMOSE • ET • FORTITER • TENACI  
QVI • VIXIT • ANN • XXVIII • MENS • III • DIEB • XXVIII  
DECESSIT • LONDINI • PRIDIE • NON • AVGVST  
ANNO • SACRO  
M.DCC.LXXX.VII.  
GVLIELMVS • BAYNES  
CONTRA • VOTVM • SVPERSTES  
FILIO • BENE • MERENTI  
H. M. P.

Embsay, Eastby, and part of Halton, were included in the purchase of the Estates of Bolton Priory, by the first earl of Cumberland, and parcelled out in various grants by his two last successors, with a reservation of the manerial rights in the titles\*. Under one of these titles a principal estate at Halton is held by the Rev. Mr. Dineley, of the ancient family of Bramhope, to whom I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations. Another has long been in possession of the Bensons, from whom the first Benson lord Bingley is, with great probability, supposed to have descended.

Another very ancient member of the Saxon Cure is Bethmesley, of which the hall and all the demesne west of Kexbeck, is within the parish of Skipton. Bethmesley is the Field of Bethm, probably the same word with the German Boehm, as it is pronounced Beamsley. This manor, with Hawkswick, part of Malham, &c. was given by Robert de Romillè to Helte or Helto Mauliverer and Billiholt † his wife, names unknown in the common pedigrees of the family, as is that of their descendant Helto, who gave Hawkswick to the Monks of Fountains, A. D. 1175.

The manors of Allerton and Bethmesley continued in the direct line of this family till William Mauliverer, who had three sons, Ralph, Henry, and William, gave the latter to his third son, from whom descended in succession William, Giles, and William, which last had Sir William Mauliverer, knight, father of Sir Peter Mauliverer, who lived in the reign of Edward III. and left two daughters and coheirresses, Alice, married to Sir John Middleton Middleton of Stockeld, and Thomasine to William de la Moore of Otterburne, by whom he had Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress, who, marrying Thomas Clapham, brought the manor of Bethmesley into that family.

The oldest son of this match was John Clapham, a "famous esquire" in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, who is said to have beheaded with his own hands the earl of Pembroke, in the church porch of Banbury. He was a vehement partizan of the house of Lancaster, in whom the spirit of his chieftains, the Cliffords, seemed to survive. But, as the pedigree of the Claphams is given by Thoresby, under Cottingly, near Leeds, where they occasionally resided, I shall not repeat it. All that I know further with respect to Bethmesley is, that Sheffield Clapham, Esq. was resident here in the year 1665, and that in the year 1703 the estate had been sold to the Morleys, whose descendant now enjoys it. The little which remains of the house is very conspicuously elevated on a knoll above the Wharf; but, from the foundations, which may be traced Eastward in an adjoining field, the old mansion, with its offices, seems to have covered a very large extent of ground.

At the East end of the North aisle of Bolton Priory Church is a chantry belonging to Bethmesley Hall, and a vault, where, according to tradition, the Claphams were interred upright. I have looked into it through an aperture in the pavement, but could discover no remains of coffins, excepting one of the Morley family. Perhaps this unnatural position of the bodies had caused them and their coffins to collapse, in consequence of which they may have been removed.

The Canons must have felt themselves cramped by the demesne of Bethmesley, which, on the opposite side of the river, extended almost up to the offices of the house. I have little doubt that in a calm day, and at low water, when Verbeia condescended to be silent, the Mauliverers and Claphams, standing on their own ground, might have enjoyed the swell of the organ within the choir of Bolton.

\* From a perambulation of Earl Francis's time I find that the boundaries of Embsay were certain ancient stones marked with the *trunk* and *anlets*, probably the fess of Clifford and annulets of Vipont. At the same time there was standing a tower called Clifford's Tower on the confines of Embsay and Crookris. Bolton MSS.

† See Malham.



In the 35th of Elizabeth Margaret countess of Cumberland founded an hospital for a mother and twelve sisters at Bethmesley, for which she obtained letters patent from the queen. A part of the preamble deserves to be recited.

“ Cum predilecta consanguinea n'ra Margareta comitissa Cumbrie sæpissimè nobis dedit intelligi, quod in partibus borealibus, et præcipuè juxta Skipton in Craven, sunt quamplurime mulieres decrepite et summo senio confecte, que cibo mendicato pascuntur, et sine ullo receptaculo vel relevamine \* vitam inopem et vagam degunt; predictaque comitissa commiseratione mota nobis diu et humiliter supplicaverit, ut in villâ de Beamesley in Craven unum hospitale ad melius relevamen et uberiores sustentationem tredecim hujusmodi pauperum et decrepitarum mulierum, que propter summam senectutem et magnam corporum debilitatem victum et vestitum laborando acquirere non possunt, erigere, fundare, et stabilire dignaremur: Sciatis, &c.”

By this foundation the first mother and sisters were to be appointed by George earl of Cumberland and Margaret his countess, or either of them, or their heirs; after which every vacancy, by death or *amotion* †, was to be filled by the remaining sisters. The said earl and countess, and their heirs, were invested with the power of holding an annual visitation, to audit accounts, inquire into offences, expel the criminous and disobedient, and approve and instate others into the places † of the sisters so removed, according to their discretion. Also the said earl and countess, and their heirs, with the advice and consent of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, or the archbishop of York for the time being, were impowered to make fitting and wholesome statutes for the government of the said hospital.

The original building of this hospital (for a second has been added to it) is very singular, and surely very inconvenient. It is circular, and so contrived that the apartments of the mother and sisters can only be approached through the central room, which is the chapel.

\* This patent is dated eight years before the statute of the 43d of Elizabeth; and the representation contained in the preamble places, in a very strong light, the necessity of that act.

† There is an apparent inconsistency between these two provisions; to remove which, it must be understood that the right vested in the visitors by the latter clause, “*approbandi et allocandi*,” is merely that of confirming and instating the person previously elected—something like the right of institution in the ordinary.

## BOLTONNE CHANDUN.

AS I have already proved that Botleton, or Bolton, was the seat of earl Edwin's barony before and for some years after the Conquest, it seems probable, notwithstanding the silence of Domesday, that here was a church in the Saxon times. This opinion is confirmed by several circumstances: as, 1st, that the parochial chapelry of Bolton is to this day called the Saxon Cure. 2dly, That the Priory of Embsay, when translated hither, appears to have been engrafted on an old parochial foundation, as the oblations made at the altar were reserved to the church of Skipton. And, lastly, that some appearances in the nave of the Priory Church seem to belong to an æra antecedent to the Conquest.

However this may have been, in the year 1121 William de Meschines and Cecilia his wife founded a Priory for Canons Regular, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, and continued there about thirty-three years, when it is said by tradition to have been translated to Bolton, on the following account:

The founders of Embsay were now dead, and had left a daughter, who adopted her mother's name, Romillè, and was married to William \* Fitz Duncan, with whom the Reader is already but too well acquainted. They had issue a son, commonly called the Boy of Egremond (one of his grandfather's baronies, where he was probably born), who, surviving an elder brother, became the last hope of the family.

In the deep solitude of the woods betwixt Bolton and Barden, the Wharf suddenly contracts itself to a rocky channel little more than four feet wide, and pours through the tremendous fissure with a rapidity proportioned to its confinement. This place was then, as it is yet, called the Strid, from a feat often exercised by persons of more agility than prudence, who stride from brink to brink, regardless of the destruction which awaits a faltering step. Such, according to tradition, was the fate of young Romillè, who, inconsiderately bounding over the chasm with a greyhound in his leash, the animal hung back, and drew his unfortunate master into the torrent. The forester, who accompanied Romillè, and beheld his fate, returned to the lady Aaliza, and, with despair in his countenance, enquired, "What is good for a bootless Bene?" To which the mother, apprehending that some great calamity had befallen her son, instantly replied, "Endless Sorrow."

The language of this question, almost unintelligible at present, proves the antiquity of the story, which nearly amounts to proving its truth. But "bootless Bene" is unavailing prayer; and the meaning, though imperfectly expressed, seems to have been, "What remains when prayer is useless?"

This misfortune is said to have occasioned the translation of the priory from Embsay to Bolton, which was the nearest eligible site to the place where it happened. The lady was now in a proper situation of mind to take any impression from her spiritual comforters; but the views of the two parties were different; they spoke, no doubt, and she thought, of proximity to the scene of her son's death; but it was the fields and woods of Bolton for which they secretly languished †.

\* See the Introduction, p. 13.

† For the particulars of the endowment of this house, and every thing else hitherto known concerning it, I refer the Reader to the *Monasticon Anglicanum* and to Burton's accurate *Monasticon Eboracense*.





Thacker's Engraving

S. 1. 1. 1.

*The East end of Bolton Abbey*





*A view of Bolton Abbey.*















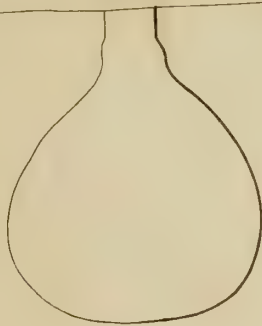
In the English style

View of the Abbey of St. Mary





kuno dno 7 pat suo. T. Archiepo Eborac 7 Oibz xpi fidelibz p'sentibz 7 futis. Cealid de rumelio  
 salt in dno. Scitis me dedisse 7 gessisse 7 p'sent carad ghyngasse Deo 7 Beate marie 7 sco Chuberto  
 emefay 7 canonicis Ibi de do seruiensibz molendinu de sighelesden cu oi colta eide hille. 7 ope  
 molendini qd m debebatur 7 c oibz libratibz 7 libis gnetudinibz qd ego habui p predicto  
 molendino qn Aliq Retenentio i libam purat 7 ppetua helemofia. Ita scit qd Aliu  
 molendinu Ab Aliq hominu sn uoluyt de 7 g'sensu canonicor In eadem uilla n fide.  
 Nec 7 manu mola habeat. Sigs Aut de p'dicta Villa p'pueit neque Ad p'dictu  
 molendinu Ego 7 heredes mei opellen eu illd seg. ita qd si rept fuit nemens ab alio  
 molendino saccus 7 Blad' erit canonicoru 7 eg' 7 forissacty erit mea 7 heredu  
 meoz. his testibz. Rainero dapif. Ihoie gtabul. hug. Capit. Wate. picot. Witto  
 utayd. Reginaldo p'cel.



W. dunecani filius. Oibz hoibz de craua francil 7 anglis sat  
 Scitis me gcellisse dno do 7 sce marie 7 sco cudberto de ameleia  
 7 canonicis eide loci tota uilla de childeuuc cu molino 7 c loca  
 molini 7 qcqd ad p'dicta uilla p'ner i bosco i plano i aqf 7 pascuis  
 in elemolina. libe ab oi seculari seruicio. 7 absolute. p'salute aie  
 me 7 patris 7 matris me 7 uxoris me 7 antecessor m'oz T. ada sua  
 in filio. 7 ramulfo de lundelia. 7 Walto de maner 7 robto engerra  
 filio. 7 durando. 7 Witto de archil. 7 helstone malleurer. 7 ricardo  
 ellulf filio. 7 rogo tepette. 7 simone golphat filio. 7 rogo fatiton.  
 7 aldredo ulfi filio 7 ranero fr'e suo. 7 Witto de risletona 7 drogo  
 ne breu factore.

F 8

J. Basire sc.

To Danson Richardson Currier, Esq. this Plate engraved at his  
 expence from two original Charters in his Possession is respectfully inscribed by

The Author.





Thus far I have copied, and even reasoned, upon the vulgar tradition ; in which Dodsworth, Dr. Johnston, and Dr. Burton, have successively acquiesced, without reflecting that this drowned son of the second foundress is himself a party and witness to the charter of translation \*. Yet I have little doubt that the story is true in the main ; but that it refers to one of the sons of Cecilia de Romillè, the first foundress, both of whom died young. The *Compotus* of Bolton, a folio of a thousand pages, very fairly written, is now before me. From this record Dr. Burton has printed the accounts of one year, without a single note or reflexion ! I mean to pursue a different course ; and, by extracting a few particulars only of every year, subjoining at the same time explanatory observations, shall bring out some of the most curious details of ancient manners ever exhibited to the publick. The original contractions, which I have every where preserved, will afford a pleasant exercise to the sagacity of Antiquaries, while the annotations will render the general sense of each extract intelligible to ordinary readers.—The language of this volume is a kind of Patois, consisting of Byzantine Greek, Italian, old French, and Latinized English ; in short, it is precisely the jargon which has been illustrated with such a wonderful compass of learning by Du Cange, in his “ *Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*.”

The *Compotus* of Bolton begins in 1290, and ends in 1325.

A° MCCXCIV. Deb soluta.

Mercator. de societate Frescobaldi†, £ CXXIII. VIS. VIII d.

In Carbon. ‡ marin. ad forgiam, xs.

Ad fabricam § ecclæ, XLVIS. VID. ob.

S'm exp' in hoc ann. £ DCVIII. xs. v d. et sic exp. exc. recept. £ XLIII. XII s. qr.

S'm tot. debitor'. £ CCC<sup>III</sup>VIII. XII s. VI d.

MCCXCVI.

Pro fenest' vitreis, meremio, &c. ad fabricam eccl. CXVIS. III d.

MCCXXVII.

Exp. avene.

In farina || facta ad potagium in coquina ¶VIII qr.

It. in furfure canum ||, XXIII qu. di.

MCC<sup>XC</sup>VIII.

In exp. coquine, pro warnestura ¶ et alio pisce.

\* See Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 102.

† The Lombard merchants, with the Jews, were, in the 13th century, the bankers of Europe. The Frescobaldi were Florentines, and subsisted in that capacity at least two centuries after this time.

‡ I have marked this article to shew how much earlier (above 200 years) fossil coal was known in Craven, where the beds of it are both few and poor, than in Blackburnshire, where it abounds. Vid. History of Whalley, p. 255.

§ The fabric of the priory church had long been finished ; but I suspect these two articles to refer to the ramified windows of the choir, which were broken out about this time, instead of the narrow single lights of the original church. Meremium, or building timber, might be wanted for some repairs of the roof.

|| An hundred and eight quarters of oatmeal were consumed this year in the single article of pottage ; and twenty-three and an half upon the hounds, of which I think the prior always kept a pack. Furfur is not bran ; but what is called groundmeat, with which pigs are frequently fattened.

¶ Wasnestura — Guarna tura — Garnestura. This word often occurs, and is always coupled with fish. In the monkish writers it usually signifies provisions in general : “ *Sustentamenta quæ Garnesturas appellant*. Matth. Paris. Vide Du Cange, in voce.

In carb. marin. ad calcem ardent', xviii s.

In sape et cotoun \* ad candelam, xviii s. id.

Pro auro et coloribus † ad picturam, et pro uno missali luminand' et ligand', xviii s.

Adam de Elshow capit vaccariam del Howe cum xix vaccis; ten'r ad respond. p qualibet vacca de iiii petr. casei et ii petr. butyri, pro petra casei v d. pro petra butyri viii d.

De quibus solvit xlvii di. petr. cas. et xxxvii di. petr. butyri et cccxl lagenas lactis pro lagena ob. que quidem lagene allocant. pro xl petr. casei ‡.

MCCCXCIX. Rec.

De Sartrina § hoc anno £ xvi.

In diſſis donis et exenniis || factis magnatibus pr. util. Ds. cum eleemos, £ xiii. iiii s. iiii d. ob.

In Politridiis ¶.

Prov. ap'd S'ctum Botulphum. \*\* In Panno et furruris empt' ap'd Ebor. £ xiii. iiii s. iv d.

Cuidam hocario ††. Cuidam in infirmario c̃versorum. Cuidam in Aula hospitum D'no

Subpriori. In vestura Fr. Adam de Ottely, x s ††.

Summa exp' frum' hoc an. cclxix qr. i bu.

§§ Summa exp' totius avene mdcccxlvi qr. vii bu.

\* Cotoun. This substance, of which the manufactory is become so extensive and so pernicious, was then imported in small quantities from the Levant.

† For gold and colours, and for illuminating and binding a missal, 16 s. From the high price paid, I conclude this to have been an elaborate and curious work. Sixteen shillings was one third more than the yearly cloathing of a canon cost.

‡ I have extracted this article in order to direct the Reader's attention to a very ancient mode of letting a farm. The tenant had it in his choice to pay either a proportion of the produce, or by commutation in money. But the consideration, four stones of cheese and two of butter for each milch cow, was extremely easy.

§ The sartrina in the religious houses was the taylor's office: "Vestiarium sartrinum habere debet extra officinas claustrum interiorum." Lib. Ord. St. Victor. Paris, as quoted by Du Cange. But how the Canons of Bolton should make a profit of this amounting to £ 16. unless their taylor wrought for all the country around them, or even then, I do not understand.

|| Exennia were presents given to great persons, who were their guests: *ξενια*, from which the Latin word is formed by prefixing the letter *e*.

¶ Politridiis. I insert this word to correct my own mistake with respect to it in History of Whalley, p. 95. It means a sieve, from "*pollen trudere*," and is sometimes spelt Pollentrudium. From this substantive the writers of the Middle ages formed a verb still more awkward and inharmonious, Pollentrudinizare.

\*\* Providentia apud S'ctum Botulphum. It must be observed, that in these times there were few or no shops; private families, therefore, as well as the Religious, constantly attended the great annual fairs, where the necessaries of life not produced within their own domains were purchased. In every year of this Compotus there is an account of wine, cloth, groceries, &c. bought apud S'ctum Botulphum. I should have supposed that this had been a fair at York on St. Botulph's day; but, on consulting Drake's York, I find that there was no such fair. Distant, therefore, as Boston (Botulph's Town) in Lincolnshire was, I conjecture that the fair was held at that place, from whence the necessaries purchased for the Canons of Bolton might easily be conveyed by water as far as York.

†† A man working *hoco*, with an hook or bill.

‡‡ The lay brethren had an Infirmary of their own. The guests had an hall for their own entertainment. The Sub-prior was stiled my Lord. Ten shillings was above the average expence of cloathing a canon.

§§ 1842 quarters of oats—what a prodigious consumption!



A° MCCC.

De xli saccis lani \* vend. £ CCLXXIII. vi s. viii d.

Pro tribus vaccis vend. xxii s.

De ii qr. vii bu. frum. vend. xvii s. iii d.

Pro uno equo empto £ XIII. vi s. viii d.†

Venditio bosci. De coponibus ‡ reman. de merem in Crokerys, vi s.

Jacobo de Eyston § pro maner. de Apeltrewyk in p'te, £ XIV. xvi d.

Pro cartis D'ni Regis pro eod. manerio, xxxii s. viii d.

Pro auro regine §, £ VI. xiii s. iv d.

Pro fine facto D'no Hen. de Hertlinton pro eod. maner', £ VI. xiii s. iv d.

Armigero Regis || venienti pro plaustris habend. in Scociam, vii s. vi d.

Bovariis fugantibus eadem plaustra in Scociam, iii s. viii d.

In Banastris et Durnis ¶. In panno empto ad opus Cobb. pagii prioris, iii s.

In exp. prioris in Angl. et in curiam Romanam \*\*, £ XXXIV. xiii s. ob.

Dona prioris' D'no archiepiscopo Ebor. ad tronizacion. suam ††, £ VI. xiii s. iv d.

This year there were twenty-four servants *infra curiam* (that is, domestics within the close), who received in wages £ III. xvi s. vii d.; and eighty servants in husbandry, shepherds, and herdsmen, &c. at Bolton, and upon the different granges, who received £ XII. xx d.

Sum. tot. exp. hoc an. £ DCXXXII. ix s. vii d.

et sic exp. excédunt recepta £ XIII. vi s. iiii d. ob. qu.

Debita quæ debet domus, £ CCCXLV. xi s. iv d.

A° MCCCC.

Canonicis de Kirkby †† pro dec fen. in Malghum Mercatoribus de societate Bernardi, pro expens. Prioris circa Appletrewic, £ VI. vi s. viii d.

Eisdem pro exp. prioris in Cur. Rom. £ XII.

Jacobo de Eston in p'te pro Apeltrewic, £ XII.

Nicholao de Warwyk pro auxilio contra domum de Marton, xliii s. iv d.

\* Wool was always dear in ancient times. This commodity sold for more than £ 6. a sack; while the price of a cow was 7s. 4d. But it must be understood that a sack contained at least forty-five stones of wool (thrice the modern weight, as the price of wool was about 2s. 6d. the stone—equal in weight of silver to 7s. 6d. now, and in effect to £ 2. 10s. The wool now produced on the same common scarcely fetches twenty shillings.

† £ 13. 6s. 8d. a very high price for a horse.

‡ Coponibas. These were boughs or loppings from large trees, which, it appears, were then growing in Crokerys. Hence "Coppice wood, Sylva cædua—Willaume de Forest disoit a avoir en sa terre de forest le coppuis." Vet. Cart. ap. Du Cange.

§ This year the Prior and Canons purchased the manor of Appletrewic from James de Eshton. Here is a curious instance of Queen Gold, which is defined by Blackstone to be a revenue belonging to every Queen Consort from all persons who have made a fine to the King of ten marks or upward for any grant or privilege. Com. vol. I. p. 219.

|| Their wains, drawn by oxen, were prest for the conveyance of the king's baggage into Scotland.

¶ Panniers or wicker baskets and water-pots.

\*\* The Prior was obliged to undertake a journey to Rome in order to obtain a bull for Appletrewick.

†† Ten marks were a pretty high consideration for his seat at the Inthronization feast of archbishop Corbridge. But there was at this time something like an Oriental liberality to the great.

‡‡ It appears from this expression that there was a cell at Kirkby Malghdale; otherwise the Canons would have been called de Dereham.

Custos minere \*—

In expens. op'antiu' in minera plumbi, vi s. viii d.

In exp. prioris in cur. Rom. £ xii. v s. iv d.

Debita quæ domus debet. Mercatoribus de circulo nigro Vannino et Banco mercatoribus †, &c. Jacobo de Eston, £ xxi. vi s. viii d.

The stock of the house this year at Bolton and the Granges was 713 horned cattle, of which 252 were oxen; 2193 sheep; 95 pigs; and 91 goats. The number of horses is not mentioned.

‡ In uncto, sepo et vindigrec. ad oves unguend. £ x. iis.

In diversis herensiis § et utensilibus.

In tela pro caseo, barmeclathes, et tintinabilibus, iiii s. xi d.

In companagio et curialitate bercariorum, iiii s.

In filo ad sarpilaria, ix d.

Pro <sup>xx</sup><sub>iii</sub> ulmis carentuilt ||.

In xxvi ulnis ad sarpilar', ix s. ii d.

Pro furruris, xxi s.

MCCCII.

In dolio vini empti, lxvi s. viii d.

¶ In ccc Dogdraves et cc duris piscibus.

\* It appears that they were now working a lead-mine, though it is not said on what part of their estates.

† These and the Societas Bernardi mentioned above were all Lombard merchants, who purchased their wool, and often advanced them money.

‡ The Canons of Bolton had two great Bercaries, one at Malham, the other at Nussay on the borders of Knaresborough Forest. I shall take the present opportunity of explaining this interesting part of their œconomy. The Bercaries were lodges in the neighbourhood of the moors, where the shepherds belonging to the religious houses resided. Here they had folds, pens, washpits, and every other necessary apparatus of a great sheep-farm. The word Bercaria was first contracted from Berbecaria, as that was formed by a change of two labials from Vervecaria; and all from Vervex, a wether sheep. It appears that they smeared their sheep with tar, verdigris, and quicksilver. Tar and butter only are now used for the purpose; though it is very doubtful whether any thing more than the collected perspiration of the animal within the fleece is necessary to protect it from cold. The wool is certainly injured by any unction. Quicksilver must have been intended merely to kill their vermin. Barmeclathes were the sheepshearer's aprons, from Saxon, *Barne*, *sinus*. The leaders of the flock had bells. Sarpillaria were packsheets for the wool. See Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. XII. p. 714. "Idem paccator super omnes serplerias cognomen suum scribet." And again, tom. XIII. p. 138. in anno 1566, "Eadem lanas ex serPELLERiis et saccis extrahere." A sarpler of wool was a package less than a sack. From the *Compotus* of another year it appears that the Bercary of Malham was covered with shingles. That of Nussay seems to have been thatched with Ling (*Bruera*) and Feuger, which is supposed to have been Fern. The word is mentioned by the author of *Fleta*, and perhaps by him alone of all our old English lawyers or historians. It was unknown to Spelman. The *Compan.* and *Curral.* *Bercariorum*, were treats and presents made to the shepherds at their washings and shearings—scenes of innocent and rustic festivity yet maintained, in their primitive simplicity, though upon a smaller scale, among the Dalesmen.

§ Hence the modern "harness."

|| This word, which, from every passage where it occurs, evidently means a kind of coarse sheeting for packing wool, is unknown to all the etymologists. The two first syllables seem to be derived from *Carena*, or *Lent*, as it might be worn for mortification at that season; and, with respect to the last, some textures of cloth are said to be twilled at present.

¶ Dogdraves, in the *Compotus* of other years, is sometimes spelt Dogdragh. This, being opposed to *Duri Pisces*, or Stockfish, must have been some sort of pickled fish: may it not have been the rank and disgusting dogfish, which, under the name of Gobbock, is so great a favourite with the common people in the Isle of Man?

In



## MCCCIII et IV.

In vivo argento, verdigrees, et bitumine, ad oves \* unguend'.

Hayne Janitori † Regis, pro liberatione plaustorum in Scotiâ, vi s. viii d.

In expensis D'ni W. de Hamelton post Nathale, et venatorum suorum in Autumpno capientium venationem in Longstrothe' ‡.

§ Clerici arch'i pro cartâ appropri' eccl' de Preston scribendâ, xx s.

§ Clericis capit. Ebor. scribentibus eand. cart. et confirm. eccl' de Carlton, xl s.

Pro carucâ plumbi Tho. de Dibb ||. xxx s.

In pane pro D'no W. de Hamelton, quando fuit in partibus istis, pro venatoribus suis circa Chaceam de Longstrothe' ‡, xxii dim. q̄t' frum'.

§ D'no Regi pro ingressu eccl' de Preston, xlv s.—c s. condonabantur.

§ Et pro auro Regine pro eodem ingressu, c s.

§ Thesaurario Regis pro auxil. in diversis negotiis, lxxiii s. iv d.

§ Cancellario Regis pro favore hñd', xii s. ii d.

Prov' S'ci Botulphi.

In pelurâ ¶ empt. ad opus D'ni Rogeri, xxxvi s.

In c carentuil' et i Fentro \*\* ad paccand.

## MCCCIV.

In facturâ Cancellæ de Skipton in pte, lxx s. vi d.

This year £ viii. x s. xi d. are paid to 53 servants *infra curiam*, and £ viii. xv s. viii d. to 59 *extra curiam*; besides xii s. magistro Johanni Janitori.

S'im tot. exp. £ dccxiv. x s. viii d.

Et sic exp. excedunt recepta, £ cccvi. xix s.

## MCCCv.

Pro cartâ ferie de Emnesay †† renovatâ et confirm' in Cancellariâ, £ iv. vs.

\* Vide supra, p. 328.

† It seems that they had to bribe the king's porter to allow their wains to return out of Scotland.

‡ I should little have expected to meet with an account of an hunting party in Longstrothdale 500 years ago. I know nothing, however, of this ancient hunter, and have only to remark, that he was probably a friend of the Percies, and that he, his huntsman and hounds, must have been long and liberally entertained at Bolton, where they consumed 22 quarters of wheat. The canons were noble housekeepers!

§ The church of Long Preston was appropriated this year. I have put down several items of the expences attending this acquisition, to shew how dearly these concessions and confirmations were purchased both from the diocesan and the crown. The great officers of state, beside their regular fees, evidently accepted presents on these occasions *pro favore habend'*.

|| Dibb is a very romantic little valley near Coniston.

¶ A note will be bestowed on the Pelluræ hereafter.

\*\* Carentuil, or Carentuilt, I suppose to have been a rough, coarse sort of linen cloth for package. Carentilla, in Monkish Latin, is a Curry-comb; and the word might be transferred to this stuff from its roughness. The Reader may take his choice between this and my former conjecture as to this word. The word Fentrum, unknown to all the etymologists, is, I think, partly retained in the modern Fent, a remnant.

†† Embsay fair is frequently mentioned; and, from the sum paid for the renewal of the charter, the tolls must have been considerable.

Prov' S'ci Botulphi.

Pro pannis sericis et pall' ad vest'ment' et mattis ad hosp. £ IV. XV s. I d.

In constructione pontis de Kyldwyk \*, in pte, £ XXI. XII s. IX d.

Exp. Prioris, £ XV. XVII s. ob. qu.

Pro quodam Libro Sententiarum empt. † XXX s.

Deb. mercatoribus de societate Pñch ‡, £ CC.

In pane pro triphyrdes § sarculant' metent'.

In stauro hoc anno oves M.CXIII. Boves omn. æt. CCCCXLI. Equi LVI.

Lardar'.

M. quod mactat' fuer't ad Lardar. hoc anno XXXVIII boves et IX bov. impingu. contr'

Pasch'; et in æstate XL vaccæ et duæ juvencæ; et de porcis LI., et de porcellis XXVI.

et de bident. XXIII. et sept. carcoys empt. ap Ebor.; præter capreolos, aucas, &c.

Braseum.

DCCIV q'ria brasei provenient' de DCC<sup>XX</sup><sub>V</sub> XII q'r's avene.

MCCCVI.

Dona recepta de Everardo Fannel ||, ad fenestram vitream cancelli de Skyp-ton, VI s. VIII d.

De quodam lecto plumal' dato et vendito, II s. VI d.

In camerâ D'ni Prioris in parte, XXXIV s. VI d.

In facturâ cori de Skyp-ton || LXIV s. VIII d.

Nuncio principis Walliæ ¶.

Pro una campanâ pro priore emptâ, VI s. VIII d.

Pro Constitutionibus \*\* scribendis.

\* The building (qu. whether rebuilding ?) of Kildwick Bridge was an expensive work, which lasted several years.

† The Book of Sentences, by Peter Lombard, one of the most fashionable books of school-divinity in the middle-age. The price of this volume was nearly that of two good oxen. How expensive must it then have been to furnish a library with MSS! But the canons of Bolton did not exhaust themselves in this way. I can only discover that they purchased three books in forty years!

‡ Another society of Lombard merchants; elsewhere in this volume called Peruch'. They were probably of Perugia.

§ I cannot discover, with certainty, what the Triphyrds were; but as the word Tripare, to trespass, *ex. gr.* in marg. Leg. Sal. Tit. 27, is quoted by Du Cange in voce, "Si quis messem alienam tripaverit," it may be conjectured that they were herdsmen, employed in preventing the cattle of the house from straying into their neighbour's corn, or *vice versâ*. A necessary precaution at a time when the fences were few between the corn fields and pastures.

|| From these articles it may fairly be inferred, that the old Norman church of Skipton was now receiving a considerable enlargement. I believe the stone seats now remaining in the South wall, though not of the original building, are yet older than this. Yet I think the whole of the present choir has been extended Eastward and entirely rebuilt since this time. Everard Fannel, who contributed to the East window, was of a family often occurring in Craven charters.

¶ These are notices of the last expedition of Edward the First into Scotland. He died on the Western border; and his march by Skipton or Bolton was evidently in that direction. A following article furnishes a very curious fact: It is well known that Edward, on his death-bed, bequeathed £ 32,000 for the purpose of carrying his heart to the Holy Land. This was never performed; but we here see that young Edward levied sums of money upon the Religious Houses on that pretence.

\*\* The constitutions of their order.



Cuidam qui occidit lupum \*. Retibus ad piscem, et cum ducturâ hñdâ cum quadrigâ, usq.  
ad Scotiam, £ xxiii. iii s.

Pro Barmquers et q'rins † ad cameram prioris.

Custos ovium.

Pro lacte empt' ad capreolos.—Hurtardi ‡ Multones.

Compotus Dayr'.

De butyro de ovibus de Malgham, ix petr §.

Compotus Granatoris.

In piis Pastelles et Newelles ¶, iv qrt. 7 bush.

MCCCVII.

De telon. ferie de Embsay, £ viii. xs.

Pro subsidio Terre Sancte D'no Regi conc. £ xxvi. xviii s. xi d.

Prov' S'ti Botulphi.

Pro panno ad capam prioris, viii s. ob.

Pro ii furruris empt' ad caputium prioris, ii s. viii d.

Et pro furr' emp' ad opus d'ni Rogeri, xxi s. qu.

Pro viii furr' ad opus armigerorum, xv s. iv. ob.

In speciebus.

xii lb. cytonalent \*\*, vii s.

viii lb. zucker, viii d.

c lb. rys, iv s.

Pro arcubus ad opus garcionum, viii d.

Carpentariis cæmentariis, &c. ad cameram †† d'ni Prioris, £ xxxii. xii s. v d.

Cuidam qui occidit lupum \*.

Pro joculari ‡‡ empt' per fr. Pet. de Myton, lxxviii s. xi d.

\* Wolves, therefore, though rare, were not extinct in Craven in the beginning of the 14th century. This is an important circumstance in natural history.

† These, I think, are different sorts of napkins for the Prior's table.

‡ The Hurtardi were Rams, from the Italian "urtare," to push.

§ Nine stones of butter were made this year at Malham, from sheep's milk.

¶ Newelles—Nebulæ, or Neullæ. These were extremely thin cakes baked upon flat iron pans (*Buccellæ quæ fiunt super ferrum, ut Nebulæ*). In some churches it was the custom, during the celebration of high mass on Whitsunday, at the Gloria in Excelsis, to turn loose into the church a number of little birds, with these Newles tied to their feet. Hence, I suppose, they were called Nebulæ. But they were sometimes served at table on the festivals. Du Cange, in *Nebulæ*.

\*\* They had all the common spices now in use from the East, as pepper, cinnamon, mace, &c. but I do not know what is cytonalent. Rice was about an halfpenny a pound.

†† By the Camera prioris, which was now building, we are not to understand a single apartment, but an entire and large house, with hall, chapel, kitchen, &c. distinct from those of the priory.

‡‡ Joculare, jewel, was not a single precious stone; but an ornament of jeweller's work. This was probably for the altar.





Pro serraturâ planchur' \* ad torale de Boulton, 11 s. vi d.

In quodam exhennio † Com'i Cornub. facto, XIX s. i d.

Pro uno libro qui vocatur V'itates Theologie ‡, vi s.

Hogastri utriusque sexûs DCLXX. Ex confessione Joh. le Lambehirde §.

Rem. in off. cellar. de caseo ovium CXLVII petr ||.

In pane ad opus d'ni R. de Clifford, i qrt.

In prebendâ dextrariorum com. Cornub ¶. XIX qrt.

#### MCCCXI.

Pro vi uln. pan. ad capam prior. viii uln. de wurstede, iii uln. de fustyan, una pellic. i furr.  
de ventr. lepor', iii furr. capiçon et iii pann. de fenter' pro priore, xxxiiis. vi d.

Pro iv rison. ad opus rector' de Broghton, iiis. vi d.

In iii lb. cetonal.

Operant' apud Boulton circ' cap. prioris, £ vii. vis. vi d.

Pro plumbo empt. circ. eand' cap. in parte xliis. vi d.

Pro vitro ad eand. xxs.

Pro cap. talliand' \*\* ad fen. ecc. de Kildwic, cum tabulis lap. ibm. xxviiis. v d.

Pro ii aundirne ad cam. prioris, xvi s.

Pro carbon' marin' fodiend' et cariaand.

#### Exhennia Prioris.

Pro jocalibus empt. et dat. D'ne de Clyfford †† et fam. sue. cxviiis. viii d.

Pro camino †† rect. de Gayrgrave faciendo, et dato eidem, ix s.

In

\* Sawing planks for a new floor for the Dormitory. Plancher is, I think, still used in Norfolk for a boarded floor; but wooden floors were then composed of strong planks.

† This year Peirs de Gavestone, for it is he who is intended by Comes Cornubiæ, took leave of his short-lived possession of the honor of Skipton, and this exhennium was probably a generous and disinterested tribute to departing greatness.

‡ V'itates Theologiæ—in the beginning of the 14th century I can scarcely suppose there was a book with so profane or so bold a title as Vanitates Theologiæ; and, therefore, I understand this contraction to mean either Veritates or Utilitates.

§ Lambherde, as Shepherd, Cowherd, &c. This was now the name of an office, but, like many others afterwards, became hereditary; and I think it highly probable that these Lambherds, by occupation, gave origin to the family of Lambert, first of Skipton and last of Calton.

|| There were this year consumed at Bolton 147 stones of cheese made from ewes milk. I have tasted this preparation, and found it extremely disgusting. But the canons probably left it to their husbandmen and garciones to eat sheep's cheese, and drink oaten beer.

¶ The Dextrarii of the Earl of Cornwall, mentioned above, are the French Destrer, by which name Chaucer distinguishes the steed of Sire Thopas; "And by him fed his Destrer." They were properly war-horses led by grooms till they were mounted by the knights for battle. The Byzantine historians call them Δεξιῶται.

\*\* The Latinity of the middle ages was mingled with very large proportions with old French and Italian, and even Greek. Indeed it abounds in hybrid words, compounded of Greek and Latin. Talliandis is from the Italian tagliare, to cut.

†† Much court was paid to lady Clifford. She was feasted with the greatest delicacies, presented with expensive jewels, and, on the day of her purification, with one candle value fifteen shillings and three pence. For the reasons of this ceremony, such as they are, see Durand. Ration. l. 7. De Purif. Mul.

‡‡ Chimneys were at that time extremely rare, and none, probably, but the masons employed about the abbeys knew how to construct them. Before the introduction of these funnels our ancestors in Winter had to balance between the choice.

In vesturâ xv canon', £ x.

In vest' ii conv. xiii s. iii d.

In prebendâ equor' prior' ap' Boulton, <sup>xx</sup>iii viii qr.

N. B. The provender of a colt v qu. vii bu.

#### MCCCXII.

Operant ad capel' prior' in parte, viii s. viii d.

Pro div'sis coloribus ad pictur. ejusd. in pte, xiii s. iii d.

Will. Pictori pro stip' suo in pte, v s.

Exhennia D'no de Clifford et D'ne et fam. sue. in div'sis donis et jocalibus, £ xv. x s.

Et in i candelâ datâ d'ce D'ne ad purif' suam, xv s. iii d.

De coriis in morinâ \*.

In pane ad Toppelhyrdes †.

#### MCCCXIII.

Pro i apro empto ad braune, vii s.

Pro x lamprys ‡ de Naunt, contra d'nam de Clyfford, ix s. vi d.

Pro xxx pikerel § empt' ad instaurand' vivarium apud Ryther, xxs.

W. de Calv'lay pro altare et sconces in eâdem, vi s.

Pro quodam vestimento parand' ap'd Ebor' pro capell' prioris, xv s.

Pro xxxv lb. cere ad cam'm ejusd. xi s. xi d.

choice of cold and suffocation: notwithstanding which, "Now," says Harrison, about 1570, "have we manye chimnyes, and yet our tenderlings complayn of rheums, catarrhs, and poses; then had we nothing but rere-dofses, and yet our heads did never ache. For as the smoke in those days was supposed to be a sufficient hardening for the timber of the house, so it was reputed a farre better medicine to keepe the good man and his family from the quacke or pose, wherewith, as then, very fewe were acquainted." Descr. of Britaine, b. II. To such idle complaints, the murmurs of ignorance and prejudice against reasonable innovation, the best answer is, that human life has not been shortened by the progress of improvement.

The following quotation from King's Vale Royal will show how very lately chimneys were introduced into farm-houses in Cheshire. "In building and furniture of their houses, till of late years, they used the old manner of the Saxons: for they had their fire in the midst of the house, against a hob of clay, and their oxen under the same roof; but within these forty years they have builded chimnies."—King's Work was published in 1656. It is a curious fact that the last farm house of this most ancient construction was remaining in the township of Tong with Hough near Bolton in Lancashire within the last twenty years.

\* Morina is the Murrain. The following quotation from Fleta will shew the antiquity of those legal precautions, which are still used in this species of pestilence: "Cum aliquis (ovis) pro mortuâ fuerit præsentata, et visa fuerit quod mortua sit per morinam." But the word sometimes signified the skin or felt of an animal which had died of that complaint: "Venire faciat baillivus coram se pelles ovium occisarum, necnon et morinas mortuaram."

Fleta, l. II. c. 79.

† I am quite at a loss as to the meaning of Toppelhyrds.

‡ Lampreys de Naunt are probably a more delicate species of lampreys, brought from Nantz. At Rither the Canons had a house, and, as it appears, a chapel. The Prior frequently retired to this place.

§ The Pike is a native English fish; but must have been scarce in the 14th century, when thirty Jacks bought to store a pond cost twenty shillings. Yet this fish was in higher estimation formerly than at present. "Memini," says Dubravius, whose book de Piscinis was printed in 1559, "in sexaginta leucios pretium in Moraviâ x quaterdenos aureos nummos fuisse," l. III. c. 11.



Pro mappis et sannenapys \* emp. ap London.

Pro ii cignis † emptis et missis comiti Lanc. ii s.

Ministrallis, &c. LXXIV s.

Pro chroniclis ‡ apud Ebor. scribendis, ii s.

MCCCXIV.

Recept' de Evâ de Landſ, pro ponte de Boulton de nov. faciend', £ vi. xiii s. iv d.

Pro panno de kamelyn ad opus d'ni de Midelton ||.

Pro robâ ad opus vicarii de Carlton, xiiii s.

Pro fururâ de bugetto ad opus d'ni prioris, iv s.

Pro ii paribus botarum ad opus ejusdem, xv s.

Pro iii cignis † missis com. Lancast. xxiv s. i d.

Calciatura garcionum prioris.

Pro calciaturâ garcionum ejusdem, xv s.

Pagio stabuli ejusdem, xii s.

Venatori, ii s.

¶ Quatuor hom' eunt' apud Scotiam cum plaustis D'ni Reg. xvi s. iv d.

Pro fœno \*\* tassand'.

¶ Cementar. pro sarcophagis faciend. in ecclesiâ, xi s. x d.

Executoribus Dni. R. de Clyfford, for cc trave forag. xx s.

\* Sannenapys, cloths probably for the table; of Silk. Sannina is the same word with Samita. Vide Du Cange in voce Exametum, which he defines to be "Vestis holo sericus."

† A pair of these noble birds was an elegant and well-judged present to a great nobleman. In a MS. of Swan Heraldry in the Bodleian Library, containing the cognizances of most of the old nobility and the principal religious houses, I have searched in vain for the Swan Mark of Bolton Priory. The turbulence of Wharf is ill adapted to the tranquil and dignified movement of the Swan. The reader will recollect that this was Thomas of Lancaster, then residing at Pontefract castle.

‡ To the care and curiosity of the Religious Houses it is principally owing that the old Chronicles of our country were preserved till the invention of printing.

§ Eva de Land was, I believe, the Prior's mother. Bolton-bridge was now rebuilding, probably at the expence of the canons, with such benefactions as they were able to collect. The depth or rapidity of the Wharf in this part of its course are such that there must have been a bridge here from the earliest period of population.

|| Kamelyn, Camelin, or Camelot, was originally cloth made of camels hair. I know not whether it had yet acquired its present meaning. The following lines, quoted by Du Cange from an old MS. shew that it was principally manufactured at Cambray:

"De Vert de Gand ne de Douay,

"Ne de Camelin de Cambray."

This distich brings to mind Kendal Green and "Coyntree" blue.

¶ These successive articles are curious and affecting. Edward the Second, at the date of the first, was moving from Skipton towards Scotland, before the fatal battle of Bannockburn, where Robert de Clifford was killed. We know that his body was given up to the King. I presume, therefore, that he was brought to Bolton, and that the sarcophagi, or stone-coffins, in the second article, were for him and some of his principal attendants who met the same fate. In the third the canons are settling accounts with his executors.

\*\* Tassare. Tassare is here to cock hay; for tassa is in general an heap, and more particularly an haycock:

"To ransake in the taas of bodies dead."

CHAUCER'S Knight's Tale.

Matraces

Mattraces \* ad aulam hospitum.

MCCCXV.

Ad cameram prioris, VIII s. II d.

Pro II par. caligar', et fururâ pro sotular' ejusd. IV s.

† Mx hominibus metentibus apud Boulton per unum diem, cuivis per diem II d.  
£ IX. XVIII s. III d.

cccVIII bonis metentibus per consuet. cuilibet pro cibo ob'.

Pro lampade in eccl'â de Kirkby sustentand' XII d.

Pro eccl'â de Embsay ‡ reparandâ, £ VI.

De VI quart. brasei vend. Pet. de Mydelton § pro sepulturâ D'ni Ad. de Mydelton,  
XLVIII s.

Magistro de Kirkeby || pro decimis fœni in Malgham.

In exenniis sororibus episcopi Eliensis ¶, XIII s. IV d.

Pro II cofr' et I godshous ad h'nas \*\*.

Pro I pr. de costrel et I pr. de bustes \*\*.

MCCCXVI. ††

MCCCXVII.

†† In isto anno erant bona spi'tualia et tempalia de novo taxata ppter invasionem Scotorum in locis ubi Scoti erant.

Rec-

\* Matteraces. These were not what we call mattresses; but matts, which were generally woven by the more ancient Monks: "Lectum de mattâ Matteras Gallicè." Vetus scriptor apud Du Cange in voce.

It seems that these were spread in the guests hall, as the only accommodation for their repose.

† This is so expressed that I once inclined to believe that they assembled above a thousand men, and reaped all their corn in one day—what a busy and animated scene! But, besides these, were three hundred and eight boon reapers, who had each an halfpenny a day allowed in lieu of meat.

‡ The old conventual church of Embsay was still kept up.

§ This fixes the date of the death of Sir Adam de Midelton, whose tomb and statue remain at Ilkley. See the Note on Sir Robert de Stiveton, p. 332.

|| We have already proved that there was a small cell of canons from West Dereham settled at Kirkby Malghdale.—This Magister seems to be their superior.

¶ The Compotus of 1315 extends from Martinmas in that year to the Martinmas following. July 20, 1316. John de Hotham, prebend of York, and rector of Cottingham, was confirmed Bishop of Ely. It is probable that these exhennia were complimentary presents to the sisters of that prelate, who was descended of a very ancient Yorkshire family, on their brother's advancement.

\*\* Among these ancient articles of furniture (Hernass) what the "Godshous" was, if it were not some small shrine in the shape of a church, I cannot conjecture.—Costrells were drinking vessels, but of what materials I know not.

" And withal a Costrell taketh he tho',

" And sayd, hereof a draught or two

" Yeve him drink."

CHAUCER, Leg. Women.

†† After the fatal battle of Bannockburn, the Scots overran the North of England, partly for plunder, and partly out of contempt. Craven, which abounded in sheep and cattle, had long been the prey of these Abigei. In the year 1316, and three or four following ones, they seem to have repeated their unwelcome visits again and again; and I will endeavour



Recept' de D'nâ de Percy \* ad celebrand. pro a'i'a Ric. de Arundel, £ vi.

De dono Conv. ad exp. Prioris ad Parliamentum, xxvi s. viii d.

Condonatio tenent. de Emsay, Estby, et Preston, ppter invasion' Scotorum—

Pro decimâ D'no Regi concessâ s'c'dum nov. taxationem p'pter invasion' Scotorum,  
£ c. xii s.

Pro xv mubiel. † v s. vi d.

In exp's Prioris cum fuit ad tronization. D'ni Æp. Ebor. ‡. xliii s. viii d.

In exp's ejusd. in Blackburnshire in adventu Scotorum, xx s. id. ob.

In fururâ de Buget § empt. ad opus ejusdem, v s.

In ii cignis missis Cancellario Angl. x s.

Baldewin Tyays, Constabul. Castri de Skipton, pro bonis salvand. à Scotis, xliii s. vi d.

In vestura xliii Canonicorum, £ ix. vi s. viii d.

Pro xliii novis lanceis emptis, xv s. vi d.

Recept. avene de Halton, lviii qrt. et non plus, propter adventum Scotorum, et remotionem  
servientium ib'm.

Pro

endeavour to throw together the several particulars of their devastations which affected the priory of Bolton. At their first irruption the Prior fled into Blackburnshire; several of the Canons took refuge in Skipton Castle, where part of their cattle were preserved; the granges of Emsay, Carlton, Halton, and Stede were destroyed, and all their cattle driven away from Halton, where the corn-lands lay nearly untilld the next year. In 1320, another irruption so completely ruined the house, that the Prior and Canons dispersed; the first retiring to Rither and York, the latter to St. Oswald of Nostel, Worksop, Kirkham, &c. Five, however, remained upon a sort of board-wages at Bolton. Next year these marauders paid a third visit, when the moveables of the Priory were conveyed to Skipton Castle. In consequence of these losses, all the benefices in Craven, and the temporal and spiritual possessions of the Religious Houses, were taxed at a lower rate, according to which the poor Canons were compelled to pay a tenth to the King for abandoning his subjects to destruction. Neither was this all: the rents of their tenants were in a great measure remitted; yet, amidst all these distresses, it must be remembered to the honour of the Canons, that they had a pittance to spare for the relief of their ruined friends.

\* Eleanor daughter of Richard Fitz Alan earl of Arundel.

† Mulvellus is the ancient name of the Haddock. See Spelman, in voce.

‡ Archbishop William de Melton. At this installation either the Prior could afford no present, or the Metropolitan would accept of none.

§ In fururâ de Buget. In the middle ages fur of different species formed an elegant and comfortable appendage, not only to professional habits, but to the ordinary dress of both sexes, from the sovereign to the private gentleman. Beneath the latter rank, I think, even the coarsest kinds were never in use. The different sorts enumerated in the Compotus are, the buget, or budge, gris, de ventre leporino, the white fur of the hare's belly, et de pellibus agninis, or lambs skins. The last of these, which still forms the lining of the hoods of the Bachelors of Arts at Cambridge, was anciently worn both by bishops and noblemen. For the first, see Mr. Warton's note upon Comus, edit. 1. p. 146. and the inventory of the wardrobe of the second earl of Cumberland, in this volume. With respect to Budge, or Buget, it is understood by Mr. Warton (Note on Comus, line 709.) to be fur in general; but this interpretation is negatived by the terms of the present article Furrura de Buget. Minshew supposes it to be Lambs Skin, which it certainly was not, as that species of fur is separately charged in this Compotus. Whatever Budge may have been, it is unknown to Du Cange, who has, with immense labour and erudition, collected every thing known on the subject in the middle ages. It was certainly scarce and expensive, being used for the lining of the Prior's hood alone. After all, I suspect it to have been the skin of the Lithuanian Weasel. Even as late as Dr. Caius's time the hoods of the Regent Masters of Arts at Cambridge were lined "pelle arminâ seu Lituanâ || candidâ." If I am right in my conjecture, therefore, Budge so nearly resembled Ermine that either skin might be used indifferently as a badge of the same academical rank. And this accounts for Milton's epithet Budge, as applied to Doctors, whose congregation-robos at Cambridge are still faced with Ermine. Gris, I think, was the skin of the Grey,

|| Lituan is sometimes used by the old writers on Heraldry as synonymous with Ermine.

Pro vi Gaddys aster \*.

Pro Geldherds †.

Pro Tripherds ‡.

MCCCXVIII.

De Dextario qu. fuit mortuar.

D'ne de Nevill §, £ XIII. vi s. viii d.

Et de Palefrid. || qu. fuit mortuar ejusd. cvi s. viii d.

De coriis de lard venditis sarcaris ¶, £ x. xx d.

|| De vino vendito hōibus de Skipton in adventu Scotorum, xxvi s. viii d.

De sellā \*\* qu. fuit D'ne Marg't de Nevill, c s.

|| De diversis provident. venditis ex'or's D'ne M. de Nevill, ad sepulturam d'ce D'ne,  
£ XIII. x s. iv d.

|| Pro grangiā de Halton de novo constructā et per Scotos destructā in pte,  
£ VII. xvi s. ix d.

|| Pro grangiā de Carlton de nov. constr.

or Badger. The sleeves of Chaucer's monk, a "fayre prelate," who was gayly and expensively habited, were purfled with Gris; and in the head of a bishop, in painted glass, I have a fine specimen of this fur, in the form of a tippet, about the neck.

It seems that in the middle ages ecclesiastics were apt to luxuriate in the use of beautiful and costly furs: "Ovium itaque et agnorum despiciuntur exuviae; Ermelini, Gibelini (Sables) martores exquiruntur et vulpes." This vanity was checked by an English sumptuary law: "Statutum est ne quis escarleto, in Anglorum gente, Sabelino vario, vel griseo uteretur." Brompton, A° 1188. Again, in two MSS, quoted by Du Cange, to whom I am also indebted for the foregoing passage, the expensive furs are enumerated thus:

"Vairs & Gris, & Ermines, & Sables de Rosie."

And again: "Sables, Ermines, & Vair, & Gris."

Vair was the skin of the *Mus Ponticus*, a kind of *Wesel*, the same animal with the *Ermine*, but in a different state, *i. e.* killed in summer, when the belly was white, and the back brown, whence it obtained the name of *Varia*. The ancient *Miniveere* was *Minuta Varia*, or *Fur* composed of these diminute skins; and Drayton was learned and accurate when he gave his well-dressed Shepherd "mittons of Bauson's skin," that is, of *Gris*, and a hood of *Miniveere*. With respect to *Sables* I have only to add, that from their grave and sober elegance they were retained as *tippets* in the habits of bishops and other dignitaries in England to the time of queen Elizabeth, when they gave place to a similar ornament of silk, the origin of the present scarf, which continued to be called a *tippet* till the reign of Charles the Second. See Baxter's Life, where we find that Puritan, when sworn in King's Chaplain, refusing to wear the *tippet*.

\* Which I read Gaddys asteriatis. Oxgoads, therefore, at that time had rowels.

† Geldherds are elsewhere called the *Pastores sterilium animalium*. Hence the modern surname Geldert.

‡ Since writing my last note on this word, I find that it is old Scotch. Gawen Douglas uses the word *Trip* as synonymous with *Flock*.

§ Margaret de Neville, who died this year, was lady of the Neville or Colling Fee; and seems to have resided partly at Cononley, where, it appears from this *Compotus* that she had a domestic chapel, and partly at Neville Hall, in Gargrave. The Mortuaries, however, must have belonged to the parish of Kildwick. The Canons furnished no less than twenty-four quarters of malt, besides other necessities, amounting to more than thirteen pounds sterling, for the funeral. The body must have been kept a considerable time; for the brewing, working, &c. of all this malt-liquor, which, at sixty gallons per quarter, and one gallon for every person who attended, would suffice for a company of 1440 persons.

|| See note †† in p. 336.

¶ It appears from this article that they skinned their bacon hogs, and sold the hides to tanners.

\*\* The caparisons of horses, not only of knights but ladies, were extremely rich. The saddle and trappings of lady M. Neville must have been worth in our money £70.



In grangiâ de Stede \* de nov. constr.

In exp. Prioris ad II Parliam. apud Ebor. III Convocat. et alias vices, £ XIX. IV s. VI d.

Pro I capâ † pluviali ad opus ejusd. x s.

Pro I amuc' de Brygâ † ad opus ejusd. XIII d.

Pro II paribus caligar ‡. empt. ad op. ejusd. II s. II d.

Will'o Allutar' pro calceament. ejusd. VII s. IV d.

Eleemos. { Wil'o de Farnel, destructo per Scotos, VI s. x d.

Prioris \*. { Ad' p'pe § de Neuton, destructo per Scotos, III s. IV d.

In expens. canon. commorant. in castro de Skipton in adventu Scotor. et alibi, v s. II d.

Coronatori || facto visu sup quodam mortuo corpore, pro feodo IV s.

Eunti cum plaustro dato D'no Com. Lanc. usq. Scot. ¶ cum expensis usq. Pontefr.  
IV s. VI d.

Pro I Stirket lib. de man. balliv. apud Setyll post recessum Scotor. v d.

Braseum \*.

In destructione per Scotos, xxx qrt.

In sepulturâ D'ne de Nevill, xxiv qrt.

Boves \*. Apud Halton nulli, quia omnes effugabantur per Scotos.

MCCCXIX.

No Compotus this year, propter adv. Scotorum \*.

MCCCXX.

Pro novâ dom. fac. apud Embsay \*, £ IV. xv d.

Pro garderob. ib'm prosternenda, XII d.

Pro eadem de novo reficienda, xxvi s. v d.

In reparatione aule ib'm, XIII d.

\* See note †† in p. 336.

† The capa pluvialis was a riding cloak, or roquelaure. The amice, almutium, amucium, or amicum, was a large hood worn by Canons, sometimes lined with fur, and sometimes not. The amice of the Prior of Bolton was of cloth of Bruges, a manufactory mentioned by Chaucer :

“ Of Brugges were his hosen broun.” R. Sir Thopas.

The head-piece of this hood was so contrived as to form, when put on, a quadrangular covering for the head, while the lower part fell down over the shoulders : “ Unde,” says Du Cange in voce, “ ejusmodi pileorum quos vulgo bon-  
“ nett quarrez appellamus usus fluxerit.” Hence the square academical cap.

‡ The Caligæ of the middle ages, very unlike the Roman military shoe so denominated, were light boots, which bishops and abbots wore during the celebration of divine offices, before they put on the sandals. Durand, Rat. I. III. c. 8. These are the sort of boots of which remains are sometimes found in the graves of antient dignitaries. Botæ was the name of common boots for journeys. Calceamenta, ordinary shoes for the day-time ; and Sotulares, a sort of clog, which were sometimes worn over the Caligæ, and sometimes slippers for the night. But the word is often used for shoes in general. Allutarius, for a shoe-maker, is unknown to Du Cange and Spelman. Alutarium means a tanned hide. Thus much for the Calciatura.

§ Adamo prophetæ.

|| The useful institution of Coroner's Inquests is of great antiquity in England. We have here the fee of that officer, temp. Edw. II. viz. 4 s.

¶ This was in one of those mock expeditions which Saint Thomas of Lancaster undertook against the Scots whilst he was secretly in league with them against his own sovereign.

In exp. Prioris et alior. \* cariant. vestimenta &c. ap' Ebor. £ XIII. vi s.  
 In exp. ejusd. et conv. \* per duos adventus apud Boulton, £ xv. vi s.  
 In exhennio misso D'no de Clyfford et Sagitt. eid. dat. £ XIII. ii s.  
 In exp. Canon. \* in eund. et redeund. de locis ubi morantur per vices, XLVII s. x d.  
 In exp. Prioris \* apud Ryther, £ vi. vii d.  
 In exp. V. Canonico. et Julianæ de Craven \* commorant. domi, £ xx. xii s. vi d.  
 Pro xviii rod. di. mur. lapid. fact' circa cœmeterium de Emesay, xii s. iv d.  
 Cariantib. pisces de stagn. de Skypton et de Riddlesden usq. ad stagnum de Boulton, iv s. iii d.  
 Pro pictatione Beati Cudberti † apud Ebor. x s.  
 Pro informatione unius pulli ad ambulandum ‡, ii s. vi d.  
 In fundratione à festo S. Mich. ad festum St. Andree dum conv. extitit domi <sup>xx</sup><sub>iii</sub> xvi qrt.

## MCCCXXI.

Cuidam portanti virgam § coram D'no Hug. le Despenser, iii s. iv d.  
 In exp. D'ni Æp. et fam. sue Prioris et Conven. et servient. temp. Visitationis ||,  
 £ xxiii. xix s. v d.  
 In exp. Prioris apud Kildwick et Emesey, eod. tempore, XLV s.  
 In exp. Prior et Can. venient' et redeuntium apud Boulton, Registro pro literis transcribend'  
 pro canon. dispersione, &c. &c.  
 Domibus de S'co Oswaldo, Wyrksop, et Schelford \*, pro sust. iii Can. per an. £ x.  
 Domino de Kyrkham, pro sust. i Can. \* LVII s. viii d.  
 Conventus commorant. domi pro sust. £ xxx. xvii s. ii d.  
 In quodam muro juxta coquinam et aquæ ductu' inter coquinam et garde robam prioris de  
 nov. faciend. vi s. viii d.  
 In exp. canon. commorant. in Castro de Skypton \* hom. cariantium bona ad dict. castr. et  
 custod. ea ib'm, et vigilant. una cum curial. facta Janitori in adventu Scotorum,  
 vii s. i d.  
 Cariant. i dolium vini de Ebor. usq. Skypton ad opus D'ni Clyfford, xii d.  
 In XLIII bident. furatis et liberatis de man' balliorum apud Covreham, x s. i d.  
 Staur. hoc anno. Equi LXXVI. Boves CLXII. Oves MDLXXIX. Porci XXXVII.

\* See note †† in p. 336.

† We are not told whether this picture of their patron, St. Cuthbert, was on glass or wood. It must be remembered that by the Canons a picture of the patron saint was required to be placed not only in every conventual but every parish church.

‡ I have transcribed this article merely on account of the odd formality of the expression. It is for teaching a colt to amble. Breaking a horse then cost half a crown.

§ This is a fee paid to the verger or mace-bearer of Hugh le Despenser. I do not know in what capacity he was thus attended: certainly not as Chancellor.

|| This year archbishop Melton visited in person at Bolton, Kildwick, and Emesay. The expences of his reception lay very heavy on the impoverished Canons. His attendants must have been very numerous: for the sum charged to this article would have been sufficient for two hundred men and horses; twenty times as many as a very stately prelate would now deem necessary. This conjecture will not be thought extravagant, when it is understood that in 1216 an archdeacon of Richmond visited with a train of ninety-seven horses. See Hist. Whalley, p. 171. Another article relating to this visitation is extremely curious, "In prebendâ et fursure equorum et Canum D'ni A'ep'i xv qr. aven." This prelate certainly hunted with a pack of hounds in his progress from parish to parish!



## MCCCXXIIII.

De Rob. fi. Joh. de Emsay pro manumissione suâ, £ iv \*.

In exp. Prior. Convent. Hospitum, et operar. per tempus quo D'n's Rex commorabatur in patriâ †, &c. £ x. ix s. vii d.

In quodam exhennio misso D'nø Regi, et diſſis donis factis hominibus ejusd. xxxi s. ii d.

Filio Walteri de Scotton, filiolo prioris, in i annulo et argento, ix s. vi d.

Thoma Cartario D'ni Regis commorantis apud castrum de Skipton, v s. x d.

Pro vii nappis mensis ‡ pro rector. et xxx ulnis tele pro sannenapeo et manuterg. ad lavator.

Thomæ cleric. cast. de Skipton ii qrt. aven.

In exp. domus per ii adventus prioris apud Boulton, &c.

## MCCCXXV.

Liberat. Priori apud Ryther, £ vii. xvii s. ii d.

Pro i Tabard empt. pro W. Barbator, iii s.

After these miscellaneous remarks on the habits and expences of the Canons of Bolton, I will endeavour to give a short and summary view of the whole subject.

Their establishment consisted, first of the Prior, who had a house, with an hall and chapel, stables, &c. distinct from those of the house. There were, on an average, fifteen Canons and two Conversi §; besides whom were the Armigeri ||, or Gentlemen dependent on the house, who had cloathing, board, and lodging ¶; the Liberi Servientes within and without; and, lastly, the Garciones, who were Villeins in gross, or mere domestic slaves. Of the free servants *intra curiam* there were about thirty; among whom may be distinguished the Master Carpenter, the

\* Four pounds, therefore, in this instance, were the consideration for manumitting a neife of the house. A good horse, at the same time, sold for more than thrice the sum. Are we then to conclude, that this was the comparative price of the two animals, or that the Canons were favourable to the emancipation of their slaves? I hope and believe the latter.

† Thomas of Lancaster was executed in 1321, and Andrew de Hercla earl of Carlisle in 1322. Some time after the latter event, I find, from the "Fruyt of Tyme," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1528, that the king was then at "Craben at Scriptor, because he should undo the pilgrimages made at the tomb of the former," which threatened to end in an insurrection. From these articles it seems that Edward the Second was at Skipton in 1324.

‡ Hence it appears that the Canons were beginning to refurnish their house in order to return from their dispersion. It was now three years from the last incursion of the Scots; a period nearly sufficient to restore their stock of cattle. One fruitful year would repair their losses in corn.

§ Their lay-brethren were such as either from bodily deformity or mental dulness were incapable of holy orders. Many of the former were, no doubt, by the compensating bounty of Providence, blessed with fine understandings, and would be employed in delicate and ingenious works. One of these earned upwards of £7. equal nearly to £100. at present, in one year. It is not said by what means. Another had secreted 100 shillings of his savings, contrary to the rule of his order. These were found in his box after his decease. The latter often became excellent masons, carpenters, wheelwrights, &c. I find one of the Conversi of Whalley Abbey described in the Liber Loci Benedicti as "fortem et solertem Rotarium."

|| See one of the patents from an abbot of Battel to one of his Armigeri in Spe'lman, voce Armiger.

¶ The Armiger had also a Garcio to wait upon him, as appears from a passage in Ingulphus, relating to the abbey of Croyland: "Modo et mensura quibus ministratur garcioni unius Armigeri in abbatis aula." Du Cange in Armiger.

Master.

Master and inferior Cook, Brewer, and Baker, the Master Smith, the Hokarius, the Fagotarius, and the Ductor Saccorum. These received wages from 10 to 3 s. each *per annum*. The servants *extra curiam*, or those employed in husbandry upon the farms and granges, were from 70 to 108, of whom John le Lambhird is stiled Magister Bercariæ.

If any Antiquary should think fit to write a Dissertation on the Antiquity of nicknames in England, he may meet with ample materials in the *Compotus* of Bolton; for in this catalogue are found Adam Blunder, Simon Paunche, Richard Drunken, Tom Noght, and Whirle the Carter, the last, I suppose, by an Antiphrasis, from the slowness of his rotatory motion.

The precise number of the *Garciones*\*, as they received no wages, it is impossible to discover; but, it may be guessed at, from the expence of their cloathing, and the general consumption of provisions in the house. They wore the coarsest cloth, but the quantity purchased on their account was generally more than for the free servants. The Prior alone must have had more than twenty, as their *calciatura* amounted to more than twenty shillings *per annum*. The Cellarer had another class employed, probably about the kitchen and hall; and even the *Conversi* seem to have had each a *Garcio* to themselves.

Among those of the Prior are enumerated the Huntsman and Page of the Stable. But the *Garciones* in general were furnished with bows and arrows, undoubtedly for the use of the chase; and certainly assisted in netting for game and fish, the implements of which amusements are distinctly mentioned. In other respects undoubtedly they performed the lowest offices of drudgery about the house.

On the whole, I cannot but persuade myself that the whole establishment at Bolton consisted of more than two hundred persons; an opinion which, with every reasonable allowance for hospitality to strangers, will be fortified by the following accurate statement of one year's provisions. Wheat flour used in conventual or gruel (coarse) bread, 319 quarters. Barley meal for the same, 112 quarters. Oatmeal for pottage, 80 quarters; ditto for dogs 39 quarters. Provender for the horses, 411 quarters. Oats malted for ale, 636 quarters. Barley or mixtilio (to be explained hereafter) 80 quarters. They generally brewed 12 quarters at each *Pandoxation*, as it was termed, and that once every week, and sometimes oftener.

Thus much for their bread, beer, and pottage.—With respect to animal food, besides venison, fish, poultry, &c. they slaughtered, in one year, 64 oxen, 35 cows, one steer, 140 sheep†, and 69 pigs. To lubricate this immense quantity of shambles-meat, and for every other domestic purpose, they consumed, in the same year, only 113 stones of butter; and yet four quarters of fine flour were used in pies and pasties.

Of a garden or orchard, or the productions of either, there is no mention, any more than of honey, though mead was very fashionable in those times, and the “*Bestocks de Berden*” are annually accounted for in the *Compotus*'s of Henry lord Clifford the shepherd two centuries after.

Their spiceries, though sufficiently expensive, were used, with no sparing hand; *ex. gr.* in one year, almonds, 200 lb. 33 s. Rys (rice) 72 lb. 9 s. Pepper, 19 lb. 21 s. 7 d. Saffron,

\* The word is plainly the French *Gargon*, and the Irish *Gossoon*, which last the readers of that lively and original picture of Hibernian manners “*Castle Rackrent*” will instantly recollect.

† Mutton in the *Compotus* is always called *caro mutilina*. *Mutile*, of which the derivation and reason are obvious, was a wether. The word was afterwards corrupted into *multo*, and hence the English mutton.



4 lb. 23 s. Cummin, 25 lb. 2 s. 8 d. One quartern of Maces. One rase of figs and reysins, &c. &c.\*.

Most of these were bought for the great festival of the Assumption, which was celebrated as the foundation-day of the Priory; and, for the same occasion, the Canons purchased three salmons, 24 lampreys de Naunt†, an esturgeon, 200 and a quarter of lamprons, and 300 eels.

The Reader has now pretty nearly a bill of fare of a festival-dinner at Bolton five centuries ago.

But the Canons held, that a good dinner required a certain proportion of wine; and accordingly I find, that in one year they paid for one dolium of wine, at Hulle, 50 s. for two dolia £6., for three dolia £7. 10 s. for one dolium 56 s. 8 d. The dolium was a tun of 252 gallons, and the average price about 3 d. a gallon; so that the consumption of one year (at least the stock laid in), was nearly 1800 gallons, or at least 8000 bottles, at, or about, ob. qu. a bottle; not a fortieth part of the present value‡.

But, in these entertainments, the ear was gratified as well as the palate; for I find, on all these occasions, the minstrels very liberally rewarded.

On the subject of cloathing I have little to add to the notes. The habits of the Canons were fine cloth, of 3 s. a yard (much dearer than the finest broad-cloth at present); the Novices wore "frizons," the servants and garciones were cloathed in a coarse manufacture of their own refuse-wool; and, as nothing is ever mentioned under this head but shoes and coarse cloth, I conclude that they had doublets, trowsers, and a kind of stockings of the same. Nay, their coverings for their head must have been hoods of the same material, as no caps were ever purchased for their use. The word Robe did not then convey an idea of dignity; for "Roba Garcionis" was the dress of a slave.

One practice of the Canons was good-natured and accommodating: resorting annually to St. Botulph's Fair§, they purchased articles of dress of a superior quality, such as could not be had at home, for the gentlemen, and even the ladies of Craven; which prove how expensively they were cloathed: "Half a piece of cloth, with fur, for the lady of Stiveton, 71 s. 4 d. One robe for Ralph de Otterburn, 19 s. 4 d. Furs bought for Sir Adam de Midelton, for two years' wear, 19 s.

These articles are extracted at random from the "Providentia S̄ci Botulphi, for 1313."

Multiply 19 s. 4 d. by 15, and it will leave £14. 10 s. as the price of a single suit for a country gentleman.

It may also be observed, that ladies, at least of ordinary rank, wore woollen cloth faced with fur, like the gowns of gentlemen, and probably not greatly differing from them in shape. In this they consulted their own comfort and the genius of the climate.

\* In the *Providentia Domus* of another year are several articles, which I should be glad to see explained: ex. gr. Pro 1 lb. de quibib. pro 5 lb. de galeng. pro 3 lb. cetonalent. pro 16 lb. fenicli. pro 4 lb. de pioigne. Alexandrian sugar seems to have been immoderately dear: pro 13 lb. de zuker Alexandri, 20 s. 10 d. But perhaps a cypher has been omitted.

† These, I think, were the *Petromyzon Marinus*, as the Lampron, still called by that name in Cumberland, was the *Petr. Fluvialis*. The former were bought cum furnatione, ready dressed and highly seasoned. In this state they were probably sent from Nantz. Epicurism is not peculiar to modern times. We learn from Dugdale that the Neviles sent fish ready cooked from Warwick to Middleham.

‡ This may seem very low; but see Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*, p. 59;

§ Which I am now certain was the great Fair of Boston.

The Physician's fee for visiting a Canon, I suppose from York, was 6 s. 1 d. ; a Ric. Apotecarius made up the medicines ; but his practice in the house must have been a bad one ; for all that I meet with are, " Lectuar' ad opus fr. W. de Donyngton et 1 p. lb. of Lenitsf. Laxatif."

In their husbandry I meet with little peculiar. They fallowed for wheat, a process which they termed Sarculation. Their implements seem to have been the same as at present, excepting that their ploughs seem to have had no coulter\* ; at least the Custos Forgie is silent about them, though ploughshares, and even the minutest articles of iron work about them, are perpetually mentioned. Under the Venditio Prati, or Sale of Mowing Grass, is this article, " de h'bâ venditâ circa rip' de Qwerff." This, in the abundance of understocked pastures (for every thing was abundant in the habits of the Canons) seems to have been dry grass on the low grounds mown for hay, at the approach of winter. After a flood there is one entry " pro fœno in orreo trititando," for thrashing hay in the barn.

The bounty of the Canons was divided into three classes : the Exennia, or Presents, to great men ; their Curialitates, or Acts of Courtesy to persons of inferior rank ; and, lastly, the Distributio Pauperum ; which last, except the sacred oblations, consisted principally in grain.—Under the second head was one curious article ; they presented their haymakers, tithe-gatherers, herdsman, &c. with a pair of gloves each. On others they bestowed silk purses.

They consumed vast quantities of oatmeal-pottage ; but made no oat-bread, excepting for horses ; a practice continued in Craven three centuries after, as it is mentioned in the accounts of Francis earl of Cumberland as late as the reign of James I.

But, in lieu of oat-bread, they had an odd composition, which they called the mixtilio, consisting of the following proportions ; viz. 49 bushels of wheat-flour, 16 of rye, 70 of barley, 73 of oats, and sometimes a small proportion of bean-meal. This was subdivided into two kinds ; the finer called Convent Bread ; the coarser, Panis Gruellus. They even malted and brewed this mixture.

Their wool sold, on an average, at 2 s. 6 d. a stone : the produce of 2000 sheep came to about £ 70. A sheep sold for a shilling ; so that the wool was worth two thirds of the animal.

Their best cloth was purchased at St. Botolph's Fair. Sometimes the cloth thus purchased was shorn the first time, and sometimes a second time, at home. A coarse sort of lock-wool was manufactured in their own country.

The average wages of a man-servant, with meat and cloathing, were from three to five shillings only *per annum* ; yet they paid their reapers 2 d. a day. 260 stones and an half of lead cost £ 4. 9 s. 5 d. or nearly £ 2. 5 s. a ton. Thirty quarters of fossil-coal were bought for 17 s. 6 d.

In order to reduce these sums to the present standard, we must first multiply by three, as the weight of every penny in silver was thrice as much as at present ; we may then multiply once more by five, or thereabouts. By this rule the receipts and expenditure of the Canons of Bolton would amount to about £ 10,000 *per annum* of our money.

One circumstance in their œconomy I find it difficult to account for : they were generally about a year's income in debt, and were borrowing and paying every year.

Their principal creditors were the Lombard merchants, who bought their wool, and often advanced them large sums, *ex arrhâ*, in earnest, as they expressed it, for the next two or three years stock.

\* Pliny alone among the ancients mentions the coulter as part of a plough ; but this was not added to the ploughshare, but a kind of share itself fixed in a distinct frame, and employed to scarify the surface, and mark out the line of the furrows in stiff lands, before they were cut by the ordinary instrument. See Nat. Hist. L. 17. c. 18.



In these accounts I cannot discover a vestige of usury, which, no doubt, the Canons professed to be unlawful; and therefore prudently, or scrupulously, abstained from any intercourse with the Jews. But men whose money was profitably employed in trade, would scarcely part with it two or three years beforehand, without any consideration. It seems most probable, therefore, that a proportionate abatement was made in the price of the wool when delivered; and what is this but usury without the name \*?

Prior de Land was an active man, and lived in an eventful period. He built the Prior's Lodgings and Chapel; attended at Skipton or Bolton two sovereigns, Edward the First and Second; saw the extinction of the Albemarles; the escheat of Skipton Castle to the Crown; the rise and ruin of Peirs Gavestone in Craven, with the introduction of the Cliffords into his place; entertained two metropolitans, Greenfield and Melton; took two journeys to Rome; attended many convocations, most of the general chapters of his order, and three parliaments †. His old age was clouded with misfortune; he was driven from his house, and saw the dispersion of his convent, by the ravages of the Scots; but he survived the last of these calamities several years; and died, as he deserved, in wealth and honour ‡.

After detailing the domestic habits of the Canons of Bolton in the 13th and 14th centuries, I will subjoin a few specimens of their literature at a later period. The Reader would smile were I to dignify these good men with the name of Poets, Chemists, or Astronomers; but I shall prove at least that they made verses, practised alchemy, and observed the stars. How prosaic were their strains, how rude or fanciful their science, was of little moment; the vainest or the most unsuccessful of these pursuits was better than mental inactivity; it preserved them from idleness, and consequently from vice.

This subject was glanced at in my account of Henry lord Clifford the shepherd; but, since that was printed off, the discovery of another MS. at Bolton enables me to be more particular.

The English language underwent no very considerable change from the reign of Edward the Third to that of Edward the Fourth. The style of Gower is not materially different from that of Lydgate. Of Langland and Chaucer I say nothing. The great Poet wrote the language of no age §; the rude Satyrist that of an age long prior to his own. After these observations I con-

\* Since this was written, I think I have discovered the nature of these transactions: "Mercatoribus de Peruch' ex curialite 1111 sac. lane." Four sacks of wool were worth twenty-four pounds; but the monks and the merchants understood each other—they were a present!

I insert, though rather out of place, one more article from the Compotus. "Custod. ovium pro telâ de Keselyp." What was this? Cheselop (the same word) in old English was the *earning* employed to lop, or *lopper*, i. e. to coagulate milk for cheese. See Skinner, the only etymologist who has preserved the word. Here, however, it means the ewes milk itself when coagulated, and the Tela de Keselyp was linen cloth, used to collect and receive it before it was put into the vat to be pressed.

† It is well known, that before the reign of Edward the Third the number of abbots and priors summoned to parliament was quite indefinite. The name of the prior of Bolton is not found on any Parliament Rolls now extant; but the evidence of the Compotus is decisive; and Mr. Selden remarks, that many omissions appear to have been made in those Rolls by the clerks. Titles of Honour, Works, vol. V. p. 745. Our priors did not hold *per Baroniam*; and therefore, when summoned to parliament, were spiritual barons by writ; an order which does not exist at present.

‡ It may be proper to inform the reader that every particular in this general view of the subject is verified by a distinct article in the Compotus.

§ This may be said of Chaucer with more truth, perhaps, than it was long after observed of Spenser, by Jonson. Skinner's Remark on the elder Bard is well known: "Integra verberum plaustra invexit."

fess myself at a loss whereabouts in that interval of a century to place the following lines, in which Mercury is the speaker, exhorting a poor man to the pursuit of Alchemy.

I. H. S. Maria.

Why artt thou soo poure man, and I ame soo ryche?  
 Habundans off tressowr þ'u maste in me fynde,  
 In Natur' I ame : : : to þee soo lykke  
 I am propinquiss' nextt off thy kynde :  
 The ryche men of þe poure now have no petye,  
 In me þ'rfore þ'u have thy confidens ;  
 Itt ys oftene seyne in towne & cyte  
 Ill at es he ys þ't hathe no crafte nor scyans.  
 The ryche off þe powr now hathe despytt  
 That they be ther conyng ony goods scholde wyne  
 To gyffe þe powre almos þe have noo delytt.  
 Lyttyll ys the cheryte þt ys them w'tine  
 And exemple of Dives þe ryche us sc'ptor dos telle,  
 The pover Lazarus for defawtt dyede at hys gatt,  
 Hade he gyffene hyme allmes hee had nott gone to hell ;  
 And now to repente hyme ytt ys vere laatt.  
 Thow hast noo good, mane, bott God dos þe ytt send,  
 Part w't yt, Broyþer, as God y<sup>e</sup> comandys :  
 Thy lyffe ytt wyllè the bett' the' amende,  
 Deythe wythe þ<sup>e</sup> maks bott a sodyne chans ;  
 All the worldly gooddes þ'u schaltt forsake,  
 And gyffe ev'y beest ageyne thatt att bys deew \* :  
 Then shall þe bodye bothe trymble & quake.  
 Deth þ<sup>a</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> wyll nothygne rewe.  
 Why so fare, mane, & I so ner  
 Haste þ<sup>u</sup> noo G'ce, mane, wytþe me for to mette,  
 Soo ofte as I to þ<sup>e</sup> apeyr  
 And zytt off me thou taks no keppe.

- - - -  
 The comyne M'cury is nothyng good,  
 For ytt bryngs a mane in sorow & caar ;  
 Itt maks hys her grow thorow hys hudde †,  
 And hys purs full thyne and baar.

\* Perhaps the meaning is this : Many of the particles of which human bodies consist have belonged to grazing animals. After the dissolution of the body in the earth these particles may be sucked up by the roots of plants, be eaten up once more by sheep and oxen, and thus every beast will have his due again.

† Poverty makes a man's hair grow through his hood : that is, it forces him to wear his hood till it is full of holes. No bad image ; but it was an appearance oftener produced by the *practice* than the *neglect* of alchemy.



I am he þ<sup>r</sup> wysemen seeke :

Mercury, þ<sup>e</sup> wyche ys most off myght  
Hott & moyst, lyght & wett.

— — — —

Look þ<sup>r</sup> zow keppe þis booke secretly,  
If þ<sup>r</sup> ony man off zow ytt wolde crave,  
I made ytt nott for ev'y mane.  
Look þ<sup>r</sup> he be wyse þ<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> cotype schold have.  
For it ys not for them þ<sup>r</sup> nothyng care,  
Boot for me and for mye Breþ<sup>r</sup>.

— — — —

Now God, in whome all goodnes ys,  
And gyffs ev'y mane aftur hys wyll,  
Hee grant hus grace þ<sup>r</sup> wee dow nott mysse,  
And after þ<sup>r</sup> lyffe to cū hyme tulle,  
Soo þ<sup>r</sup> by hys grace we may obteyne,  
And the pfect'ones þ<sup>r</sup> wee maye see,  
That ffor uns one þ<sup>e</sup> crosse was scleyne.  
Amene, Jesus, ffor charyte.

Not only the place where this MS. was discovered, and the mention of the writer's Brethren, but the dialect and orthography, which are those of Craven, fix it upon the Canons of Bolton. Thus, late is spelt laat; bare, baar; make, mak; made, maade; and water, wattur; us, hus; come, cum. In the prose part, which follows, the lecturer always addresses his hearers by the style of, Fap'rs, or Woorshipful Fap'rs.

I shall now employ these MSS. as a commentary on some parts of the Chanones Yeman's Tale, in order to shew with what exactness Chaucer copied, while he derided the jargon of that pretended science.

“ I woll you tell, as was me taught also,  
The foure spirites and the bodies sevene,  
By ordere, as oft I herde my Lord hem nevene.  
The first spirit Quicksilver cleped is;  
The second, Orpiment; the thridde, y wis,  
Sal Armoniack; and the fourth, Brimstone.  
The bodies sevene eke lo hem here anon:  
Sol, Gold is; and Luna, Silver we threpe;  
Mars, Iren; Mercurie, Quicksilver we clepe;  
Saturnus, Led; and Jupiter is Tin;  
And Venus, Copper, by my Fader Kin.”

Let us now turn to the Bolton MS.

“ Here begynethe a Tretyce that tretythe of a Scyence for to turne all Metalls to Silv' and Golde.  
First, y<sup>a</sup> shall well wyt y<sup>r</sup> y<sup>r</sup> ar vii Bodies; y<sup>t</sup> ys furst for to saye, Silv', Golde, Brasse, Yren,  
Cop',

Cop', Tyne, Lede, and thes vii bodis and y<sup>s</sup> tretice is eft'—the vii Planets. Now the Sprytes ar thes, Qwykke Silv', Arsenek, Sal-Armonak, Sulphur vyve : thes er iiii Sprites y<sup>t</sup> gyveth color to all metallis, and turnethe theme pfitely to golde or to sylv' ; bot y<sup>e</sup>u shall well wytte y<sup>t</sup> the spirites behoves to have mekill working and clensing."

Again :

" Why besie me to tellen you the names ;  
As Orpiment, brent bones, iron squames,  
And of the esie Fire and smert also  
Which that was made, and of the care and woe  
That we had in our matteres subliming,  
And in amalgaming, and calcening  
Of Quicksilver, ycleped Mercurie crude,  
Our Orpiment and sublimed Mercurie,  
Our grounden Litterge eke on the Porphurie.  
What nedeth for to rehers them all,  
Waters rubyfying and bolles galle,  
Arseneke, Sal Ammoniak, and Brimstone.  
Our Furnese eke of calcinatioun,  
And of Waters Albificatioune,  
Unslekked Lyme, Chalk, and glerre of an Ey,  
And combust materes and coagulat.  
Rosalgar and other materes embibing,  
And eke of our materes encorporing,  
And of our Silver Citrination,  
Our cementing and fermentation, &c.  
Yet forgat I to maken rehersail  
Of waters corrosif and of limaile.  
And of bodies mollification,  
And also of her induration.  
Oils, Ablutions, Metal fusible, &c."

For to mayke the XII Watters.

I. The first is the rede watter.

II. The secounde watter is persaunde.

III. The iiii watter ys watter y<sup>t</sup> sostenes and inters metallis.

Tayke a p'te of byrk ashes and ii p'tes of qwykke lyme and a p'te of sal alkalye, so y<sup>t</sup> there be als mekill of salt as of lyme, and than putt to theyme xii tymes y<sup>s</sup> to thare weght of watter, and then sett all togyder in a hatte oven, and late it stand xiiii days, and styre all togyd' ylk a day ; then aft vii days lat all stand styll for to keill oȝer vii dayes or mayre, for y<sup>t</sup> is all the bett' and the more sustenand mètalls y<sup>t</sup> is slokened y<sup>r</sup>in.

The iiiiith watter ys called Watt'r of Weght, or Watt'r of Grete Name.

Tayke grene ar'ment, and putt in a vessall well closed with lutū sapiencie all a day and all a nyght, to the tyme thy vessall wax rede ; than loke y<sup>t</sup> you have goode vinag. thryse dystilled,  
and



and then tayke his red arnement w't the pomed', and put in y<sup>e</sup> the vinagr' in the vessal of glass, and latt it stande soo vii days, ylke daye iii or iiij tymes sterand it toged'. Aft'warde putt all to dystill, and then thou shall have rede watt'r, and is of this virtue y<sup>e</sup> it will light candell, and make lightnes in houses.

The vth watter ys called Watt' of the Fyere, and ys mayde in y<sup>e</sup> man'r.

Tayke a part of sall armonyake and a parte of sulphur vyf and iii p'ts of leterger and of whyte wyne xv p'ts, and all this put togyd' in a styllatorye well closyd, and dystyll y<sup>e</sup> matters w'th soft fyers.

The vi watter is called Watt' of Sulphur.

Tayke a p'te of sal vitr' and a p'te of sulphur sitrine, and stampe theyme well to small poud', and then putt y<sup>e</sup> poud' in a violl of glasse, and close it well, and late it stande a day and a nyght, and then tayke uppe the poud' eft', and than tayke an unce of that poud', and put to iii unce of hote welland watt', and late y<sup>e</sup> stande a litell whyle covered, and thou shall have rede watt'.

The vii watter is Watter of Askes.

Tayke iii p'ts of askes and as mekil of rosalgar and as mekill of qwykke lyme, and put all thes well menged in a strong vessall, and putt to them iii so mykill watt', and lat theyme well togyd'r.

The viii watt'r is called the Watt' of Gold.

Tayke yolk of egges hard soden and stampe theyme well till they be thykke as growell, and herof fyrst dystill watt', and then aft'warde take the whyte of eggs, row, and turne all theyme well to they be thyne as water, and than tayke y<sup>e</sup> . . . so that thei be coverde w'th the whites, and than set all this on a soft fyre for to dystill: and than shalt thou have a man' of oyll. Than tayke the oyll and the wat' y<sup>e</sup> was dystilled and meng all togyd', and put all y<sup>e</sup> in for to sublyme, and than shall you find a man'r of thing lyke to a man'r of gume; the whilke gume is of this effecte, that putt it on a peny of silv' and it shall seme gold.

The ix watt' is Watt' Citrine.

Tayke clene yalow marcasite, and putt it in a vessall of glasse, and putt y'rto good strong vynag', and than dystill it: yt is of this effecte: paynt w'th y<sup>e</sup> watt' a swerde well burnished, or a merow well polyst, and sone aft' it shall wax blacke, and than wype it w'th a lyne cloth, and it shal seme gold begyldyd.

The xth wat' is Wat' White.

Tayke sal gem almiladre and rede arsenike and alume de plume, and than tayke vertgrece and wad askes of ylk ane elyke mekyll; putt y<sup>m</sup> in a vessal y<sup>e</sup> is strang, than putt to theym vinagr' and clene urine elyke mekill; eft put theym all in a stillatorye and continue y<sup>e</sup> distillacionals long als any moystour will cu'. Tayke this: and cast on molten copper, and it gives a fayre blanchour. The watter also is of this kynde, y<sup>e</sup> tayke coper clenسد, and melt it, and sloken it iii tymes y'in, and it shall be p'fet and blanchod.

The xi wat' ys Congelatine.

Wat' to mayke metall's softe and ducible."

Then follows a receipt, beginning, "B'n'dicite D'no in nom' P'ris et Filii et Spiritus S'ci. Amen."

Tayke an unce of m'cury, a q'teron of sal armoniac, &c. and grind all othes well togyd' on a m'bylle stone; but this wil have grete travyle, and it behoves be done on a m'bill stone, &c.

B'n'dicite

B'n'dicite D'no for y<sup>e</sup> long rede work. Amen.

Tayke of lymayle of gold, &c."

Thus much for the Alchemy of the Canons of Bolton.

But they were occasionally employed in a much more solid and respectable pursuit, for the second part of the same MS. consists of a treatise on astronomy, in two books, expressed in very perspicuous Latin. What they knew of the subject may, in some measure, be collected from the Rubrics of the several Chapters. In addition to which I shall give a passage or two at length, in order to enable the Reader to form a better judgment of the state of this science in the Religious Houses.

In the MS. now before me the first book is defective in the beginning, and the second in the end; but the entire chapters are thus entitled, "Quid sint planetarū dracones.—Quid sit solis et lune declinatio.—Quid sit solis et lune conjunctio.—Quid sit solis et lune oppositio.—Quid lune defectus qui ḡce (Græce) eclipsis dicitur.—Quid sit solis defectus.—Quid sit arcus, quid corda, quid sagitta.—Quid sint signorum ascensiones et cur in div'sis regionibus div'se inveniantur.—Quid sint XII domorum equationes.—Quid sit motus pla'rū diurnū, horari, et momentarius."

"Explicit liber primus. Incipit prologus libri secundi.

"Incipiunt Capitula.—De ro'ne inceptionis et compos'n's canonum.

"Qualiter opifex astronom', ad huj' artis effect' per tabulas omn' canonum ingreditur.

"Qualiter longitudo inveniatur. De medio cursu solis et cæterorum planetarum inveniendū. De solis coeqatione—de coeqtione capit. Draconis. De Sat'ni, Jovis, et Martis coeqatione—De coeqa'nibus Veñis et M'curii. De latitudine lunæ inveniendā. De latit. reliquor' pla'rū inveniend'. De solis declinatione. De progressionē, et statione, et retrogradatione pla'rū."

I will now endeavour to decypher (for it is exceedingly contracted and obscure), a part of the chapter "De Solis defectu." Where I do not understand it, I will leave the contractions to exercise the sagacity of better critics.

"Defectus autem solaris, qui Græcè eclipsis dicitur ejus luminis, est totalis seu partialis privatio, cum videlicet absque lune latitudine in uno eodemque aliquo loco solis ac lune reperitur unita conjunctio. Cum enim luna, quamvis sole minor sit, terre tamen feratur vicinior, quotiens absque latitudine collateralis seu linealis soli subjecta extiterit, aut ejus luminis parte aliqua, objectu sui corporis, necesse est illam obumbrare. Collateralis etenim (quæ etiam) soli absque latitudine luna erit quotiens ejus orbis radiatio ad corpus solis extenditur. Orbis autem lune radiatio ḡḡ XII in suo circulo circumquaque concluditur. Et quum de radiatione orbis lune mentionem fecimus de radiatione orbis solis etiam mentionem faciamus. In ꝑcu'z (forte quocunque) gradu signi cinglibus gradus solis inventus fuerit ejus orbis radiatio gradus xv ccu'q'z (circumquaque) obtinebit. Ut verbi gratiā, si sol in xv gradu signi Arietis extiterit, ejus orbis radiationes ad primum gradum signi Arietis atque primum gradum signi Tauri extendit (sic.) Cum ig'r orbis lune radiatio quæ XII est graduum collateraliter corpus solis tetigerit necesse est lunam infra solis radiationem quæ xv gradibus extenditur tum quadam quantitate v'sari. Et cum finierit necesse est solis radiationes tum quadam quantitate in ea parte eclipsari."

To this quotation I will subjoin two lines copied *literatim* from the original, that readers who are unacquainted with MSS. may be enabled to form some conception of the difficulties under which



which first transcribers and editors labour; difficulties which if men had not been found patient enough to encounter, the world had wanted better things than the astronomy of the Canons of Bolton;

g'dibz extendit tu' q'dem qñtate w'sari in ea pte  
metu' lñis luna tẽ nequãt eclipsari hõr g'i dim.

This treatise is evidently one of those many conclusions on the subject of Astronomy spoken of by Chaucer as extant in his time, which the Latin folk had in Latin; but when the Canons of Bolton lectured their illiterate pupil and patron\*, they must have imitated the condescension of that Bard to *Iptel Towys*, in shewing hym wonder lycht Rules and naked Wordes in Englysh, for *Laytn* ne canst thou but smale, my sonne †.

I shall, in the last place, present the reader with a specimen of their knowledge in the œconomy of the human body. A modern anatomist will probably be amused with their account of the fœtus in utero ‡.

“The previte and the lyffe of evy thyng ys watur; watur ys that that in whett is flowr; and in the olyffe the oylle; and in the tres the gume; and in bestys the fatnes; and in all trees the frutt; and also the begynnyng off generacyon off manẽ ys of watur; for when . . . . .  
. . . . . vii days unto that ytt be congelyde, and ytt ys maade fleyshe, and ytt cums apone the boons, and ytt ys maade boons, and yt cums apone her' and synnews, and ytt ys maade lyke unto them, and thene yt ys congelyde in x days, and ytt ys maade as cheese, and thene yt waxis redde in xvi days and his collowr ys maade lyke the collowr of fleche, and then in the xxth daye ytt begyns to be dessevyde, and to have membres lyke unto heers, and in the xxx daye ytt ys formyde in the forme of mane, and in the xl ytt apeys as that theyr sume lyffe in ytt, and froo the xl daye ytt begyns to be norycheyde w't the bloode of the moþr by hys cows att the navylle, and thene ytt waxys lyttyll and lyttyle, and streyns.—And undurstonde zee well, y<sup>t</sup> the elementt of watur keeps ytt in the moþy's wome the iii fyrste monthes, and the aeyr the op'r iii monthes, and then the fyre the op'r iii monthes sethys hym, and pformys hyme; and whene that neyne monthes are fullfyllde, the blowde wherwythe that hee was norycheyde depts, and assends uppe to the brests of the wooman, and ys theyre, as ytt wer, a thyke kreeme, and after hys byrthe hee ys norycheyde w't mylke off hys moþr.”

It would have given me pleasure to discover what attention the Canons of Bolton had paid to Botany and Mineralogy in a situation so favourable to those pursuits; but my researches have not been attended with success. On these subjects they probably thought practical knowledge enough: with respect to the first, they pursued, though perhaps with little skill, the veins of lead, iron, and coal, in their estates; and for the second, though without any botanical arrangement in their heads, they knew, as well as Linnæus could have taught them, what species of plants would make bread, fatten an ox, roof a church, or blaze upon an hearth.

Yet they must have had some rude nomenclature of their own indigenous herbs; and have applied them in some fanciful and superstitious way to medical uses.

\* Henry Lord Clifford the shepherd.

† Preface to the conclusions of the Astrolabye, where Chaucer speaks of “manie and subtile conclusions shewel” in Laytn, in anie Comane Tretise of the Astrolabye.”

‡ Taken from a third MS. in the same hand with the Metrical Treatise on Alchemy, quoted above.

On the whole, their information, though far short of real science, was equally remote from total ignorance; a dawn which indicated approaching light, “*quale est quod ex obscuro specu emergentibus paulatim se ostendit inter lucem tenebrasque medium* \*.”

But the habits of this order were favourable to literature. Chaucer’s Alchemist was a Canon Regular. The Augustinians were Gentlemen; and though the laxity of their rule, especially as interpreted in later times, might be too favourable to habits of dissipation, it left their faculties, at least, unchained by those benumbing fetters which cramped every movement of intellect in the poorer or the severer orders. A comparison of the state of literature in our own universities at present, and in times when they were filled with mendicant scholars, under a narrow and illiberal discipline, will prove that a certain degree both of freedom and elegance is equally, perhaps more, conducive to improvement in science.

I have now to state a few miscellaneous notices prior to the dissolution.

Among the Harl. MSS. 604. fo. 106, a. is one entitled, “*P’gressus D’ni Suffraganei*,” which is a collection of memoranda by some Suffragan of the archbishop of York, in his progress through this part of the diocese. I conjecture it to be about the time of Henry VI. though it resembles the pyebald Anglo-Latin style of Leland. But the Saxon þ was not, I think, continued after the reign of Edward IV. “*It. revertendo ad Chrystallum & from þens to Boltonne, in Chanouns, of þe order of Seynt Austeyn, off þe furst fūdaċōn off þe Lord Meschynne & Lady Cysley Romiley ys wyeff & ther heyrrys, in þe zeer off our Lord a M<sup>l</sup>C<sup>o</sup>XX. in the second yeer of Kyng Henry þe furst, & 2<sup>o</sup> anno Thrustini epi. Now lord Clyfford ys ther fūdar. XII mylys fro’ Chrystall.*”

Letter of demolishing Bolton.—Dodsworth’s MSS. vol. XXVI. f. 15.

“EBOR.

“A fre to

CRUMWELL, 15 Dec. 1537.

“Ower most noble singuler good lord, ower bounden dewty lowly premisede, pleass itt your honorable lordeshyppe to be advertisede, we have lately received your lres conteyninge the kynges majesties pleasure anenst the order of leed and belles appertayninge to such houses of religion contayned in the kynges graces letters cōmission to us addressed, whereof we have already cōmytte the salve custodye to substantial honest psons hable to answeere therfore, and have not sold, ne intended to sell, any parcell therof. We have quyetly taken the surrenders, and dissolved the Monasteries of Wyrkesope, Monkbretton, Sante Andrewes in York, Byland, Ryvalle, Kirkham, and Ellerton, the Freyers at Tykell and Doncastere, Pontefract, and the citie of York, where we pceyved no murmure or griefe in any behalf; but were thankfully receyved, as we shall within six dayes more plainely certifye your lordshipp. And where itt hath pleased yo’r lordshipp too wryte fore reservynge of led and belles att Bolton, in Chanouns, there is ass yet no such cōmyssion cummyne to our handes, as Jesus knowethe; who preserve youre lordeshippe in helth and honor.

“Your lordshippes humble bounden orators,

“*Att Yorke, the 15th day of December.*

“GEORGE LAWSON.

“RICHARD BELASSES.

“WILL’AM BLITHMAN.”

\* Grotius.



This letter seems to prove, that there was an intention of including Bolton in the number of smaller houses. But this turned out to be a mistake, and it stood somewhat more than two years longer.

Harl. MSS. 604. fo. 92.

“ Com. Ebor.

“ A brefe certificate made upon the dissolutions of div'se Monasteres and Piores ther surrendered, in the moneths of December, Januar', and Februar. in the xxxth year of the regne of oure sov'ane Lord Kyng Henri theght as insuyth.

The namez of the howsez, with the keepers of them:

Bolton Canonn. in Craven, Rob. Riche, Esquier.

The Clere Valers of the Possessions, ov' and above the annual Reprisez,

£ cc<sup>xx</sup><sub>iii</sub>. xv s. id. ob.

The Nombre of the Priors and Brethren, with ther Pencions,

Prior, £ xl. and xiv Confr. £ lxxvi. vi s. viii d.

The cleare Monay remanyng of the yerely Possessiouns,

£ c<sup>xx</sup><sub>iii</sub>. viii s. iv d. ob. qu.

The Stock, Store, and domestical Stuff, old, with dettys receyvdy,

£ ccvii. xiiii s. vii d.

Rewards, with Portions paid unto the Prior, &c.

Confr. et P'ori, £ lxviii. iii s. iv d.

S'vient. . . . £ x. xi s. iii d.

The Remaynes of the price of Goodds and Catalls sold,

£ cxxviii. xix s. xi d.

Lead and bells remanyng,

Lead, xiiii ff.—Bells iii.

Woods and Underwoods,

c Acr'.

Playt and Jewells.

cccxxix. Unc.

Detts owyne unto the Howssez, &c.

£ cclxxi. vii s. id.

Debts owyng by the Howsez,

£ ii.

The surrender of this House, by Richard Moone the Prior, and fourteen Canons, bears date Jan. 29, 1540. After this it remained in the King's hands till April 3, 1542, when the site and demesnes, together with many other estates, enumerated below \*, were sold to Henry earl of Cumberland, for the sum of £ 2490.

Whether

\* Besides the site of the priory, with the lordships of Bolton, Storithes, and Hesselwood, there were included, under this purchase, the manors of Wigton, Brandon, Embsay, Eastby, Cononley, Rawdon, and Yeadon, with cer-

Whether the habitable parts of the house were demolished immediately after the dissolution, or not till this alienation, does not appear.

The following particulars extracted from an Inventory of Effects belonging to the second Earl of Cumberland, at Skipton Castle, in 1572, exhibit, I think, the Ecclesiastical Vestments of Bolton.

For this opinion I have the following reasons :

First, They are by far too numerous to have belonged to any private church or chapel.

Secondly, The number of vestments, copes, &c. is nearly the same with the number of the Canons of Bolton at the Dissolution.

Thirdly, The house of Bolton being purchased by the first Earl of Cumberland almost immediately after the Dissolution, it is highly probable that the remaining vestments would be removed to Skipton, when the vestry where they were kept was pulled down.

“ CHURCHE GARMENTS IN THE WARDROPP OF SKIPTON.

First, vi copes of fustian \*, with roses and branches.

Item, a vestment of whyt and p'ple fustian and russells†, w'th the pycture and image, upon the back, of Chryst hanging upon the crosse.

Item, a cope of whyte and tawney damaske imbrodered w'th flower-de-luce and branches of clothe of gold and sylke, and twoo other, for deacon and subdeacon, of whyt damaske and tawney velvett imbrodered w'th flowers of sylke and gold, all lyned w'th whyte buckram.

Item, twoo ould copes, wherof thone of sylk and myngled w'th golde, with branches imbrodered ; and of thother verey lyke, w'th pycktures also imbrodered.

Item, a vestment of changeable colours of sylke, with grene and blewe.

Item, twoo old vestments of sylk frynged with the armes before and behynd, inwrought.

Item, another old vestment of sylk with cheaquers of gold and sylk upon the back, and lykwyse cheaquers before with some armes‡.

Item, an old vestment of blew saye and tawny chamlett, with an image upon the back, with branches alsoe.

Item, a verey old vestment of blewe sattan and redd, crost upon the back, with branches of flowers.

tain lands and tenements in Berwick and Draughton, Skipton, Long Preston, Gargrave, Steeton, Marton, Crakehou, Thresfield, and Barden ; together with the advowsons of the rectories of Kighley and Marton. Bolton MSS.—These were all the estates of the Priory, excepting Malham and Appletrewick, both which had been previously granted out.—The consideration was less than ten years purchase, upon the low rental of that time. If two cyphers were added to this sum, it would scarcely repurchase these premises now. Much, however, must be allowed for enclosures and improvements.

\* Fustian, Pannus Fustaneus, was a very ancient material for ecclesiastical vestments. See Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 700 ; where the early Cisterrians, then reforming on the splendor and luxury of the Benedictines, bound themselves to use no Chesibles, *nisi de Fustaneo*.

† I cannot find out the meaning of this word.

‡ These vestments were probably used at the obits of the Clifford family, or perhaps in their private chantry in the priory church. Had they belonged to the chapel in the castle, they would have been repositied in the sacristy there, which was still in repair.

Item,



- Item, a vestment of whyt damask and redd velvett, with one pyckture upon the back and braniches embrodered.
- Item, an old vestment of changeable sarsenett, lyned with blewe lynyn.
- Item, a vestment of whyt damaske and cremysyn velvett, with half moone and tyretts, and a pyckture of Chryst upon the back.
- Item, twoo vestments of clothe of golde and cremysyn velvett, frynged with grene, redd, and whytt sylk, with branches behynd and before, and xvth peace of clothe of golde, app'teyning to the same, lapped with a vale.
- Item, a canabye of changeable sarsenett, frynged with whyt, yallow, grene, and tawney sylke.
- Item, twoo lytell peace of redd and changeable sylk, having twoo camells of them.
- Item, two lytell old peace of blewe russells, w'meaten, with thre Jesus, for vestments, sewed together.
- Item, twoo lytel peace of whyt damaske to sett upon an albe.
- Item, v corpus caces, with iv lynen clothes.
- Item, iv albes with ther furnytur for the head of lynyn clothe.

I have now to describe the situation of this Priory, and its remains, in their present state.

Bolton Priory stands upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharf, on a level sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundations, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect.

In the latter respect it has no equal among the Northern houses, perhaps not in the kingdom.—Fountains, as a building, is more entire, more spacious, and magnificent; but the valley of the Skell is insignificant, and without features.—Furness, which is more dilapidated, ranks still lower in point of situation.—Kirkstall, as a mere ruin, is superior to Bolton; but, though deficient neither in water nor wood, it wants the seclusion of a deep valley, and the termination of a bold, rocky back-ground.—Tintern, which, perhaps, most resembles it, has rock, wood, and water in perfection; but no fore-ground whatever.

Opposite to the East window of the Priory Church the river washes the foot of a rock nearly perpendicular, and of the richest purple, where several of the mineral beds, which break out, instead of maintaining their usual inclination to the horizon, are twisted, by some inconceivable process, into undulating and spiral lines. To the South, all is soft and delicious; the eye reposes upon a few rich pastures, a moderate reach of the river, sufficiently tranquil to form a mirror to the sun, and the bounding fells beyond, neither too near nor too lofty to exclude, even in winter, any considerable portion of his rays.

But, after all, the glories of Bolton are on the North. Whatever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape is not only found here, but in its proper place. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure, spotted with native elm, ash, &c. of the finest growth; on the right, a skirting oak wood, with jutting points of grey rock; on the left, a rising copse. Still forward are seen the aged groves of Bolton-park, the growth of centuries; and farther yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simon-seat and Bardenfell, contrasted to the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below.

About half a mile above Bolton the valley closes, and either side of the Wharf is overhung by deep and solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grey rock jut out at intervals.

This sequestered scene was almost inaccessible till of late, that ridings have been cut on both sides of the river, and the most interesting points laid open, by judicious thinnings in the woods. Here a tributary stream rushes from a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen to mingle its waters with the Wharf: there the Wharf itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft of the rock, and next becomes an horned flood, inclosing a woody island—sometimes it reposes for a moment, and then resumes its native character, lively, irregular, and impetuous.

The cleft mentioned above is the tremendous Strid. This chasm, being incapable of receiving the Winter floods, has formed, on either side, a broad strand of naked gritstone, full of rock-basons, or “pots of the lin \*,” which bear witness to the restless impetuosity of so many Northern torrents. But, if Wharf is here lost to the eye, it amply repays another sense by its deep and solemn roar, like the voice “of the angry Spirit of the Waters †,” heard far above and beneath, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods.

The terminating object of the landscape are the remains of Barden Tower, interesting, from their form and situation, but still more so from the recollections which they excite ‡.

On the whole, this is one of the few and privileged spots, where, within the compass of a walk, and almost of a single glance, the admiring visitant may exclaim, with a true painter and poet:

———— “Some Lancastrian baron bold,  
 “To awe his vassals, or to stem his foes,  
 “Yon massy bulwark built, on yonder pile;  
 “In ruin beauteous, I distinctly mark  
 “The ruthless traces of stern Henry’s hand.”

MASON’S English Garden, b. V. p. 385, &c.

The noble owner too may felicitate himself in the possession of a domain which verifies, in every feature, the same poet’s idea of a perfect English landscape:

———— “Where Nature and where Time  
 “Have work’d congenial; where a scatter’d host  
 “Of antique oaks darken thy sidelong hills;  
 “While, rushing through their branches, rifted cliffs  
 “Dart their white heads, and glitter through the gloom:  
 “More happy still, if one superior rock  
 “Bear on its brow the shiver’d fragment huge  
 “Of some old Norman fortress; happier far,  
 “Ah then most happy, if thy vale below  
 “Wash with the crystal coolness of its rills  
 “Some mouldering abbey’s ivy-vested wall.”

But it is time to return; for such are the enchantments of this place, that designing only a walk about the ruins of Bolton, I have been insensibly carried to the extent of its demesnes.

\* See the Minstrelsy of the Borders, vol. II. p. 48. † Douglas.

‡ See the account of Henry lord Clifford; his residence at Barden, and his intercourse with the Canons of Bolton.



Of Bolton Priory, the whole Cloister quadrangle has been destroyed. In the centre of it is remembered the stump of a vast yew-tree, such as were usually planted in that situation; not merely for shade and ornament, but probably with a religious allusion. Yew was, in Northern Countries, employed as a substitute for the palm in processions\*; and the frequency with which the remains of this long-lived tree are seen in the courts of religious houses, may be accounted for from Psalm xcii. 12, 13. "The righteous shall flourish like a palm-tree: those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God." But I confess that this idea is my own, having vainly sought for it in the *Rationale of Durand*, the ingenious and fanciful Collector of such analogies.

The shell of the church is nearly entire. The nave, having been reserved at the Dissolution for the use of the Saxon Cure, is still a parochial chapel †, and, by the attention and good taste of the present exemplary minister, has been restored from a state of dilapidation to that of complete repair, and is now as well kept as the neatest English Cathedral. This may serve as an example to some wealthy parishes, who are allowing the magnificent conventual churches preserved for parochial use at the Dissolution, to moulder in unregarded decay, till they are ready to fall upon their heads.

The cemetery at Bolton\* is on the North side of the church; and, as it has one tomb at least prior to the Dissolution, I am confirmed in my opinion, that, during the existence of the Priory, the parishioners of the Saxon Cure had the right of burial at the Priory Church, as they certainly made their oblations at the altar.

From the architecture of the church it appears to have been at least eighty years in building. The translation took place in 1154; and, from many decisive marks in the stone-work, as well as the necessity of the case, the Canons must have begun with the choir, which they finished at one effort. This is proved by the Saxon capitals, which extend Westward to the transept. The fine ramified East window, and the spacious windows on the North and South sides of the choir, afford no objection to this statement: as the first has evidently been inserted in the place of the three rounded headed lights which must originally have occupied the East end, while the latter are enlargements of single lights of the same shape. This is proved by marks of insertion in the masonry—the same remark will apply to the buttresses, which have been plainly added to the perpendicular Norman projections in the original wall.

The nave can scarcely be older than the year 1230. The West front, which greatly resembles the South transept of York cathedral, built about that time, is extremely beautiful. It is broken into a great variety of surfaces, by small pointed arches, with single shaft columns, and originally gave light to the West end of the church, by three tall and graceful lancet-windows.

What I have said, however, of the æra of the nave must be understood with one exception. Like the Priory of Lanercost in Cumberland, and like most of the original Craven churches, the nave of Bolton has had no South aisle. But that on the North is sustained by bulky columns, of which two are angular and one cylindrical; yet the arches over these are pointed, and even the capitals of the angular columns have the same hatched enrichment with the windows of the

\* This was the case at Stratfleur Abbey, in Cardiganshire, of which it is observed by Leland: "The cemeteri wherein the cunteri about doth buri, is veri large, and meanly waullid with stoone. In it be xxxix great hue trees," Itin. vol. III. p. 77. A forest of sepulchral gloom!

† Here are a silver chalice and cover, which appear to have been given by the first Grantee immediately after the priory fell into his hands, as the former has, beneath an earl's coronet, the arms and quarterings of the family down to his mother, a St. John.

nave. But the base and capital of the cylindrical column have a regular Saxon astragal and ovolo \*. What shall we say to this singular appearance? Alternate columns of these shapes are found in the oldest Saxon buildings now remaining. Angular columns are scarcely ever seen in the 13th century.—Only two conclusions can be drawn from these appearances; one of which is, that the columns, or, at least, the cylindrical column in question, belonged to a Saxon church at Bolton, in the time of the earls of Mercia; or, if their height and bulk be thought too great for that period, when parish churches were low and of small dimensions, that the Canons began this part of the nave along with the choir, and finding it not immediately necessary, desisted, on account of the expence, after having reared the pillars alone.

Over the transept was a tower. This is proved, not only from the mention of bells at the Dissolution, when they could have had no other place, but from the pointed roof of the choir, which must have terminated Westward, in some building of superior height to the ridge.

The want of this feature at present is the capital defect of Bolton as an object. An abbey without a tower is like a face without a nose. But instead of this appears a very singular and misplaced work at the West end, I mean the base of another tower, with the annexed inscription in front,

✻✻✻ In the 3er of ovr lord | 800xx | B U  
 be | gavn thes | foudacion | on quib o colu  
 doo hant make amey

begun by the last Prior; which partly hides, and partly darkens, the beautiful West front of the church. To compensate, however, for this injury, it is built of the finest masonry I ever saw, and adorned with shields, statues, and one window of beautiful late Gothic tracery.

I have only to add one or two particulars with respect to the church. The dimensions are these :

	Feet.	Inches.
Total length, on the outside, from West to East,	261	7
Inside length, . . . . .	233	11
Inside length of the nave (the present church), .	88	6
Inside length of the transept, . . . . .	121	5
Total width of the choir, . . . . .	40	4
Inside width, of ditto, . . . . .	30	9
Width of the nave within, . . . . .	31	3
Diameter of the columns, . . . . .	4	8
North aisle of the nave, . . . . .	11	7

\* I make use of these terms without hesitation, as I think it scarcely controvertible, that the Saxon architecture in England stripped of its enrichments, which have nothing to do with the style, was a copy of the Tuscan buildings, which the Romans had left behind them in form, though not in proportions. The Saxons had no architecture of their own, and must borrow from somebody. It makes little difference if we suppose that Wilfrid, and their other great architects, brought their models with them from Rome.



The roof of the nave appears to have been re-laid by prior Moone, about the time when he began the new tower. It is of flat oak-work, covered with lead; and has been painted, like most of the roofs in Craven about that time, with broad lines of Minium. The springers of the beams are adorned with rude figures of angels. But the reader will vainly look for the numerous armorial bearings, which are attributed to this church by Burton from Dr. Johnston. North of the high altar is the rich canopy of a tomb within a recess of the wall, beneath which a skeleton was lately found, and part of a filleting of brass, with the Longobardic letters *N&VI*. from which it seems to belong to lady Margaret Nevile, whose funeral I have mentioned in the *Compotus*.

Bolton was the burial place of such of the Cliffords as died in Yorkshire; for those who ended their days in Westmoreland would probably be interred at Shap. But of this martial family from the time of Robert de Clifford, the original grantee of Skipton, to the first earl of Cumberland, in whose time the Priory was dissolved, four died in the bed of honour, and one upon the scaffold. And the place of interment of all these is unknown. But as there is now remaining part of a slab of grey marble, in the wall of an out-house at Bolton, with a groove for the Garter; and as John lord Clifford, slain at Meaux 10th Henry V. was the only one of his family who had that honour before the first Earl, I conclude that his body was brought home for interment. However this may be, there are on the South side of the choir the remains of a chantry opening into it by a rich ornamented arch beneath, which appears to have been a tomb, with a doorway as usual at the head. Under this is the mouth of a vault, now almost choaked with rubbish, but remembered to extend nearly across the choir; and here, most probably, was the resting-place of the Lords of Skipton and Patrons of Bolton.

It is difficult to say what became of their remains at the Dissolution. The Earl of Cumberland would certainly be able to protect them from exposure and insult. Yet the vault at Bolton was empty when explored about thirty years ago; and they were certainly not removed into that at Skipton. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the vault was left closed at the Dissolution; but that, in the progress of subsequent decay, part of the arch may have fallen in, which would leave the lead a prey to sacrilegious hands, in consequence of which the bodies, so exposed, would gradually disappear.

I have now done with the church.

The entire outline of the close at Bolton cannot now be traced; but it certainly extended from the great gateway North and South, and touched upon the Wharf behind the churchyard at one point, and near Prior's Pool at another. Part of the wall, however, by the way-side, yet remains strong, and well-constructed of ashler. Within this enclosure, as usual, were all the apartments and offices of the house.

The cloister-court, containing the chapter-house, refectory, kitchen, dormitory, &c. with the exception of a few fragments, is destroyed. Much lower, and beneath the East end of the church, stood the Prior's lodgings, of which the outline is distinctly traceable by the foundations. On the site of the kitchens stands the schoolmaster's house, a foundation of the incomparable Robert Boyle, where the old school has been modernized by the taste of the present inhabitant into a light and pleasant dining-room. The present school was one of the offices of the priory, as old as the foundation.

At a small distance from this stands a most picturesque timber-building, in which tradition reports that the last prior ended his days ; while the house subsisted, I suspect it to have been the lodging of the subprior ; for the arms of Clifford and Albemarle near the entrance, as well as the carving of the wood-work within, prove it to have been none of the inferior offices. In the parlour has been a long oblique perforation through the wall, turned towards the kitchens, through which the inhabitant, whoever he was, might receive his commons.

Near this, and unconnected with any building, was the priory oven, of such extent that the tenant of the demesne missing sixty sheep, after some research, found them sheltered under that ample arch which had baked so many carcasses of their tribe.

In the general wreck of the offices at Bolton the gateway alone escaped. Probably the earl of Cumberland thought it might be of use as a temporary retreat for himself, or a residence for his bailiffs. Here too the records of the priory were kept ; and in the same repository \* many of the evidences of the Cliffords which enrich the present work have been discovered. It is a strong square castellated building, of late Gothic architecture, of which the outer and inner arch having been walled up, an handsome groined and vaulted apartment has been obtained within.

Having now told what Bolton has been, and what it is, I shall, in the next place, hint, with due reverence, at what it may become.

No man is a more determined enemy than myself to the rash and innovating spirit by which our finest churches have lately been mutilated and deformed. But my object is to restore, and not to innovate.

The removal of the central tower has already been lamented ; and while the long, level, unbroken line of wall and roof is continued from end to end, every judicious eye will be dissatisfied. But the restoration only of a few yards of masonry, properly broken and ragged, and the fragment of a window rifted in the midst, without any appearance of corbel or parapet to indicate the original height, though an hazardous undertaking, ought to be attempted, and in good hands would almost certainly be successful.

To this it will be objected, that no instance occurs of a modern addition to genuine Gothic architecture in which a skilful eye does not discover the imposture ; and, above all, that it would require a century to soften down the glare of modern masonry, so as to harmonize with the mellow tints of antiquity. These are real objections ; but surely not insuperable ; for, with respect to the former, I have, in this instance, a right to suppose taste and skill united with great diffidence ; and, for the second, there are upon the spot useless and unornamental masses of old wall, which would serve as quarries of stone already grey with age.

But neither is every thing quite as it should be on the ground about these remains.

And here I must again protest against that miserable taste which can level the floor of a conventual church to a bowling-green, or dress up the area which surrounds it with the spruceness of a modern pleasure-ground.—A certain appearance of neglect, an attention to preserve

\* The Evidence-rooms of Colleges, at present, as of Monasteries in former times, are generally over the principal gateway ; a situation in which, by means of the stone vaulting beneath, their contents are protected both from fire and damp.



rugged fragments of ruin in their proper places, and a due encouragement of many plants which would be rejected from the shrubbery, are here indispensable.

But the object of an improver working upon such materials is to remove, and not to add; to lay open, and not to embellish. For this purpose, and with a view to the perfection of Bolton as an object, I would instantly take away the long walls which form a lane to the church; the stable and cottages which shoulder it beyond; and, in short, every impediment, excepting the fragments of genuine ruin between the gateway and the margin of the river. Above all, the principal approach ought to be through the gateway, as of old. No part of this plan would affect the church-yard: the trifling violation of private property would easily be compensated; and Bolton Priory would then be as perfect without, as the church is already within.

## A CATALOGUE OF THE PRIORS OF BOLTON.

		Vac. by
A. D. 1120.	1 <i>Reginald.</i>	Cess.
Circ. 1180.	2 <i>Johannes</i> *.	
1186.	3 <i>Walter</i> †, Prior de Boeltonâ.	
1222.	4 <i>Robert</i> occurs.	
1274.	5 <i>Richard de Burlington</i> †, cess. ab officio	Cess.
	19 kal. Feb.	
1274.	6 <i>William dictus Hog.</i>	Amot.
3d Nov. 1275.	7 <i>John de Land</i> , 3 Jan. 1330, cessavit.	Cess.
1330.	8 <i>Thomas de Copeley.</i>	Mort.
16 kal. Nov. 1340.	9 <i>Robert de Halton.</i>	Mort.
Oct. 2. 1369.	10 <i>Robert de Otteley</i> , Subprior.	
	11 <i>John Farnhill.</i>	Res.
Ult. Mart. 1416.	12 <i>Robert Catton.</i>	Mort.
6 Mart. 1430.	13 <i>John Farnhill</i> , Canon <i>ibid.</i>	
	14 <i>Thomas Botson.</i>	Res.
20 Nov. 1456.	14 <i>William Man</i> , Subprior <i>ibid.</i>	Res.
14 Nov. 1471.	16 <i>Christopher Loftthouse</i> , Canon.	
	17 <i>Gilbert Marsden.</i>	Res.
10 Jul. 1483.	18 <i>Christopher Wood.</i>	Res.
27 Oct. 1495.	19 <i>Thomas Ottelay.</i>	Mort.
4 April. 1513.	20 <i>Richard Moyne</i> , or <i>Moone</i> , Canon.	

\* Harl. MSS. N° 1394. p. 51.

† Townley MSS. G. 18. an. 1186.

‡ Elected Nov. 3, 1268. Reg. abp. Giffard. These are the only additions which I have been able to make to Dr. Burton's Catalogue.

The ministers of this church, since the commencement of the Register, have been :

James Snowden, who occurs in 1697, and died in 1722.

James Carr, A. B. of Christ College, Cambridge, Rector of Addingham, who, dying in 1745, was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Carr, A. M. of University College, Oxford, Vicar of Bugthorp, at Bolton, the faithful instructor of many respectable pupils yet alive, and afterwards master of Skipton school; on his appointment to which, he resigned Bolton in favour of his son,

Thomas Carr, of University College, Oxford, who died in 1789, and was succeeded by his brother,

William Carr, B. D. late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, now Rector of Aston Torald and Tubney, Berks; to whose indefatigable attention the publick are indebted for so many of the charms of Bolton which heretofore lay concealed, and almost inaccessible. As Minister of Bolton Abbey, his People are indebted to him for better things : but the example of Mr. Gilpin has already shewn that a refined taste is by no means incompatible with the active exertions of a good Parish Priest.

Before I take leave of Bolton, which it is impossible to do without regret, it will be proper to throw together a few miscellaneous particulars relating to it.

Bolton bridge had anciently a chapel\*, like many others, for the benefit of travellers; of which the incumbent was undoubtedly maintained by the Prior and Canons. The town-field, a plain of inexhaustible fertility, stretched from the bridge to the priory-wall; and on this, though waving with corn, almost ready for the sickle, prince Rupert is said, by tradition, to have encamped on his way to Marston-moor, in the last week of July, 1644. The elm under which he dined is remembered by persons now alive. At a small distance, above the great gateway, stood the Prior's Oak, which was felled about the year 1720, and sold for £ 70. According to the price of wood at that time, it could scarcely have contained less than 1400 feet of timber.

In the thickest part of the woods, above Bolton, are two lime-trees, at a distance from each other, and many miles from any plantation of that tree, which have therefore every appearance of being indigenous.

In Agill (eagill, or the watery gully), within Gamelswath, is a rocking stone, about four yards long, one yard and three quarters high, and one yard and a half broad; which appears to have acquired that property from the accidental wearing away of its lower part, by the gradual operations of time and weather.

The same, perhaps, may be said of another "Roggan Stone," so called from the old Saxon participle of the verb *rogg*, to shake, which is used by Chaucer :

"And him shee roggeth and awaketh soft."

Legend of good Women.

Some violence has been used to destroy the equilibrium of this stone; but without effect.

\* Skipton MSS.



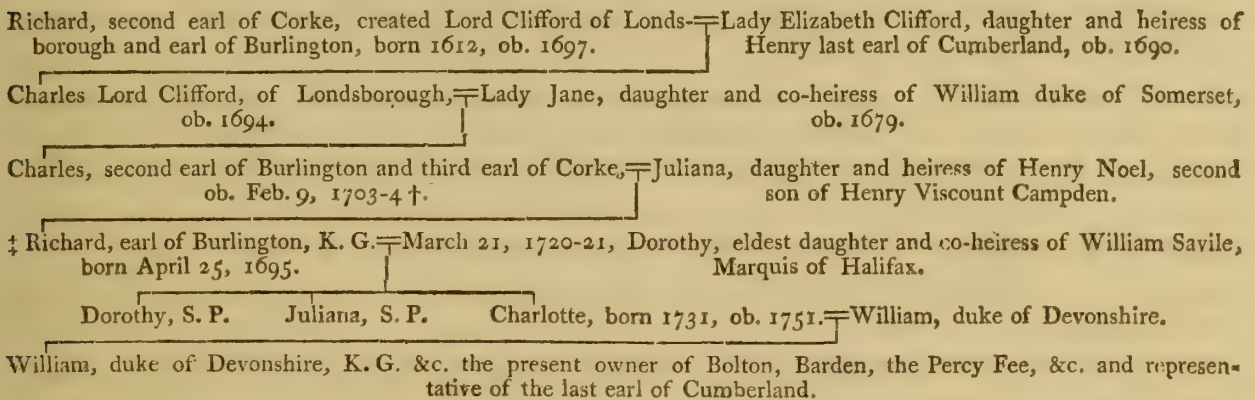
The domains of Bolton anciently stretched to the Washburn, within which this Roggan Stone is situated ; but, by a negligence of which the Canons of Bolton would not have been guilty, some thousand acres of common have been lost to the estate by being allowed to be included in the survey of Knaresborough-forest, previous to the inclosure of that extensive and yet unproductive tract.

But the township of Bolton, properly so called, which was given to the Canons of Embsay in exchange for Skibeden and Stretton, by Alice de Rumelle, stretched from Lumgill to Barden Beck, along the Wharf, which it no where passed ; — the Locus de Stede, extending from Posford Beck \* to Spectebeck, and from Wharf to the Washburn, was another aud distinct donation of the same benefactress.

From the purchase of Bolton by the first earl of Cumberland after the Dissolution, to the death of the last earl, it appears, from the original accounts, to have been occupied by the family.

In consequence of his delinquency, and that of the earl of Corke, his son-in-law, it was sequestered in the great rebellion, and valued, on that occasion, at £ 570. *per annum*.

The descent of the family from that nobleman to the present owner, his grace the duke of Devonshire, is here subjoined.



\* A rapid and often an outrageous torrent, the deep and woody dingle of which, forking off from the principal valley, forms one of the most striking features of the scenery of Bolton. Above and within the park it forms a beautiful water-fall. The character, of this brook is well expressed in the name—To “poss” in old English is to toss :

“ Thus betwixen twaine,  
“ I possed am, and alle forcaste in paine.”

CHAUCER.

† Not according to Thoresby, Duc. Leod. 65, in 1710.

‡ “ Who plants like Bathurst, or who builds like Boyle ?”

POPE.

Such, in seventy years, has been the improvement in one of these arts, and such, perhaps, the declension in the other, that if the poet's question were to be answered in reference to the present day, the reply would be, that an hundred plant like the first ; while none builds like the second.

The dawn of this nobleman's taste for the fine arts may be traced in a volume of accounts now at Barden Tower, which were kept by an old steward during his Lordship's tour in Italy, A. D. 1714, when he was only 19 years old. The age of hawks and hounds and bugle-horns, and sheafs of arrows, which, in the memoirs of the Cliffords, have occupied so much of our attention, was now past; and the following particulars from that volume, while they mark the progress of manners in the same family to the verge of modern refinement, will not be unamusing to connoisseurs.

The writer, it must be observed, was a true Englishman, and I shall give his Italian orthogaphy as I find it.

For four chears to carry us all down *Mount Sina* (i. e. Mount Cenis; but it may fairly be doubted, whether the good man did not suppose himself to have reached the Arabian Mount.)

Rome. Paid Mr. Bendetto Mesquita for a picture of Arctecture, by Vivito, 24 crowns.

Paid Mr. Vintlema for the picture of St. Anthony, 300 crowns.

Paid Mr. Pietro Bianche for a Madona, by Carlo Marat, 210 crowns.

Paid Mr. Jacomo Pacollo for three Porphyry Jarrs, 140 crowns.

To Prince Burgess' (Borghese), gardener, for seeds, &c.

Paid Mr. Francis Rossett, for a Madona, by Pascolina, 75 crowns.

Paid to Mr. Giovenale, Superior of the Convent of St. Amarea the Victorea, for a Madona, by Dominicina, 1500 crowns.

Paid Mr. Antonio Bovion for three pictures: one of Noah, one of the Nativity, one of Viviano, with figures and a Porphyry plate, 502 crowns.

To the Antiquary (the Byers, probably, or Jenkins of that time), 6 crowns.

6 Jul. Paid Mr. Francesco Guodole for a marble table, 80 crowns.

Four marble tables, 200 crowns.

To Benedetto Mesquaite for drawings, 39 crowns.

Paid to — Naretal, Esq. for a Madona, by Peter de Cortono (Pietro de Cortona), 150 crowns.

Paid Mr. Francesco Guidetto, in part, for two Porphyry Vases, 530 crowns.



## PARISH OF BURNSAL.

THIS is an extensive parish, nearly surrounding that of Linton. It consists of the townships of Burnsall, Thorp, Appletrewic, Hartlington, Rillston, Hetton, Bordley, Cracow, and Conis-ton with Kilnsey.

With respect to the etymology of the word there can be little doubt. It is spelt indifferently in charters : Brynsale, Brinsale, Brunsale, and Burnsall.

Bpin, Bpun, and Bupn, are merely dialectical varieties of the same word; derived from a verb, which, among all the branches of the Teutonic stock, is now found only in the islandic bpinna, *adaquare*; sal is *aula*: Brinsal, therefore, or Burnsall, is the Hall upon the Stream; and the situation of the place is immediately upon the Western bank of the Wharf.

In Domesday the greater part of these townships were thus surveyed, under

TERRA TAINORV REGIS.  
IN CRAVE.

7 B<sup>I</sup>In BRINSHALE 7 Torp. Hardul. III. car<sup>7</sup> 7 di<sup>m</sup> ad gld.  
Hardulf h<sup>t</sup> idem de rege.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In APLETREVVIC. I. car<sup>7</sup> tre 7 di<sup>m</sup> ad gld. Dolfin h<sup>t</sup>.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In APLEREVVIC. Chetel. II. car<sup>7</sup> 7 di<sup>m</sup> ad gld. Orme h<sup>t</sup>.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In HERLINTONE. Almunt. I. car<sup>7</sup> tre ad gld. Dolfin h<sup>t</sup>.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In HERLINTVN. Norman. III. car<sup>7</sup> tre ad gld. Idē h<sup>t</sup>.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In RILISTVNE. Rauenchil. I. car<sup>7</sup> 7 di<sup>m</sup> ad gld. Idē h<sup>t</sup>.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In RILESTVN. Almunt. IIII. car<sup>7</sup> tre ad gld. Dolfin h<sup>t</sup>.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In CHILESEIE. Gamel. VI. car<sup>7</sup> træ ad gld. Vlf h<sup>t</sup>.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In CVNESTVNE. Archil. III. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld. Chetel h<sup>t</sup>.

But beside these the following estates are included under the Terra Osberni de Arches.

7 B<sup>I</sup>In HEBEDENE. 7 Torp h<sup>t</sup> Dringel. IIII. car<sup>7</sup> træ  
7 II. bou<sup>7</sup> ad gld.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In BRINESHALE 7 Drebelaiē h<sup>t</sup> Dringhel. II. car<sup>7</sup>  
7 II. bov<sup>7</sup> ad gld.

Hetton and Bordley are surveyed under the head of Terra Rogeri Pictaviensis.

7 B<sup>I</sup>In Borlaie. Suartcol. II. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld.  
7 B<sup>I</sup>In Hetune. Suartcol. IIII. car<sup>7</sup> ad gld.

Cracow, which is not mentioned, was probably included under Rillstone.

## TOWNSHIP OF HEBDEN.

THE Reader must be apprized that this township is within the adjoining parish of Linton; but its ancient superiority over Burnsall, from the time of Domesday to queen Elizabeth, and the opportunity which this arrangement affords of connecting a very curious chain of evidence, induce me to consider it here.

Hebden is the High Valley; a name accurately expressive of the nature of the place, which consists of a deep gully, running up from the bed of Wharf to the summit of the lofty ridge which separates Craven from Netherdale.

We have already seen that at the time of Domesday the superior Lord was Osbern de Arches; the mesne proprietor, Dringel; and that the manor or Berewic extended over part of Burnsall, Thorp, and Drebley.

The superiority of Osbern seems to have been purchased very early by the Mowbrays; in consequence of which this manor became a member of the Mowbray Fee, where xxviii car. constituted a Knight's Fee.

The next transaction, which may be dated from circumstances about the year 1120, is explained by the following charter:

“Roger de Mowbray, hominibus suis Francis et Anglis, &c. Sc. quod ego d. et c. &c. Uctredo filio Dolphin et her' suis totum manerium de Hebbedene cum pert. per divisas seq.: scil. ab Eskedenesike, usque ad Loutandstan, et Stanwath, et Brokeshougill, et inde usque ad Braddenford in Gatehopbec prope Holmekeld, et inde prout divide extendunt inter Apletrewic et Hebbedene, inde usque ad Samleseng, et Gathophou, et prout Swargil se extendit in Grisdale, inde usque ad Stanrayse prope Magare, et ultra Traneber Mire et Hissendene, quæ extendit usque in Werf.—hab. et ten. cum omn. . . . . ad manerium meum de . . . . . (Kirkby Malessart?) concessum mihi per Dominum Regem.”

This is the earliest mention of Wharf after the Roman Verbeia.

It appears from another charter that this grantee was son of a Gospatric de Rigton, in Knaresborough Forest, and father of Simon de Hebden, father of William.

In the year 1271, this estate was in the hands of William of York, Chantor of that cathedral, Provost of Beverley, and one of the King's Justices Itinerant. He was son of a Sir Nicholas de York, who must, I think, have been a younger son of Hebden. This William purchased the manor of Eske, in Holderness, which he seems to have devised to his collateral relatives; for, in the 9th of Edward III. a charter of free warren in the manors of Hebden, Coniston, Brynsall, and Esk, was granted to another William de Hebden. The last of the name which I have met with is John Hebden, Domicellus\*, who presents to a mediety of the living of Burnsall in 1431.

\* This word, or, more properly, Domicellus, is a diminutive from Dom'nus; as Baroncellus, from Baro, in the Latinity of the middle ages. In the Saxon times it was synonymous with Atheling, or the Heir of the kingdom. But the Normans applied it, in a far inferior sense, to denote the Heir apparent of any person who had the style of Dominus. And, as knights were thus entitled, there is no doubt that the last of the Hebden was styled Domicellus in sense. See Spelman and Ducange in voce.



The manor of Hebden next passed to the Tempests of Bracewell, and probably by the marriage of an heiress with Thomas Tempest\*, a younger son of that house, who presented to the mediety already mentioned in 1472. I am the more confirmed in this opinion, though no such marriage appears in the direct line of the Tempests, because, in Dodsworth's time, a shield was remaining in the painted windows of Bracewell church, impaling Tempest and Hebden.

In that family it remained till the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, when it appears to have been parcelled out, either by Sir John Tempest of Bracewell, knight, or Richard Tempest, Esq. his nephew and successor in the estate.

The freeholders now account themselves joint lords.

The old manor-house is totally destroyed; but it is said, by tradition, to have stood near the lowest house in the village on the Western side of the town, and nearly opposite to Thruskell. This, besides being one of the most copious springs in Craven, is remarkable for having retained its original dedication through many centuries, from the days of Saxon Paganism; for Thruskell is the Fountain of Thor.

The worship of fountains was forbidden in the Constitution of Canute, "de Gentilium superstitionibus abolendis," as a relic of Paganism: 7 pe ƿorbeaðaþ ƿ man ƿeoƿpize ƿýpe oþþe ƿloðpæteƿ, ƿýllaƿ oþþe ƿtanas oþþe ænigaz cýnneƿ ƿuðu tƿeoƿa †. Within little more than a century the same practice was forbidden by archbishop Anselm, as a *Christian* superstition. This shews how inveterate that principle is in the human heart; and that, when deprived of one channel, it will seek another. Remnants of well-worship subsisted in Craven within half a century of the present time. St. Helen's Well at Eshton and Routand Well (*i. e.* hƿutanð, or the Brawling well) betwixt Rilston and Hetton were frequented by the young people on Sunday evenings, in Summer, and their waters drank mingled with sugar. At the latter the inhabitants of each township punctiliously kept on their own side of the fountain. These harmless and pleasing observances are now lost, and nothing better, I fear, has been introduced in their place. It is, perhaps, as innocent at such hours of relaxation to drink water, even from a *consecrated* spring, as to swallow the poison of British distilleries at a public-house.

With respect to the parish of Burnsall itself, it appears that all the townships and manors belonging to the King's Thanes were acquired by the Romilles, within little more than half a century of the date of Domesday, and became part of what I have called the second Skipton Fee. And as these townships are much dispersed, and several of them much nearer the church of Linton than that of Burnsall, nothing can account for their having been united into one and the same parish, but to suppose that the latter was erected and endowed by the Romilles for the common benefit of their estates in Wharfedale‡, as the contiguous parishes of Arncliffe and Kettlewell, with the remainder of Linton, belonged to another Fees.

\* Quere, Whether the same Thomas Tempest with him who was long after employed by the earl of Surrey in burning the town of Jedburgh. See the Minstrelsy of the Borders, Introd. p. cxxvi. If the same, he must have been very old.

† A similar prohibition is generally understood, by historians, to be contained in the laws of Edgar, where, however, no such thing is to be found.

‡ Dreblay, however, though originally part of Burnsall, was excepted out of this endowment, on account of its vicinity to Barden; in consequence of which it became a member of the demesnes of Skipton Castle and of the Castle-Parish.

The following satisfactory charter, which may be placed about the year 1140, will throw considerable light upon the subject: "Sciant, &c. quod ego Aaliz. de Romile dedi, &c. Galfrido de Nevile et Emme ux. ejus servitium Rob. de Bulmer cum toto tenemento suo, vid. 11 Car. t're in Brynsale, cum integrâ advocacione ecclesie de Brynsale, et 111 Car. t're in Cuni-stane, et vi Car. in Crakehon, et 1 Car. in Ayrtone, pro feodo 1 mil. et totam medietatem feodi mei in Epletrewic, vid. x bovatas, et redditum 11 sol. in eadem villa."

This Emma was daughter of Bertram de Bulmer; and she, together with Geoffrey de Nevile her husband, seems to have re-conveyed these lands, with the advowson, to Robert de Bulmer; for, in the next place, appears another charter, to the following effect:

"Rob. de Bulmer, omni. pr. et fut. Sciatis quod ego d. et c. &c. Uctredo filio Dolphyn (founder of the family of Hebden) 1 car. t're in Brunisale, cum omnibus servitiis faciendo servitium xii partis feodi mil. et advocacionem medietatis ecclesie de Brunishale; et præterea concessi et confirmavi eadem Uctredo dim. car. in Thorpe.

Uctred had, by Mowbray's grant of Hebden, already acquired the superiority over Dringel's lands in Burnsal; and though a moiety only of Bulmer's estate was conveyed by this grant, and only a mediety of the benefice, the Hebdens claimed, henceforward, the whole manor, and obtained a charter of free warren in Burnsal and Thorp, A. 9 Edw. III. along with Hebden and Coniston.

These estates passed, as we have already seen, to the Tempests of Bracewell, with whom they continued till the 8th of Elizabeth, when Richard Tempest, Esq. conveyed the manors of Burnsal\* and Thorp to Thomas and John Proctor, of Cowpercoats, who sold them the year following to Henry Tempest of Broughton, Esq. from whom they have lineally descended to Stephen Tempest, Esq. the present Lord.

The division of Manors occasioned the splitting of Benefices, a practice abhorred by the Canon Law, though for reasons more fanciful than solid.

"Exigit namque ars nostra Catholica, ut unicus in unâ ecclesiâ sit sacerdos; sed non unum tantum datur una ecclesia, sed pluribus, prætextu plurium patronorum, ut sint plura capita in uno capite, quasi monstrum †.

"Unius enim ecclesiæ unus debet esse presbyter seu rector ‡.

"Sicut enim vestimentum domini non scissum est, sed de eo sortiti sunt, ita nec ecclesia scindi debet, quæ in unitate consistit §."

Setting aside these whimsical analogies, which are entirely in the spirit of the Canonists, the practice of dividing livings may be either beneficial or the contrary, according to circumstances. Some inconvenience, indeed, may arise in all from the partition of tithes; but, in small parishes and poor livings, like those of Wharfdale, where the whole duty might easily be discharged

\* This proves, beyond a doubt, that these *manors* did not descend to the Tempests of Broughton through the Gillotts from Crake, Thorp, &c. and that the quarterings of those families in their shield refer to the carucate of land only in Burnsal and Thorp which appears from ancient inquisitions to have been inherited by the family of Broughton from the Gillotts. Let me here be indulged in a conjecture on the same subject, that what the heralds call martlets, in the paternal coat of Tempest, are really in allusion to the name, Storm Finches—Les Oiseaux de Tempete, in another sense than the words were intended by Buffon.

† Const. Othonis. Ne eccl. una dividatur in plures.

‡ Extravagant. Joh. xxii. de Elect. dud.

§ Ibid. 16. Q. 7. Sicut, &c.



by one incumbent, and the whole income is no more than adequate to the decent support of one, medieties are an evil. In very populous parishes two portionists would often be of use ; in very wealthy ones they would easily be supported.

It may be observed that the true origin of medieties is here assigned by Cardinal Otho : it was "*prætextu plurium patronorum*," whose claims, after all, might have been compromised as well by alternate nominations.

It is remarkable that three adjoining livings in this valley, Burnsal, Linton, and Kettlewell, were all divided into portions, and all from the cause assigned above.

But to return :

We have seen that Robert de Bulmer divided this benefice, and conferred one mediety on Uctred the son of Dolphyn ; but he retained the other mediety, which remained in the male line of his descendants, till the marriage of Eve, daughter of Sir John Bulmer, with Henry lord Fitzhugh. How long it continued in the latter family, and through what changes it has since passed, the following catalogue of Patrons and Incumbents will shew.

But it may be proper to observe, that the Fitzhughs presented twelve turns successively ; for Sir Henry Willoughby, being nearly related to the family, was probably no more than an assign ; but Richard lord Fitzhugh dying without male issue, 4th Hen. VIII. his estates were divided among his heirs general ; and the manor of Areton, together with the mediety, which was considered as regardant to it, was purchased by John Lambert, Esq. the first of Calton, in whose descendants it was vested till the death of John Lambert, Esq. last of the name, in 1706. It was then purchased by the Alcock family \*.

With respect to the mediety of Uctred son of Dolphyn it will be observed that the second patron in the following catalogue is Sir Elias de Rillestone, and the third William de Ebor. The latter, as I have already shewn, was an Hebden, with the common addition of an ecclesiastical name. But the following charter will not only prove the accuracy of the ancient registers of the see of York at that early period, but how the moiety of this manor, and the regardant portion of the benefice, passed, in one instance, from the Hebden to the Rillestones, and was by them re-granted to the former family : "*Sciant, &c. quod ego Eustatius fil. Eliæ de*

\* In the 8th of Elizabeth this mediety of Burnsal was settled in part of jointure upon Elizabeth Clifford, natural daughter of the second earl of Cumberland, on her marriage with Benjamin son of John Lambert, Esq. of Calton. From an original paper, written by the father, in which these articles are abstracted, it appears that he was disappointed in this match. He complains that he had received only sixty pounds for the lady's fortune, though one of the Earl's council prevailed upon him to sign a release for one hundred pounds, saying it would be for my Lord's honour (dishonour he should have said ; but I sincerely hope that the Earl knew nothing of this pitiful trick).

Mr. Lambert then proceeds in the following strain :

"Indede I was put in hope that Therle wolde be my gode L. and my sonnes, to myne avayll and p'fit, and specially to my sonne ;

And we sholde have manie gay things ;  
But ther cometh neyther bags, belt, nor rynges.  
So that I may truly conclude, to my grete coste,  
My sonne hath a good wief, but my hope is loste."

And so on, much in the style of the humble petition of Elizabeth Harris.

Rillestone dedi, &c. Will'mo de Hebbedene et her' totam illam car. t're in Brynsale et Thorpe quam Huchtred avus p'd' Will'mi dedit Alicie fil. in maritagium cum Eliâ de Rillestone avo meo, cum omn. hominibus qui remanere debent \* in terrâ p'dictâ, cum totâ sequelâ, vid. Will'mo Sartore, Sim. de Cringleker, Sinnet ux. Sim. de Brynsale, Ad. fil. Sim. de Ponte, &c. &c. Walterio Molendinario, &c. cum omn. aisiamentis et lib'tat. intra villam et extra, præterquam Threpland, &c.

"Sciendum autem quod p'dict' Will'mus de Hebbedene pro hac donatione quietum clamavit mihi xxx marcas argenti, quas debeo Isaaco Judeo Northampton, et Aaron. fil. ejus."

Thirty marks, therefore, were the consideration paid for half the manor of Burnsall, about the year 1260 †.

Uctred's Mediety of the benefice passed with its own moiety of the manor to the Tempests of Bracewell, and was afterwards purchased by the Craven family, anxious at that time to extend their property and influence in the parish which gave them birth. But I have not learned the time or conditions of this transaction.

The parish of Burnsall, most of which continues to pay a modus for corn-tithe to the Rectors of Linton, is said by tradition to have been originally a member of the latter parish; and it seems highly probable, especially from the dispersed situation of its different parts, all which are of the Skipton Fee, that the church was endowed by Alice de Romille, for the benefit of her dependents in that quarter. This conjecture is strengthened by some remains of the original structure at the East end, where the buttresses are precisely of that form which prevailed in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen, that is, with more projection than the true Saxon buttress, yet finishing in a slope beneath the roof. But the rest of the present church, excepting a part of the South choir, appears to be of the earlier part of Henry the Eighth's reign, when so many of the Craven churches were restored. It is handsomely and uniformly built of moor-stone, with a nave, choir, side-aisles, and tower. In Dodsworth's time this fragment of an inscription was remaining in the North window of the choir:

*Orate pro a'n'a Jacobi Metcalfe armigeri qui hanc fenestram ‡ . . .*

Now it appears, from the Records at Skipton, that this Metcalf was possessed of Hartlinton in 1520, and, as I have proved, that the present remains of painted glass in the Craven churches are generally contemporary with the restoration of the buildings, the date of the present edifice at Burnsall, excepting as above, may be fixed about that time. The flat roof of the choir is

\* That is, all the Villains regardant to the manor. I must observe, that at this time, about 1260, there were at Burnsall a bridge and a mill. From the curious grant of Silsden-mill, about 120 years before, and already engraved under Bolton, it appears that there was then a struggle between the ancient domestic querns and water-mills, which were beginning to be introduced.

"Nec in manu mola habeatur."

† For many particulars in this chain of evidence I am indebted to abstracts of the charters of the Hebden family, obligingly communicated to me by Mr. Swale of Settle. But I have been compelled, for the sake of uniformity, to translate them into the original Latin.

‡ He was afterwards knighted, and is mentioned by Leland as follows: "Sir James Metcalf hath a very goodly howse, caullid Nappe, in Wensedale." Itin. vol. III. p. 112.

very



very handsome and strong, precisely like that of Linton, which I mention because the letters are now hid by a coat of plaster. At the entrance of the choir each Rector has his own stall and pulpit, which look like the opposite Ambones in the primitive churches, or the respondents and opponents boxes in the schools. From these stalls alternately the service is performed, by a kind of early compromise between Popery and Protestantism, that is, within the choir, as of old; but with the minister's face turned to the congregation instead of the altar.

The situation of this church, and indeed of the village, is very pleasing, on a gentle declivity, falling Eastward, to the bank of the Wharf, between which and the church-yard stand the two parsonage-houses, now much neglected; the shells of which, I think, are not later than the reign of Henry the Eighth.

In the wall of that belonging to the first mediety is a shield charged with the chevronels of Fitzhugh.

The glebe of this benefice, now subdivided, was exactly a tenth part of the township of Burn-sall; and it has evidently been half \* a carucate, as the measurement of each portion proves it to have consisted of two oxgangs.

On the rocky and romantic margin of the Wharf, Northward from the church, burst out three springs, one of which is called Parson's Well; the others are respectively dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Helen.

In this facility of choice it is extraordinary that St. Wilfrid, the patron, should have been overlooked; but it must be observed, that in the Popish superstition, few springs and fountains were dedicated to male saints; a proof of the affinity of that and the Pagan ritual, in which the Nymphs exclusively enjoyed the same honour.

At Linton also the Saints well was consecrated to our Lady, not to St. Michael the Patron; and thus St. Mary, St. Margaret, and St. Helena were the *νυμφαὶ εὐδαί λειμωνιάδες* of Craven †.

\* Half a carucate was the most frequent allotment of glebe in the endowment of the Craven churches.

In the Escheat Roll of the 31st of Edw. I. seven churches within the Percy Fee are mentioned; and of these two had glebes, consisting of a carucate each; one of two oxgangs only; and the remaining four of the half carucate, or four oxgangs. They are enumerated thus,

De Rectore Eccl. de Boulton pro di. car. in Boulton.

De Persona de Giselburne pro unâ car. in eadem.

De Rectore de Thorneton pro iiii bov. in Thorneton.

De Rect. Eccl. de Giggleswic pro di. car. in ead.

Dos Eccl. de Abb. de Dereham pro ii bōv. in Kirkbie.

Dos Eccl. de Rect. de Carlton pro di. car. in ead.

Dor. Eccl. de Rect. de Preston pro unâ car. in ead.

† Sophocl. Philoct. sub fin.

## RECTORES DE BURNSAL.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores Primæ Medietatis.	Patroni.	Vac.
4 kal. Mart. 1294.	Dns. <i>Adam de Herwerton</i> , Subd.	Dns. <i>Hugo Fitz Henry</i> , mil.	
23 Mai. 1309.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Bullmer</i> , Cl.	Hen. Dns. <i>Fitzbugh</i> .	per mort.
7 id. Jan. 1322.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Bowes</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
13 Mar. 1369.	Dns. <i>Adam de Carlton in Lindrike</i> , Presb. Dns. <i>Joh. de Laton</i> .	Dns. <i>Hen. Fitzbugh</i> .	per assumpt alterius Benef.
26 Apr. 1392.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Hude</i> , Presb.	Attorn. Dni. <i>Hen. Fitzbugh</i> .	per resig.
19 Apr. 1411.	Dns. <i>Wm. Appilton</i> , Presb.	Hen. Dns. <i>Fitzbugh</i> .	per resig.
16 Oct. 1425.	Dns. <i>Wm. Gregges</i> .		per resig.
2 Maii, 1426.	Dns. <i>Hen. Craven</i> .	Will. Dns. <i>Fitzbugh</i> .	per resig.
22 Jul. 1438.	Dns. <i>Tho. Kirkbam</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per mort.
2 Maii, 1454.	Dns. <i>Rob. Coke</i> , Presb.	Hen. Dns. <i>Fitzbugh</i> .	per mort.
14 Maii, 1469.	Mr. <i>Tho. Sutton</i> .	Idem.	per resig.
9 Jan. 1471.	Dns. <i>Edw. Pudray</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per mort.
5 Jul. 1505.	Dns. <i>Tho. Swyft</i> , Presb. Dns. <i>Will. Helghfeld</i> .	Dns. <i>Hen. Willoughby</i> , mil.	per mort.
Ult. Jul. 1539.	Dns. <i>Ant. Holgate</i> , Cap.	<i>Joh. Lambert de Calton</i> .	per depriv.
10 Sept. 1554.	Dns. <i>Ric. Summerscales</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
6 Nov. 1562.	<i>Benj. Holgate</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
24 Maii, 1570.	<i>Hump. Dogeson</i> , Cl. <i>John Topham</i> , ob. 1618-19.	Idem.	per resig.
6 Mar. 1618.	<i>Tho. Topham</i> , Cl. M. A. <i>Tho. Topham</i> , ob. 1653.	<i>Tho. Topham</i> , sen.	
29 Jul. 1696.	<i>Tho. Topham</i> , Cl. <i>Peter Lancaster</i> , Cl.	<i>Joh. Lambert</i> , arm.	per mort.
1709.	— <i>Alcock</i> , Cl. — <i>Alcock</i> . <i>John Alcock</i> , A. B.	<i>Joh. Alcock</i> , Gen.	



## RECTORES DE BURNSAL.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores alteræ Medietatis.	Patroni.	Vacat.
Id. Dec. 1230.	Dns. Ric. de Burstall, Cl.	Job. de Tilly.	
3 kal. Maii, 1269.	Dns. Job. Sampson.	Dns. Elias de Rilliston.	
16 kal. Jan. 1294.	Dns. Adam de Lyncoln, Subd.	Wm. de Ebor.	per mort.
12 Apr. 1348.	Dns. Hugo Howell, Cap.	Dns. Ric. de Hebden, mil.	per mort.
28 Aug. 1367.	Dns. Wm. de Hebden, Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
13 Jan. 1369.	Dns. Wm. Amote, Presb.	Idem.	
	Dns. Wm. de Beckingham.	Idem.	per res. pro vic. de Edenstow.
27 Feb. 1370.	Dns. Wm. de Kirksall, Presb.	Idem.	
	Dns. Job. de Suthwell.		per mort.
9 Jan. 1389.	Dns. Tho. Newsome, Cl.	Wm. de Newsome, Arm.	
	Dns. Job. Grynton.		per mort.
10 Dec. 1431.	Dns. Wm. Vavasour, Presb.	Job. Hebden, Domicellus.	per mort.
5 Jul. 1472.	Dns. Rad. Radclyff, Cl.	Dns. Rog. Clifford, mil. et Tho. Tempest, arm.	} :
	Dns. Rob. Talbot*, Presb.		
13 Jan. 1545.	Dns. Nic. Paver, A. M.	Assig. Ric. Tempest, mil.	per mort.
25 Sept. 1551.	Geo. Ellyson, S. T. B.	Idem.	per mort.
21 Jun. 1552.	Dns. Henri. Elso, Cl.	Dns. Job. Tempest, mil.	per mort.
12 Jul. 1569.	Tho. Brockden, Cl.		per resig.
5 Mai. 1579.	Wm. Brockden, Cl.	Assign. Wm. Brockden.	per mort.
Ult. Aug. 1618.	Ric. Tennant, Cl. A. M.	Hen. Tennant.	
	Jac. sive Ric. Tennant.		per mort.
	Rob. Topham.		
2 Feb. 1686.	Ric. Carr, Cl.	Dns. Wm. Craven, mil.	
	William Carr, Cl.	Dns. Craven.	
	fil. ejus,		
	ob. 1754.		
	Matthew Knolles, A. M.		
	ob. 1776.		
1777.	Joseph Atwel Small, D. D.	Lord Craven.	
	Geo. Hickes, A. M.	Idem.	

\* He was living 11th Hen. VIII. when his brother, Edmund Talbot of Bashal, Esq. bequeathed him an annuity of ~~xxviii~~ <sup>xxviii</sup> s. for life, by the name of Sir Robert Talbot, Parson of Burnsall. Townley MSS.

The principal testamentary burials in this church are the following :

Henry Hertlinton, Esq. by will, dated Sept. 9, 1466.

William Heslarton, Esq. April 8, 1473.

John Talbot, brother of Edmund Talbot of Bashall, Esq. leaves his body to be interred  
“ in Ecclesia S'c'i Wilfrid de Burnsall, Jan. 20, 1475.

Lastly, Sir Henry Elso, Parson of the one mediety, Oct. 12, 1563.

Over the door of the church is this inscription, cut in mouldering stone, to record one of the many charities of a man who deserves a more durable monument.

“ THIS CHURCH WAS REPAIRED AND BUTIFIED AT THE ONLIE COSTE AND CHARGES  
OF SIR WILLIAM CRAVEN, KNIGHT, AND ALDERMAN OF THE CITIE OF LONDON,  
AND LATE LORD MAYOR OF THE SAME. A. D. 1612.”

William Craven was born at Appletrewick, in this parish, of poor parents, who are said to have consigned him to a common carrier for his conveyance to London, where he entered into the service of a Mercer or Draper. In this situation nothing more is known of his history, till, by diligence and frugality, the old virtues of a citizen, he had raised himself to wealth and honour. In 1607, he is described by Camden as “ equestri dignitate, et senator Londinensis.” In 1611 he was chosen Lord Mayor. Of the time of his death I am not informed. In him the commercial spirit of the family ended as it had begun. William Craven, his eldest son, having been trained in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus and William prince of Orange, became one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time. He was in the number of those gallant Englishmen who served the unfortunate king of Bohemia from a spirit of romantic attachment to his beautiful consort ; and his services are generally supposed to have been privately rewarded with the hand of that Princess after her return in widowhood to her native country.

Thus the son of a Wharfedale-peasant matched with the sister of Charles the First : a remarkable instance of that Providence which “ raiseth the poor out of the dust, and setteth him among princes, even the princes of his people \*.”

He was created baron of Hamstead Marshall 2d of Charles I. and earl Craven 16th of Charles II.

But to return to Sir William Craven and his benefactions.

Besides repairing the parish church of Burnsall, and re-building the churchyard-wall, at an expence, as is said, of £ 600. he erected and endowed a grammar-school in the same village ; in addition to which he built four bridges in this neighbourhood, and among them that of Burnsall †.

\* Psalm cxlii.

† He only rebuilt it ; for a bridge at Burnsall is mentioned by Harrison, whose account of Britain is prefixed to the first edition of Holinshed's Chronicle, A. D. 1577. With respect to the antiquity of the other bridges on Wharf, I only know, that Scirfare is mentioned in the Coucher Book of Bountaine, about the year 1200 ; and a century later the canons of Bolton were building or re-building Bolton-Bridge. On the whole, as the art of constructing arches was never lost after the Roman Conquest of Britain, it is probable that most of the bridges over that rapid and dangerous stream are very antien. But the particular structures may have been washed away and restored again and again.



## APPLETREWICK.

WE have already given the Domesday Survey of this township, and have recited the grant by Alice de Romille of half her domain here; viz. 1 car. and 2 oxgangs to Robert de Bulmer.—Great part of what remained was granted by this lady in a charter, which I shall transcribe literally, as it was unknown before, and is the only original of the foundress of Bolton I have ever seen.

“Sciāt tã futuri q’ p’sentes q’d ego Aaliz’ de Rumilli dedi et cōcessi Edulfo de Culnese\* et heredib’ suis p’pt’ homagiū suū, et p’pt’ pecuniā suā, scilic’ dimidiā marcā, vi bovatas tře ĩ Appelt’pic cū oīb’ p’tinēciis, salvo foresto meō, libe tenend’ de me et de meo herede in servicio militis q’tu’ serviitiū p’tin’ ad vi bovatas tře ĩfra xiiii carucas†. Et ut hec firma p’maneat, hac carta et sigilli mei ĩpressiōe cōfirmavi, et hiis testib’; Rog’ tep’ et Ric fil. ej. Pet’ de Mart. Will. 8 Rilest’ Rog. Fasiz. Pet. de Pigen, Sim. f. Rodulf, Acca de Thorelbi. Osmu’d capell’ . . . Hug’ Forestar’, Sctefan’ Forestar.”

But these lands, together with the remainder of the two car. et dim. which were the original fee of Aaliz de Romille in this place, were probably purchased either by Bulmer or his grandson, Henry de Nevill, as they were altogether, excepting thirty acres, reserved for an intended donation to the priory of Munkton, conferred by this Henry on the priory of Marton, by the name of the manor of Woodhouse.

This grant was copied by Dodsworth, and is now in the Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 103; but the original, with a fair seal, is now lying before me.—The following confirmation, however, is new.

“Omnibus, &c. Wil’mus de Fortibus, comes Almar. Sciatis nos confirmasse p salute aīe n’re antecessor’ et successor’, Man’m de Wodhuys, cum Domp’nio, &c. priori et canonicis de Marton; q’i h’nt Wodhuys cū Apletrewyk ex dono d’ni Henrici de Nevile, amici n’ri. Hiis test. d’no Godēfr. de Altaripa, Joh. de Eston, Sim. de Marton, Ric. Tēpest, Wil’mo H’tlintun, H’nr. de Torp, et aliis.”

The manor of Woodhouse remained in the priory of Marton till the Dissolution, when it was granted, A. D. 1542, to Henry earl of Cumberland.

The Reader will be careful to distinguish between this manor and that of Appletrewic, properly so called. This I suppose to have consisted of those three carucates which, at the time of Domesday, were held by Norman. It does not appear when they were acquired by the Romilles, or the Albemarles; but, in the 5th of John, Baldwine de Batune earl of Albemarle had licence to afforest his lands at Appletrewic for two miles in length.

Nothing more is known with respect to this manor till the 6th of Edward the First, when free warren was granted here to John de Eston. I have already stated the claim of this person upon the honour of Skipton and the earldom of Albemarle itself; and as this was the very year

\* Kilnsey

† Meaning where 14 carucates made one knight’s fee; which was universally the case in the honour of Skipton. Escheat Roll, 31 Edw. I.

in which he was bought off by Edward, it seems likely that the manor of Appletrewick was a part of the consideration. In the next place, James de Eshton, brother of John, to whom it had been given 28 Edward I. sold the manor of Appletrewic to the prior and canons of Bolton \*, “una cum mineris Weyvis Telloniis et Stallagiis, &c.”†

And, in the 4th of Edward II. a charter for a fair and free-warren in Appletrewick was granted to the prior and canons aforesaid, at the instance of Peirs de Gavestone,

This house was surrendered Jan. 29th, 30th of Henry VIII.; and, on the 28th of July following, the manor of Appletrewick was granted to Sir Christopher Hales, knight, Master of the Rolls.—By this means the earl of Cumberland, whose grant of the site and other lands of Bolton did not take place till three years after, lost the chance of so desirable an addition to his estates, and left a door open to long and vexatious litigations, which took place about seventy years after.

In the year 1611, I find Sir John York, of Gowthwaite, lord of Appletrewic; but whether his family had purchased immediately from the Hales’s does not appear. However, in that year, he laid claim to free chace and warren within this town, though it was not mentioned in the grant to Hales. This was resisted by Francis earl of Cumberland, who contended, that Appletrewic was a member of the forest of Skipton; “that the inhabitants dwelling on the prior of Bolton’s lands there did, both in the prior’s time, and ever since, yearly pay Forster Oates to the Bowbearer, or the Forester, of the forest of Skipton: and also pay Forster Hens and Castle Hens, and do suit of court yearly at the Forest Court at Skipton. Also that the said Earl, and his ancestors, have had their keepers at their wills, to range and view the deer within the townfields of Appletrewic; and have set courses, and made general huntings, on the commons, and through the fields and enclosures there.

“Also that Sir John Yorke, and his ancestors, never had any keepers there for deer; neither used to hunt there without leave of the Earl and his ancestors, except by stealing‡ of them in the night-time, or of courtesie, when the said Earl, and his ancestors, yearly bestowed deer on the said Sir John York, and his ancestors §.”

I do not know how this litigation ended. Woodhouse was granted *salvo foresto*, and Appletrewick probably was the same. At all events there was a paramount right in the superior lord for the range of deer within the manor, as parcel of the forest; a right which might consist with free chace and warren in the mesne lord. But this is not the only instance in Wharfedale where these two claims have been confounded.

From the evidences at Skipton I find that this dispute came to blows; for some of earl Francis’s shepherds, resorting to Appletrewick fair, for the purpose of buying lean sheep, to be fatted in the parks, and refusing to pay the accustomed tolls at the town’s end, were fallen upon by Sir John Yorke’s bailiff and servants, who seem to have beaten them soundly.

In another shape it came before the Star Chamber, which took cognizance at that time with severity enough of every instance of disrespect offered to a nobleman; for I learn, from the records of that court, “Hilar. 1 Car. Comes Cumbriæ versus York, Equ. &c. That the defendant, Sir John York often, gave directions to the defendants, Fenton and John York, to kill deer in

\* Immediately after this purchase the old hall of Appletreewick was pulled down, and a new house built, and covered with slates: Concher Book of Bolton. I mention this as the earliest instance I have met with of a slated house in Craven.—I omitted to mention, in its proper place, that at this time the choir of Long Preston church was covered with shingles.

† Conf. Edw. II. Pat. 5. Reg. Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 102.

‡ A very handsome institution with respect to a knight, or indeed a gentleman.

§ Skipton MSS.



YORKE OF GOULTHWAYTE.

1. Jane, daughter of .... Mauleverer, = Sir Richard Yorke, sometime Mayor of the Staple in Calais, was Lord Mayor of York in 1409, and again in 1482, and Representative in Parliament for that City, 12 Edw. IV. and died in 1498. 2. Joan, daughter of .... :

1. Sir Richard Yorke, sometime Mayor of the Staple at Calais,  $\bar{\text{m}}$  . . . . daughter of . . . . Lord Darcy and Meynill. 2. Thomas Yorke. 3. John Yorke,  $\bar{\text{m}}$  Catherine, daughter of . . . Paterdale.

Thomas Yorke, of Asby, in Lincolnshire.	Mary, daughter of ... Sutton, of Washingbrow, in Lincolnshire.	George Yorke, of Brackley, in Northamptonshire.	1. John.	2. Christopher.	1. Ann, daughter of Robert Smith.	3. Sir John Yorke, Knt. Lord Mayor of London.	2. .... daughter of .... Paget.	.... Forbisher.
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1. Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Gir- lington.	1. George Yorke, of Ashby.	2. Mary, daughter of Sir George Paulet, of Condall, in Hampshire.	2. Thomas Yorke, ... daughter of Sir John Hotham, of Scarborough.	3. Gilbert Yorke,	1. Peter Elizabeth, daughter of Yorke, Sir William Ingleby, Esq. of Ripley, in York- shire, Knt.	2. Alane. 3. William. 4. Sir Ed- mund.	5. Sir Edward. 6. Henry. 7. John. 8. Robert.	9. Rowland. 10. Arthur.	1. Ami Sir William Hilton.	2. Catherine. 3. Margery.	William.	Grace, ... Fanshawe.
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1. Thomas.	Elizabeth.	2. Henry.	3. Robert.	Mary.	Frances.	Hotham Yorke.	1. Sir John Yorke, of Goulthwayte, Knt. died in the Year 1630, or thereabouts, without issue.	Julian, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Hansby, of Beverley and Tickhill in the county of York, Esq.	2. Thomas Yorke, died in his elder brother's life-time.	Frances, daughter of ... Babthorpe, of Babthorpe, in the county of York, Esq.	3. William Yorke. ....	4. Richard, died unmarried.
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1. Florence, daughter of ... Sharp, of .... in the county of Westmorland. = John Yorke, of Goulthwayte, Esq. died in the year 1635, or thereabouts. = 2. Catherine, daughter of Sir Ingleby Daniel, of Bessewick, in the county of York, Knt. John Yorke.

1. Elizabeth.—James Lesley, Lord Lindores in Scotland, to whom she was second wife.

2. Frances.—Thomas Barney, of Dale-Banke, in the county of York.

3. Jane.—Lieutenant General David Lesley, now Lord Newark, in Scotland.

Sir John Yorke, of Goulthwayte, in the county of York, Knight,—Mary, daughter to Maulger Norton, of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, in the county of York, Esq.

Thomas Yorke, of Goulthwayte and Richmond, Esq. æt. 6 ann. 19 Aug. anno 1665; he was representative for Richmond in several parliaments. — Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lister, of Westby, Esq. Mary, æt. 8, anno 19 Aug. 1665. — Sir Edward Blacket, of Newby, in Yorkshire, Baronet.

John Yorke, of Richmond, Esq.==Ann, daughter of Lord Darcy, represented that borough in several Parliaments, ob. s. p. of Sedbury, in Ireland.	Thomas Yorke, succeeded his elder brother at Richmond, and was Member of Parliament for that borough.	1. Catherine==Sir James Clavering, of Greencroft and Axwell, in the county of Durham, Baronet.	2d. daughter, died unmarried.
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7. Sophia, daughter of Sir John Glynn, of Broad-Lane, in Flintshire. — John Yorke, of Richmond, Esq. — 2. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Campbell, of Jamaica, s. p. — Thomas Yorke, of Halton, in the parish of Long Preston, in Craven. — Jane, daughter of Joseph Reay, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Esq. — 1. Catherine. — 2. Mary. — 3. Ann.

Sophia, died young. — Thomas, died young. — John. — Margaret. — Anne. — Thomas. — Henry.





Appletrewick Fields; and accordingly they, with others, 19 Jac. with a gun shot one of Plaintiff's staggs, and pursued him with a blood-hound, and John Hunt said they would hunt and kill the deer at their pleasure; and Fenton, at another time, in Sir John York's presence, shot with his gun at ten of the plaintiff's staggs in Appletrewick Fields, and Sir John, in a haughty manner, sent the plaintiff word he would kill and hunt deer there if he could; and for this hunting and provoking speeches they were committed to the Fleet, and fined, Sir John £200. Fenton £100. and John York £50.; but the title, touching the bounds of the plaintiff's chase of Skipton and Barden, and the defendant's manor of Appletrewick, the court would not meddle with, but left it to the law\*."

This may serve as a specimen of Star-chamber justice.—The title should, at all events, have been tried first; for, till that was decided, no proof existed that the defendant was not hunting in his own free warren, and his threatenings might amount to no more than a declaration that he would maintain his own rights.

In a Survey of the manors belonging to Robert de Clifford, .... Edw. II. † mention is made of Gordale in Appletrewick. The name is now forgotten; but the place, I am persuaded, is to be found in Troller's Gill, which forms the termination of a wild and solitary valley in this township.

It is a winding but nearly perpendicular fissure in the lime-stone rock, about half a mile in length, a very few yards in width, and, upon an average, about sixty feet high. The bottom forms the channel of a torrent often dry; but when swoln by rains devolving huge masses of lime-stone, which interrupt and exasperate its course. On the whole, Troller's Gill wants the water-fall, the depth and majesty of the modern Gordale; but its general resemblance to the other, its sudden contraction and perpendicular depression, give it an exclusive claim to be the ancient Gordale of Appletrewick.

An hamlet dependent upon the township of Burnsall is Thorp ‡, sometimes called Thorp subtus Montem, in a most retired situation, within a cavity so encircled by high grounds that it is difficult to conceive, at first sight, how the waters escape, and why it is not a lake.—This is now the residence of the Rev. Henry Wigglesworth, Rector of Sladeburne, in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of the late John Batty, Esq. whose family have long been possessed of a principal estate in the place.

In the garden of my old acquaintance the Rev. Matthew Metcalf, who also resides here, is a common hawthorn of the most gigantic growth I have ever seen, as it contains thirty cubical feet of timber, and measures nearly six feet in girth. It is still in a thriving state.

In a pasture above this village is a cave, called Knave Knoll Hole, very difficult of access, and, from the narrowness of the entrance, equally difficult to be discovered. For these reasons it seems to have been a retreat of some ancient banditti. On descending into it several years ago, I discovered, besides many bones of sheep, &c. the remains of an human skeleton.

\* Rushworth, vol. III. Append. p. 37

† Inter MSS. Ashmole, Oxſ. for a copy of which I am indebted to Thomas Heber, Esq. of Brazenose College.

‡ Thorpe is, in the strictest sense, an Hamlet; and thus precisely it is used by king Edgar.

*Ic Ædgar gife mýnrepe Mebehæmrebe  
eale þa þopper þe pento lin.*

Chron. Sax. ed. Gibson, p. 118.

## HARTLINGTON.

OPPOSITE to Burnsal is Hartlington, or the town of Hartil, a Saxon proper name, which occurs in Craven charters long after the Conquest. A Sir Hertel de Malgham, in particular, witnesses charters about the time of Henry the Second. The syllable "ing," in the composition of local names, is merely epenthetical, and arises from a vicious redundancy in pronunciation. Thus we find, in Domesday, Remitone instead of the modern Remington; Wadeton for Wadington; and, in the ballad of the Tournament of Tottenham, Islington is called Hysilton; as in St. Paul's cathedral the prebend is styled Prebenda de Issledon.

This village gave name to a knightly family of high antiquity, of whom Sir Henry de Hertlington occurs in deeds s. d. The last of the name was Henry de Hartlington, Esq. who died in 1466. He had a daughter who married . . . Metcalf, of Nappay, Esq. and transferred the manor of Hartlington into that family.

In the 6th of Edw. VI. this manor, amongst others, is charged with a jointure of an hundred marks on the marriage of Sir Christopher Metcalf, knight, with lady Elizabeth Clifford, daughter of the first earl of Cumberland.

In the 4th and 5th Philip and Mary\*, the same Sir Christopher Metcalf conveyed the manor of Hartlington, with the appurtenances in Burnsal, Appletrewick, and Calgarth, to William Lyster, of Medehop, Esq. who, in the same year, conveys one moiety of the said manor to Reginald Hayber, Gent. and the other to Gilbert Watson of Wigglesworth. And,

In 21 Elizabeth, is a deed of partition between the same Reginald Hayber and Anthony Watson, respecting Hartlington-hall and demesne lands, in which the manor-house is described as consisting of a centre and two wings †.

In consequence of this transaction one moiety is now, by descent, the property of Richard Heber, of Marton, Esq. and the other of Mr. Dawson.

The manor-house is completely dilapidated and gone; but its site is just remembered by the name of Hall Garth, near which is Chapel Hill, where probably stood one of those ancient oratories so frequently attached to the manor-houses in the Saxon times, when parish churches were few, and therefore generally remote ‡.

These are the members of the parish of Burnsall, which immediately adjoin to that township. Those which follow are either wholly, or in part, divided from it by the parish of Linton.

\* Bolton MSS.

† Ex Chartis penes Ric. Heber arm.

‡ At Hartlington, according to tradition, lived a man of the name of Walters, who, on a certain night, was suddenly awoke out of his sleep by a voice calling to him, "Arise, Walters, and save life." He obeyed the call, took his bow and quiver, and, directed by a secret impulse, repaired to a remote part of Appletreewick pastures, where he found a young lady, a daughter of the family of Skipton Castle, struggling with ruffians. Walters, however, plied them so well with arrows that they soon dispersed, and left the lady uninjured. For this good service, it is added, that an estate was given to the deliverer, which his descendants long enjoyed.

No other name, and no date, are mentioned in the story; for traditions generally despise such minutiae.—Some of my readers perhaps may commend this tale to the ingenious Mr. Aubrey; and others may compare it with Dr. Plot's thrilling story of the black Meer of Morridge, Hist. Staffordshire, p. 291.



## RILSTON.

IN the more Northern aperture, between the hills which separate the valleys of Are and Wharf, is Rilston, or Rilliston, so called from the Danish “*Rýll rivus tacitè fluens*,” as it is situated among the forks of several inconsiderable brooks, all of which fall into the Are, excepting one, which finds its way Eastward to the Wharf.

Rilston gave name and habitation to a family perhaps of the first antiquity in Craven, as there is reason to suppose that William de Risletona, who occurs in the first charter of Cecilia de Romille, was the William son of Clarembald \*, mentioned in the Black Book of the Exchequer, and undoubtedly a Saxon. No name occurs more frequently in the Craven charters; about a century after I meet with Eustace de Rillestone; and afterwards Sir Elias de Rillestone. In this name the manor continued till it expired in Isabella daughter and heiress of John Rilleston, Esq. who married Miles son of Walkin Radcliff, base son of William Radcliffe, Esq. of Todmorden and Merley, co. Lancaster, whom I have had frequent occasion to mention in the history of Whalley. But the following petition from this person, or his son, to Cardinal Beaufort, which I had not discovered at the publication of that work, is too curious to be suppressed, and may therefore be indulged with a place here.

“ To the full Rever’d Fader in God and right gracious Lord Bischope of Winchester,  
Cardinal of England.

“ Besechen mekely y<sup>r</sup> servitours William Radclyff y<sup>e</sup> younger and his cozen Worsley, of y<sup>e</sup> parish of Cliderowe, in the countie of Lancastre, y<sup>t</sup> wheras Thomas the sonne of Sir Thomas Radcliff, of y<sup>e</sup> said countie, knight, be great ordeannance and forecasting against y<sup>e</sup> peace of o<sup>r</sup> suveraine Lo. the Kinge, with y<sup>e</sup> numbre of xxiv harnaysed men, made a violent sawte upon your saaid besechers, and them greveously maimed and wounded unto pill of dethe. In whiche debate y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas, atte defence of your saite besechers, was sleayne, as it is openly known to y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Honorable Lordes y<sup>e</sup> Lorde of Duresme and y<sup>e</sup> Lorde of Salesbury; and then, by y<sup>e</sup> ordinaunce of y<sup>e</sup> said Lorde of Salesbury, w<sup>ch</sup> had al y<sup>s</sup> matere hold in his rule, apoynted Thomas Harington, Esquyer, and Thomas Urswicke, Esquyer, as attrabutors to bee in meane and indifferent in y<sup>e</sup> seide metere we (were) through y<sup>m</sup> apoynted demed and awarded, by scripture indented, under ther seales, rehersing, that y<sup>e</sup> seide Thomas, in his seide assaute mak yng, was sleayne, in y<sup>e</sup> defens of y<sup>e</sup> seide besechers; and notwythstanding y<sup>s</sup>, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> seid besechers shal pay xi markes in moneye, y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>s</sup> to greavose and importable charge of y<sup>e</sup> seide besechers, w<sup>thout</sup> they had, or myght have, y<sup>e</sup> graciouse almes of supportation and refreshing of Lordes. Wherfor pleas yt your noble Lords’p, of y<sup>r</sup> gode grace, in consid’acion of y<sup>e</sup> pmisses, to refresh and releve y<sup>r</sup> seide besechers w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>r</sup> moste graciouse almes, after y<sup>r</sup> gode plesure, atte reverence of God, and in waye of charitie †.”

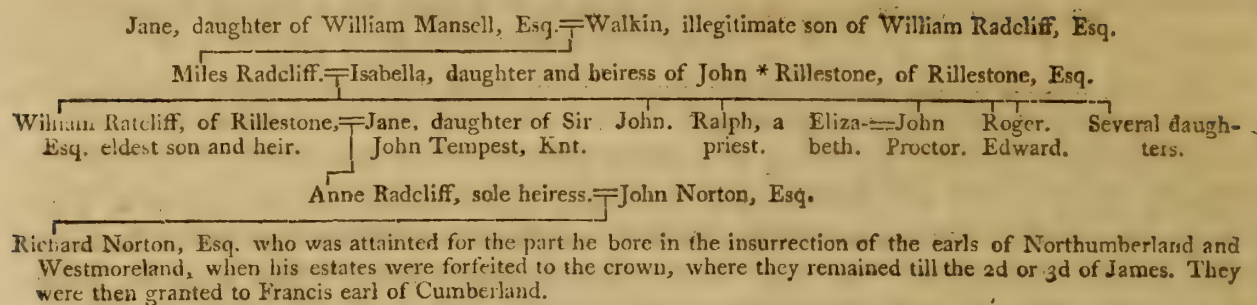
Here is a very late instance of the ancient Bloodpice, or pecuniary compensation for homicide. The Ratcliffs were zealous retainers of the house of Lancaster; and this military prelate, it may be, felt no repugnance to relieve a brave man of that party though he came before him with hands dipped in blood.

But to return—

\* Clarembald was the name of one of the Sempectæ of Croyland mentioned by Ingulphus.

† Townley MSS. No. XXII.

The descent of this branch of the Radcliffs is as follows :



On this occasion a very accurate survey was made, from which I shall extract the most interesting particulars.

## NORTON LANDS.

### RILESTONE MANOR.

Measure, 1010 A. 10 P.

Old Rents received, £ 68. 14 s. 2 d.

Clear Yearly Value, £ 139. 17 s. 8 d.

Fee Simple at Fifteen Years Purchase, £ 3128. 17 s. 6 d.

The ancient manor-house was now in decay. Immediately adjoining lay a close, called the Vivery; so called, undoubtedly, from the French *Vivier*, or modern Latin *Viverium* †; for there are, near the house, large remains of a pleasure ground, such as were introduced in the earlier part of Elizabeth's time, with topiary works, fish ponds, an island, &c. The demesne was something more than 400 acres. The rest was divided into 43 tenements; some of two oxgangs, others of one or less. The oxgang averaged from twelve to thirteen acres.

In this survey the word homestead is constantly substituted to the old toft and croft ‡. There seems to have been a little enclosed meadowing about the houses; but the greater part, even of the hay ground, lay open in the town-field, which also contained all the arable land of the place. There were two common pastures, the Fell and Langill, besides an unstinted common right upon the Moors.

\* Ex cartis J. C. Brooke. But in an old compotus of John Lambert, Esq. the matter is stated thus: Ric. Norton, arm. p. m. John Norton, arm. patris sui, et Anne Norton, m'ris sui, defunct. filie et her. Willi Radcliff, arm. consanguinei et heredis Elie Rilleston.

† Vide Du Cange in *Viverium*.

‡ The last instance I have met with of the old Toft and Croft is in the year 1579. It had grown obsolete, therefore, in this interval of less than thirty years. The most learned of our etymologists, Spelman, bishop Kennet, and Du Cange, have fallen short of the precise meaning of Toft. Skinner alone has thrown a ray of light upon it, "locus arboribus minusculis consitus," a tuft of trees—Gall. *Touffe de Bois*. But this gives only the literal, not the tralatitious sense of the word. A toft was certainly an homestead in a village, so called from the small tufts of maple, elm, ash, and other wood, with which dwelling-houses were anciently overhung. Hence the local surnames Mapletoft and Eltoft, qu. Elmtoft.

Even now it is impossible to enter a Craven village without being struck with the insulated homesteads surrounded by their little garths, and overhung with tufts of trees. These are the genuine tofts and crofts of our ancestors, with the substitution only of stone to the wooden crocks and thatched roofs of antiquity.

The



The whole township was ranged by 130 red deer, the property of the lord, which, together with the wood, had, after the attainder of Mr. Norton, been committed to Sir Stephen Tempest, of Broughton. The latter, it seems, had been abandoned to depredation; for, upon a survey, there appeared the stumps of eighty-six oaks, 144 ashes, ellers 217, hollies 99. Of these the oaks were valued at 1*s.* each; the ashes at 4*d.* the ellers and hollies at 1*d.* each. Now, though we should be scarcely warranted in supposing these to have been the heaviest timber upon the estate, yet they must have been something more than walking-sticks; and if the valuation of 1603 be multiplied by 10, it will probably not equal the present value. But the whole timber of the township was estimated in this survey at £300. equal, according to the former ratio, to more than £3000. now, which, as it must have been confined, in a great measure, to the lower parts of the township, leaves the impression of a very forest-like and sylvan scene.

There was neither a freeholder nor cottager in the place; the occupiers were, properly speaking, tenants at will, though the lord granted them verbal leases for life. The fines were entirely arbitrary; but no heriots were paid. The tenement was usually granted upon the demise of a tenant to the oldest son, if there was one; if not, to the oldest daughter. Among the old tenants is mentioned one "Richard Kitchen, butler to Mr. Norton, who rose in rebellion with his master, and was executed at Ripon."

This is the only notice which appears in the evidences at Bolton Abbey, relating to the insurrection of 1569, so fatal to the Norton family. Their ruin, in consequence of this unfortunate engagement, is generally understood from the old ballad entitled, "The Rising in the North," where it is said,

"Thee Norton, with thine eight good sons,  
"They doomed to dye, alas, for ruth!"

Camden, however, in his Annals, mentions only three; *viz.* Christopher, Marmaduke, and Thomas; but, in the Townley MSS. G. 16. is a distinct enumeration of 75 persons the ring-leaders in this rebellion, who having fled, were indicted, and many of them, probably, attainted in their absence. Among these appear the names of Richard Norton, of Norton, Esq. Francis Norton, of Baldersby, Esq. Samuel Norton, of Wath, Gentleman; Christopher Norton, of Norton, Gentleman; Marmaduke Norton, of Norton, Gentleman; Thomas Norton, of Skyrningham, Gentleman. But whether Francis Norton was the oldest son, whose aversion to engage in this desperate adventure is stigmatized in the ballad, and whether all the remaining four were sons, or one of them a collateral relative of the family, it is now impossible to discover.

The only Craven names besides in this catalogue are Robert\* Lambert, of Cauton, Esq. and William Malham, of Elslack, Gentleman; neither of whom seems to have been attainted, as there is no evidence that their estates were forfeited.

I have already hinted at the bad neighbourhood which subsisted between the Nortons and

\* There is a mistake in this Christian name, if it be meant of the possessor of the estate.

their superior lords. \* Richard Norton in particular seems to have been a turbulent man, violently addicted to the old religion; while the Cliffords were dutiful subjects and favourers of the Reformation. On this account it is probable that they beheld the ruin of their unquiet vassal with little compassion.

Yet it was long before the Cliffords, with all their interest at court, could profit by this circumstance. The Nortons' Lands, in the centre of their barony, and the object of long contentions, must have been a most desirable object; yet neither the merits and gallantry of earl George, nor his just claims upon queen Elizabeth, could ever obtain from her tenacious hand what the complaisance and assiduity of earl Francis acquired soon from her easy successor †.

Rilston Fell yet exhibits a monument of the old warfare between the Nortons and Cliffords. On a point of very high ground, commanding an immense prospect, and protected by two deep ravines, are the remains of a square tower, expressly said by Dodsworth to have been built by Richard Norton. The walls are of strong grout-work, about four feet thick. It seems to have been three stories high. Breaches have been industriously made in all the sides, almost to the ground, to render it untenable.

We have already heard the complaints of the earl of Cumberland's keepers against Norton for his contrivance to impound the deer; and it is curious enough that after almost three centuries, vestiges of this work should yet remain.

On the plain summit of the hill are the foundations of a strong wall, stretching from the S. W. to the N. E. corner of the tower, and to the edge of a very deep glen. From this glen a ditch, several hundred yards long, runs S. to another deep and rugged ravine. On the N. and W. where the banks are very steep, no wall, or mound, is discoverable, paling being the only fence which would stand on such ground. And this is the pound complained of.

From the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border ‡ it appears that such pounds for deer, sheep, &c. were far from being uncommon in the South of Scotland. The principle of them was something like that of a wire mouse-trap. On the declivity of a steep hill, the bottom and sides of which were fenced, so as to be impassable; a wall was constructed nearly level with the surface on the outside, yet so high within that without wings it was impossible to escape in the opposite direction. Care was probably taken that these enclosures should contain better feed than the neighbouring parks or forests; and whoever is acquainted with the habits of these sequacious animals will easily conceive, that if the leader was once tempted to descend into the snare an herd would follow; to recover which there were probably more frays than law-suits.

\* By a subpoena, directed out of the court at York to the first earl, it appears that this dispute commenced before the death of John Norton the father; for the suit is there styled "a matt'r in trav'rs betwene you and John Nortone, Squier, concerning the liberties of youre foreste of Skiptone." Without year; but probably about 1530. Skipton MSS.

† I have heretofore supposed that they were granted to the third Earl; but a paper entitled Barden Case, which I have lately met with in the Bolton papers, corrects not only a mistake which I had made with respect to that place but Rilston. This statement, with respect to Rilston, &c. is confirmed by the family rentals in which these estates are first mentioned, A. D. 1656.

‡ Vol. I. p. 4.



After Rilston came into possession of the Cliffords, the same ground, with part of the fell above, was enclosed for a park, of which it still retains the name, and the name only.

At this time a white doe, say the aged people of the neighbourhood, long continued to make a weekly pilgrimage from hence over the fells to Bolton, and was constantly found in the abbey church-yard during divine service; after the close of which she returned home as regularly as the rest of the congregation.

This incident awakens the fancy. Shall we say that the soul of one of the Nortons had taken up its abode in that animal, and was condemned to do penance, for his transgressions against "the lords' deere" among their ashes? But for such a spirit the Wild Stag would have been a fitter vehicle: Was it not then some beautiful and injured female, whose name and history are forgotten? Had the milk-white doe performed her mysterious pilgrimage from Ettrick Forest to the precincts of Dryburgh or Melrose, the elegant and ingenious editor of the *Border Minstrelsy* would have wrought it into a beautiful story.

It is curious to observe in how many ways these picturesque animals have been employed by poetical or historical fiction.

Under the milk-white hind Dryden personifies his own *immaculate* church\*. Albert Durer, the Ariosto of his art, has represented the conversion of an infidel Knight in a forest by the miraculous appearance of a cross between the horns of a stag; and Leland, from a nameless historian, assures us of Wlffade prince of Mercia, "quod cervum in silvis persequens venit ad oratorium ubi fons erat quem recta petiit cervus (not, to be sure, because it was tired and thirsty), et baptizatus erat in fonte ad quem cervus confugerat†."

But, by ‡ Roos of Warwick, this charitable stag, so instrumental in the conversion of Wlffade, is changed into a doe, who sustained St. Ceadda with her milk in his hermitage near Litchfield.

But Norton Tower was probably a sort of pleasure-house in Summer, as there are adjoining to it several large mounds (two of them are pretty entire), of which no other account can be given than that they were butts for large companies of archers.

The place is savagely wild, and the situation admirably adapted to the use of a watch-tower.

We will now descend.

Adjoining to the manor-house is a chapel, resembling a parish-church, with a tower, choir, and side ailes. The original structure has been at least as ancient as the reign of Stephen; for the buttresses at the East end of the middle choir exactly resemble those of Burnsall, and the font is cylindrical. It was probably a foundation of one of the earlier Rilstones. But the side ailes, with the tower, can claim no higher antiquity than the earlier part of Henry the Eighth's reign, and are probably the work of John Norton, who married the heiress of Radcliff. Of this there are two proofs: first, on one of the pillars of the South aile is a shield of which the dexter pale, undoubtedly charged with the arms of Norton, is hid behind the pulpit; the sinister is composed in a very singular manner of Radcliff and Rilstone, as it consists of a bend

\* Hind and Panther.

† Lel. Col. vol. I. p. 1.

‡ Plott's Staffordshire, p. 407. If we may form a conjecture from the number of their parks and chaces some of St. successors would have preferred the haunch to the milk.

engrailed Sable, for Radcliff, between two saltires \*; for Rilstone bore A. a saltire S. which, out of much painted glass, remaining within my memory, in the chapel, has alone escaped a late sweeping repair. The South chantry belongs to Rilston-hall, but has no memorials of the families interred within it. That on the North is appropriated to Bordley-hall.

Secondly, On one of the bells, which seems coëval with the building of the tower, is this cypher, *J. N.* for John Norton; and the motto, *God us ayd.*

Here was an endowed chantry, certified by archbishop Holgate to be of the foundation of Jeffray Proctor, and of the value of £ 4. 4s. The Proctors were of Bordley; for which reason, I suppose, our Lady's altar to have been in the North chantry.

The two chapels of Rilston and Coniston have no chaplains, or separate endowment; but are served in the primitive mode by the Rectors of Burnsal. On this account they belong to a class unknown to the canon law.—Both have cylindrical fountains of high antiquity, and therefore must always have had the Sacramentalia; but chapels, with these rights annexed, were always presentable, and served by chaplains, who took an oath of obedience to the Rector, and were not removable at pleasure. Whereas mere chapels of ease, in the ancient sense, which were served by removable stipendiaries, or, as in the present instance, by the parish priests themselves, had not the rights of baptism and sepulture. These therefore constitute a new and curious link in the chain of ecclesiastical dependence.

#### CRAKEHOU, qu. *Cragehou*, or *The Craggyhill*,

PRINCIPALLY belonged to Bolton Abbey, and was granted to the first Earl of Cumberland. I have seen a survey of this village made by order of the council of the third Earl, from which it appears that every house and barn stood upon crocks, and was covered with thatch. Stone walls and slated roofs in Craven may generally be dated from the alienations of the Cliffords, and the origin of independent properties. The numerous dates over the doors of the houses of this rank in the reigns of James and Charles I. and Charles II. confirm this idea.

Adjoining is

**THREPLAND**, *anciently THERPOLE, and, at an intermediate period, THERPOLELAND,*

WHICH formerly paid to the Lords of Rilston 6s. 8d. for "overshot of beasts." This was a prescriptive payment for trespass, when the fields between township and township lay open.

Passing by Hetton † and Bordley, which afford little worthy of observation, we turn the Northern extremity of Linton parish, and descend once more into Wharfedale, at a point which, in that valley, has no superior, and no rival but in Bolton. This is the township of

#### CONISTON with KILNSEY.

WITH respect to the etymology of the later word, if we adopt the spelling of Domesday, Chilesie, and derive the word from Kÿle, *algor*, and *ea*, *aqua*, it will bring out a very elegant

\* This way of Marhalling is censured by Gwilym: "But these," saith he, "may seem rather to be conceited formes, than received grownds of Marhalling, otherwise their use would have beene more frequent." *Display of Heraldry*, ed. 1658, p. 308.

† Great part of this town belonged to the Nortons, and was granted, with the rest of their estates in Craven, to Francis earl of Cumberland. But there is nothing interesting in the survey.









sense—the chilly stream: well suited to the cold and clear rivulet which passes through the village, or the still colder springs that burst from the foot of the rock beyond.

I have already noticed this astonishing mass of lime-stone, which stretches nearly half a mile along the valley, and, as a feature in a landscape, has greatly the advantage of Gordale itself.

By a perpendicular line, dropped from the highest point, its elevation was found to be 165 feet.

The annexed engraving will preclude the necessity of a verbal description.

But to return.

The spelling of this word a century after Domesday was *Kulnesey*; which, if it be adopted, will compel us to derive it from *kulne*, *a kiln*, and *ea*, *water*; an etymology at least as probable as the other, though certainly less desirable.

Kilnsey, however acquired from the King's Thanes who held it in the Conqueror's reign, soon became a member of the Skip-ton Fee, and therefore of the parish of Burnsall.—The early donations of lands here to the rising house of Fountains, and their confirmation by Alice de Romille, may be seen in Dr. Burton's Collection.

From the name of Chapel-house it seems probable that the Monks either had a small cell, or a grange, with a chapel annexed, in a picturesque and interesting situation, where an excellent house was built by the late John Tennant, Esq. whose ancestor, Jeffry Tennant, of Bordley, had purchased the estate from the Gresham family, the grantees of Fountains Abbey, in the 14th Eliz.

I have already observed, that Kilnsey was the place to which the immense flocks of this abbey were driven from the surrounding hills for their annual sheep-shearing; a scene of primitive festivity, to which the imagination delights on recurring.

The bleatings of the sheep, the echoes of the overhanging rocks, the picturesque habits of the monks, the uncouth dress, long beards, and chearful countenances of the shepherds, the bustle of the morning, and the good cheer of the evening, would altogether form a picture and a concert to which nothing in modern appearances or living manners can be supposed to form any parallel. Yet even at present a large sheep-shearing is one of the most animating and chearful scenes with which I am acquainted.

But with this operation, the last belonging to pastoral life, all poetical, and, indeed, all pleasing ideas on the subject terminate at once: "The wool-comber and the poet," says Dr. Johnson, "appear to me such discordant natures, that an attempt to bring them together is to couple the serpent with the fowl. When Dyer has done his utmost, the meanness naturally adhering, and the irreverence habitually annexed to trade and manufacture, sink him under insupportable oppression \*."

\* Life of Dyer.

At Kilnsey too, as in the most accessible part of their domains, courts were kept for all the manors in Craven belonging to Fountains Abbey, excepting Litton and Longstrother, which last were holden at Litton. The walls of their court-house were remaining at Kilnsey in the 41st of Elizabeth, when it was remembered that a pasture had been assigned for the horses of all the jurors and homagers in Summer, and hay in Winter, at the expence of the house.

This, therefore, may be a proper place to introduce an account, abstracted from the original Survey, of the Possessions of this great house in Craven, of the general grant of those possessions after the dissolution, and of a great contest which took place in the last years of queen Elizabeth between the representatives of the first grantee and George earl of Cumberland, as lord of the Percy Fee.

First, then, William Knight, archdeacon of Richmond, and others, by virtue of a commission, under the great seal of Henry VIII. return as follows :

“ \* Abbathia de Fontibus, Com. Ebor. Will'mus Abbas i'b'm.

“ Sit. Abbathiæ, cum gardinis, pomariis, clausis, parco, et mol. eid. annex. et in man. suis occupat. £ xxvi. xiii s. iv d. per annum.”

Next follow many particulars unconnected with the subject of this work. Then

“ CRAVEN \*.

“ Villa de Malham, £ xvi. xviii s. x d. Preston, xvi s. x d. Holme Knottes, xl s. Arnefurth, £ viii. Wygelsworth, xx s. viii d. West Side House, xlvi s. viii d. Copmanhow, xlvi s. viii d. Fernagill House, xliii s. iv d. Malwater House, liii s. iv d. Tranhous-hull, liii s. iv d. Midelsmore, xx s. Langerhouse, xl s. Grangia Nedderborlay cum p'tinen. £ viii. Knolbanks, xl s. Rugh Close, xx s. Cogilcote, lxvi s. viii d. Villa de Ayrton, xxiv s. Newehouse, xxx s. Overborlay, £ vi. vis. Threshfield, lviii s. x d. Linton, ix s. Brynsall, ii s. iv d. Conyston, xiii s. Hebden, viii s. Cogilhouse, xxvi s. viii d. Kilnesay, £ xiv. xviii s. id. Scarthcoite, xlii s. Chappell House, £ iv. iii s. iv d. ob. Dernbroke, lxvi s. ix d. ob. Lytton, £ vii. xix s. Nether Hessylden, £ vi. xiii s. iv d. Ulcottes, iii s. Overhessylden, £ iv. xiii s. iv d. Halton Gill, £ xii. Foxope, £ viii. Greynfeld cote, lx s. Northcote, £ iv. xiii s. iv d. Arnecliffe cote, ciii s. iv d. Horton, £ iv. xvi s. ix d. Kettlewell, xxi s. Traynehouse, xxvii s.”

In all, £ clv. x d.

These premises, independently on many scattered lands included in the rental, at Ayrton, Arnefurth, Wigglesworth, Linton, Burnsal, Hebden, &c. contained in a ring fence, upon a very moderate computation, 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres. Much of this, however, still lies, and more undoubtedly lay at that time, in common and sheep-walk ; but it is no exaggeration to say that some of the more fertile estates comprehended in this survey do, or would, bear an extended rent at present of fifty times the amount.

\* From an Office Copy, dated 1680.



These extensive domains, and many more, together with the site of the abbey of Fountains itself, were granted, by letters patent, under the great seal of Henry VIII. dated October 1, A. R. 32. to Sir Richard Gresham, knight, and his heirs for ever, subject to certain reserved rents payable to the crown; namely, “*Pro man’o de Malhome cum le Shepegate sup. moram xxxv s. iiii d. Newhouse, Roughclose, &c. xs. viii d. Malwater-house cum past. ovium, Trane-house, &c. &c. Malham Water Terne, Tentis in Dernebroke, &c. &c. xliiii s. Grenefeld Coshe, vi s. Harton Gill, xxiiii s. vi d. Foxhope, xv s. Over and Nether Hesylden, xxii s. viii d. Lytton, xv s. xi d. Stoderhall and Fountance Skayle, vi s. viii d. Northcote, Conyston, and Kylesney, lix s. i d. Knolbanke, Langerhouse, and Cogylcote, Nether and Over Bordelay, xliiii s.*”

I have seen the Compotus of Sir Richard Gresham for the 33d of Henry VIII. from which it appears that the annual income of these estates had then been advanced very little above the former estimate; either because cheap purchases afford no excuse for racking of rents, or that, in the general discontent which prevailed in the North, on account of the dissolution of religious houses, such a measure would have been impolitic and dangerous.

The Pilgrimage of Grace was not yet forgotten.

Nothing less than a perusal of the title-deeds to all the abbey-lands in Wharfedale, Littondale, and Longstrother, would enable me to pursue the successive alienations of these estates from the Greshams.

The descents of the manor of Malham have, however, been traced, and I have before stated that Chapel-house was sold to the Tennant family in the 14th of Elizabeth; but one circumstance deserves to be remarked, namely, that to the dispersion of the abbey-lands in these valleys, in addition to the alienation of the Cliffords, which have been already mentioned, are owing those numerous independent properties, and, in general, that respectable condition of yeomanry which prevail throughout them; a condition rapidly declining in England, and which nothing but the frugality and contented obscurity of this quiet people can preserve from the inroads of modern luxury, and the spirit of commercial gain.

In the 41st year of queen Elizabeth an attempt was made, by the holders of these manors and estates, to resist the claim of George earl of Cumberland to their attendance upon his Court Leet, as Lord Paramount of the Percy Fee \*, and to set up a new and independent Fee, which they styled “the Liberty of St. Mary of Fountains †.” Indeed, long before that time, and during the life of Henry the second Earl, several affrays had happened in hunting between his servants and those of the Lords of Malham, Bordeley, &c. when the former hunted the deer upon those moors.

But to return.

In order to establish this claim, many aged persons were examined, who proved that courts had always been holden by the abbot and convent of Fountains for the manors in question; and that, so far as their memory extended, the tenants of the abbey had not been summoned to attend the Leet by the earls of Northumberland, or their agents.

\* And with respect to Kilnsey, of the Clifford Fee, to which it had belonged from the time of the Romillès.

† And which, for an obvious reason, in all the evidences relating to it in Skipton Castle, is called, the “pretended Liberty;” as in truth it was.

Perhaps the monks were willing that this mark of ancient and rightful dependence upon their benefactors should be forgotten ; and perhaps too the veneration in which they were held would prevent the stewards of the lords from being very frequent or importunate in their calls : but the whole dispute seems to have arisen from a confusion of ideas : the claimants of this exemption did not attend to the distinction between a Court Leet and Court Baron ; the holding of which latter by the abbot and convent, as Mesne Lords, had alone been proved. But it is evident that, when the early Percies granted these extensive domains to the house of Fountains, they reserved the forest-rights, and with them what were called Forensic Services, and all others incident to the superior fee.

It is almost unnecessary to say that the claim was abandoned, as indeed it could not be sustained.

Opposite to Kilnsey is,

CONISTON, *anciently* Cunestone, *and originally* Conygyrtun, *that is*, Kingston, probably from no other relation to royalty than that of having been part of the demesnes of the crown, in the Saxon times.

This village, embosomed in beautiful ash-trees, has a chapel, served, like Rilston, by the Rectors of Burnsal, and seated in a green and spacious yard. To one who has just escaped from populous towns, or dirty manufacturing villages, where the dead are heaped up in putrid masses to poison the living, such cemeteries as these, which are general in Wharfedale, will be reckoned among its beauties, no less than its accommodations.

The chapel itself may be considered, in part at least, as the oldest building now remaining in Craven. In general the oldest appearances about the churches in this deanery are of Henry I.'s time, which was certainly a great æra of ecclesiastical architecture ; but there is reason to suppose that many \* of the remote chapels existed prior to the foundation of the present parishes ; some, perhaps, being converted at that time into churches, and rebuilt ; while others were made dependent upon them.

At Coniston is a Norman doorway, with a plain double semicircular arch, together with the bases and capitals of two columns, now removed. These appearances are frequent in Craven ; but between the nave and North aisle of this chapel are two semicircular arches, supported upon square cippi, each of the capitals of which is a simple abacus, and of the bases a plinth. The abbey church of St. Alban's, begun in 1077, is precisely in this style ; but I know of no later specimen ; and therefore refer these appearances, with little hesitation, to the last years of the Conqueror †.

\* This opinion is countenanced by the following passage of a sensible antiquary—"There was anciently a multiplicity of chapels in this isle, which generally in all other places, as well as here, were the *Originals of Parish Churches*." Chaloner's Description of the Isle of Man, subjoined to King's Vale Royal, 1656.

† A church in Southampton, the inside view of which has been engraved by Sir Henry Englefield, in his elegant little work, intitled "a Walk round that Town," has similar columns.—I am not acquainted with any other instance.



The Botanist, as well as the Man of Taste will be repaid for the trouble of visiting two rocky gullies in this township, Dib and Gurlington Trough, both probably words of Danish origin, the first from DYB deep, the second from GROLLEN to murmur, a metathesis very common, as in *girn* and *grin*. This may be added to the many names of Northern torrents which are expressive of their noise and impetuosity. But perhaps my version of the word is too gentle for the sense or the application; for Gurling Trough either produces no sound or more than a murmur. It is best expressed by the Latin *strepere*.

The origin of all property in the parish of Burnsall, excepting Rillston and its dependencies, may be traced to Alice de Romille; and, amongst her donations, this lady granted the manor of Coniston to Uctred son of Dolphin, founder of the Hebden family, as follows:

“Aaliz de Romille omnibus præ. et fut. notum facio quod dedi et conc. Uctredo filio Dolphin omnes terras ejus in Conyngstun, cum sac. soc. tol. tem. &c. et cum omnibus libertatibus et juribus quanto melius et liberius de me tenet per servitium quod pertinet ad vi car. feodi militis, quod est xiiii car.”

This was confirmed by Alex. Fitz Gerin, in the only charter which I have ever met with to which he is a party; for which reason alone I recite it.

“Alexander. fil. G. omnibus X'ti fidelibus notum facio quod ego d. c. &c. Uctredo filio Dolphin omnes terras suas, &c. in Conyngstun per serv. quod pertinet ad vi car. feodi mil. quod est xiiii car.”

In the next place, free warren in Coniston was granted to William de Hebden in the 9th of Edward II.

In this family it seems to have continued till the earlier part of queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was probably sold off in parcels to the freeholders, who now consider themselves as joint-lords, by Tempest and Angevin, in the general dispersion of the estates and manors of the Hebdens.

With the parish of Burnsall I take leave of the Clifford, or Skipton, Fee; where xiiii carucates constituted a knight's fee. The remaining parishes of Linton, Kettlewell, and Arncliffe, with the exception of Hebden, are within the Percy Fee.

## PARISH OF LINTON.

THE modern parish of this name, almost insulated by the different members of Burnsal, which appear to have been separated from it, consists of the townships of Linton, Threshfield with Skire, \* (*i. e.* Scar), Thorns, Grassington, and Hebden.

At the time of the Domesday Survey these townships were enumerated as follows :

## TERRA REGIS.

*IN CRAVE.* <sup>H</sup> In Ghersintone Gamebar . III . car<sup>4</sup> ad gld.

<sup>H</sup> In Freschefelt . Gamelbar . IIII . car<sup>4</sup> ad gld

## TERRA GISLEBERTI TISON.

*IN CRAVE.*

<sup>H</sup> In Ghersintone . In <sup>III.c</sup> Lipton . In <sup>III.c</sup> Freschefelt

## TERRA OSBERNI DE ARCHES.

<sup>H</sup> <sup>7</sup> B In *HEBEDENE* . 7 Torp h̄b Dringel . IIII . car<sup>4</sup> træ  
7 II . bou<sup>4</sup> ad gld †.

After this general statement I will begin with Linton, which, according to the Coucher Book of Fountains, was of the Percy Fee, and reckoned 12 carucates to a knight's fee. But I know not by what means it was acquired by that family from the first Norman grantee ; or when and how it was alienated to the mesne lords who appear below.

Small, however, as a manor consisting of two carucates only must have been, it was subdivided into two portions, from the earliest period, of which, after Domesday, we have any account.

This first of these belonged to the Draycotes ; then to the Greys of Rotherfield ; then to the earls of Westmoreland, together with the patronage of one mediety of the church ; the second to the Alemans, Le Grasses, Tempests, and Mallories, with the advowson of the other mediety. Of the Draycotes I know nothing more than that they presented twice, in the latter end of the thirteenth century ; after which the Grays ‡, who certainly were lords of this moiety, held it till the extinction of the family in an heir general, when it was transferred to the Neviles, earls of Westmoreland, who held it till the attainder of the last earl, in 1569, when it was forfeited to the Crown §.

\* This word is pure Danish, *SKIER*, *scopulus*.

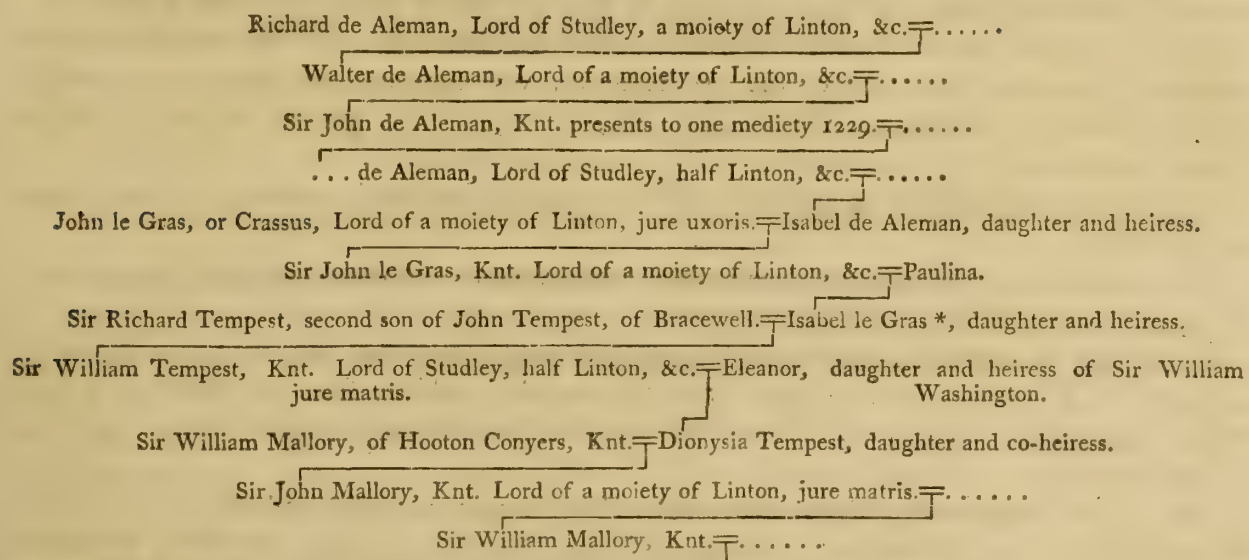
† I have endeavoured under Gisburne to account for the very inaccurate spelling of Domesday, of which in this short extract we have two instances, Freshfelt and Lipton ; the latter probably occasioned by mistaking the old capital D for P.

‡ Though I do not find it enumerated among the manors of these great families ; yet, as they continue to nominate to the mediety of the living till that time, I have no doubt of the fact, and am persuaded that they acquired it at the same time with Kettlewell. See Kettlewell.

§ Vid. Dugdale's Baronage, under Gray of Rotherfield.



The other moiety may be distinctly traced from about the year 1180, as follows :



Sir William Mallory, Knt. Lord of Studley, a moiety of Linton, &c. temp. Reg. Eliz. and patron of a mediety of the church of Linton. Sir John Mallory, his grandfather, was the last of his family who presented to the church, viz. in 1540. and in 1570 I find that right exercised by the assigns of Richard Norton of Rilston, Esq. Only three years before the forfeiture it had been exchanged, together with their portion of the manor, by the Mallories with the Nortons. Hence it came to pass, that in consequence of Norton's unfortunate engagement with the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, this moiety of the manor, like the former, became forfeited to the Crown, and both were granted out again, along with the other estates of the Nortons, to the Clifford family, in consequence of which the whole manor is now vested in the duke of Devonshire.

In the Survey of Norton's Lands, in 1603, the whole manor, both portions being then vested by forfeiture in the Crown, was included under that title.

#### NORTON'S LANDS.

	A.	R.	P.	Old Rents.	Clear Value.	Fee Simple at 15 years purchase.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lintone.	579	2	10	12. 15 1	98 8 9	1667 17 6

The ancient customs of the manor were, that the tenant paid, every tenth year, a year's rent by way of Gressome, and, at the death of every tenant in possession, the best living or dead chattell of the deceased was taken as an heriot. During the time in which this manor was vested in the crown these customs were gradually falling into disuse; on which account the tenants, in 1592, petitioned the lord treasurer Burleigh for a confirmation; when he commanded the audi-

\* The following passage in Dodsworth's MSS. vol. I. p. 23. compared with the actual descent of the manor and advowson, through this Isabel, induces me to believe, not only that she had a sister, who, though married, died s. p. but that she herself had a former husband, who died childless also: "17 Edw. III. Between Sir Thomas de Burn, knight, and Isabel his wife, plaintiffs: and William de la Pole, knight, and Katharine his wife, defendants; of the manors of Stodelay and Linton, in Craven, &c. and of the advowson of a moiety of the church of the said manor of Linton, whereby the said Sir William and Katharine remised whatever right they had in said manors, &c. for the lives of the said Sir William and Katharine to the said Sir Thomas and Isabel, and to the heirs of the said Isabel for ever."

tors to make a rate of what each tenant ought to answer for, "and dispatch the poor men away." But whether the rate was ever made, or the confirmation granted, I do not know.

At this time the town of Linton consisted of nineteen tenements, and was estimated at forty oxgangs; of which the glebe of the two rectories, one consisting of fifteen acres, and the other of eleven, was evidently the twentieth part, or only half the general endowment of the Craven churches.

A little meadow ground was enclosed; but the greater part lay in common; as well as the arable land.

The common pasture, measuring 240 acres, was stinted to 160 beasts' gaits, or four to every oxgang.

No account of wood at Linton was taken in this Survey, excepting that the depredations are estimated at £ 2. 16s. 10d. A proof that the township, which, from its situation, is naturally unfavourable to the growth of trees, was not much better cloathed two centuries ago than at present.

The several tenements in Linton were sold off by Francis earl of Cumberland, Henry lord Clifford his son, and the earl and countess of Corke. The first of these alienations bears date in 1608\*; the last in 1651. A single estate is still the property of the duke of Devonshire, who is also proprietor of the manor; for in all the conveyances of these lands the purchasers were discharged of heriots and boons, but suit of court and mill, free warren and chace, with all the royalties and mines of copper, lead, coal, &c. were specially reserved to the Lord†.

But out of the grant of the manor the two advowsons must have been excepted, as they have been presented to by the crown from the time of the forfeiture to the present day.

\* I think the old occupiers generally purchased their respective farms. Among these original purchasers appear the names of "Funtance" (Fountain), Deane, and Hewitt, whose ancestors in the condition of tenants may be traced by the light of old rentals up to the reign of Henry VIII.

† Linton Inq. 16 Car. II. Bolton MSS.



## RECTORS OF LINTON.

## First Mediety.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores unius Medietatis.	Patroni.	Vacat.
3 kal. Dec. 1279.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Swinlington</i> , Diaconus.	<i>Joh. de Draycotes et Isabella</i> Uxor.	
16 kal. Apr. 1289.	Dns. <i>Hugo de Symundeston</i> .	Dns. <i>Joh. de Draycote</i> .	
3 id. Dec. 1310.	Dns. <i>Nic. de Moreby</i> , Cl.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Gray</i> , mil.	per resig.
6 Maii, 1353.	Mr. <i>Ric. (vel. Rald.) Blay-</i> <i>keston</i> , Cap.	} Idem.	per mort.
24 Oct. 1358.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Brikenhall</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
5 Aug. 1361.	Dns. <i>Rog. de Dalton</i> , Cl.	D'na <i>Amicia de Tanfeld</i> .	per resig.
24 Dec. 1380.	Dns. <i>Joh. Gamelyn</i> , Presb.	{ Dns. <i>Rob. Gray</i> , mil. Dns. <i>de Rotherfeld</i> .	
11 Oct. 1409.	Dns. <i>Joh. Coke</i> , Presb.	<i>Alicia D'na Deincourt</i> .	per mort.
27 Julii, 1438.	Dns. <i>Rad. Hewyke</i> , Cl.	Dni. <i>Rad. co. Westmoreland</i> .	per resig. pro Eccl. de Slingsby.
27 Junii, 1457.	Dns. <i>Ric. Knott</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per resig.
17 Dec. 1462.	Dns. <i>Joh. Toller</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
19 Sept. 1483.	Dns. <i>Hen. Walton</i> , Cl.	<i>Franc. Dns. Lovell</i> .	per privat.
29 Apr. 1486.	Mr. <i>Rob. Este</i> , in Decr. Baccalaureus, ob. 1493.	} <i>Rad. com. Westmoreland</i> .	
	Dns. <i>Joh. Burgh</i> .		per mort.
4 Sept. 1508.	Dns. <i>Joh. Procter</i> .	Dns. <i>Tbo. Dns. Darcy</i> , mil.	per mort.
7 Maii, 1536.	Dns. <i>Tbo. Stephenson</i> , Cap.	Assign. <i>Rad. co. Westmoreland</i> .	
	Dns. <i>Nic. Paver</i> .	Idem.	per mort.
2 Sept. 1551.	Dns. <i>Hen. Dayne</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
10 Jan. 1596.	<i>Gualt. Currer</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Elizabetha Regina</i> .	per mort.
1 Mart. 1602.	<i>Ric. Burton</i> , Cl. A. M. ob. 1615.	Eadem.	
25 Mart. 1615.	<i>Tbo. Topham</i> , Cl. A. M. ob. 1651.	<i>Jac. Rex</i> .	per resig.
.....	<i>Matthew Hewett</i> , Cl. A. M.	Idem.	per mort.
20 Maii, 1674.	<i>J. Tennant</i> , Cl. A. M. ob. 1715.	<i>Car. II.</i>	per mort.
	<i>Thomas Gale</i> , ob. 1750.	<i>Geo. I.</i>	per mort.
	<i>Tobias Croft</i> , A. M. ob. 1767.	<i>Geo. II.</i>	per mort.
	<i>Thomas Welch</i> .	<i>Geo. III.</i>	

## RECTORES ALT. MEDIETATIS DE LINTON.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
7 kal. Jan. 1229.	Dns. <i>Walter de Hedon.</i>	<i>Job. le Aleman.</i>	
6 kal. Mar. 1251.	Dns. <i>Job. le Gras, Cl.</i>	<i>Job. le Gras.</i>	
5 kal. Sept. 1254.	Dns. <i>Ric. de la Turri, Presb.</i>	Dns. <i>Walter de Gray, mil.</i>	} per resig.
. . Nov. 1268.	Dns. <i>Job. de Gray, Cl.</i>	<i>Rob. de Gray. fil. et her.</i> <i>Walteri, militis *.</i>	
16 kal. Jan. 1295.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Caumpeden, Aco.</i>	Idem. <i>Rob.</i>	
14 kal. Oct. 1310.	Dns. <i>Symon de Graas, Acoly.</i>	Dns. <i>Job. le Gras, mil.</i>	per resig.
3 id. Dec. 1310.	Dns. <i>Nic. de Morby, Cl.</i>	Idem.	
5 id. Maii. 1316.	Dns. <i>Wil. de Gras, Cl.</i>	Idem.	per mort.
8 kal. Nov. 1337.	Dns. <i>Job. de Skyp-ton, Cl.</i> <i>Dns. Job. de Gillings.</i>	Idem.	per resig. pro vic. de Alverton.
29 Jan. 1382.	Dns. <i>Job. de Hayton, Cap.</i>	D'na <i>Isabella</i> quondam ux. } <i>Rica. Tempest, mil.</i> }	
	Dns. <i>Henric Pollys.</i>		per mort.
30 Oct. 1409.	Dns. <i>Job. Dene Cap.</i> <i>Dns. Job. Sherburne.</i>	Dns. <i>Wil. Tempest, mil.</i> Idem.	pro resig. pro cant. mon. de Rypon.
3 Aug. 1436.	Mr. <i>Rob. Pyke. Cap.</i>	Idem.	per resig.
7 Mart. 1436.	Dns. <i>Tho. Gednay, Cl.</i>	Idem.	
13 Dec. 1438.	Dns. <i>Job. Ingleby, Cap.</i>	Idem.	per resig. pro vicaria de Beverley.
2 Feb. 1453.	Mr. <i>Wm. Lowe, in Decr. Ba.</i>	<i>Job. Doreworth, Arm.</i>	per resig.
27 Apr. 1468.	Dns. <i>Petr. Toller, Cap.</i>	<i>W. Mallory, ar. et ux. ejus.</i>	per mort.
20 Jun. 1492.	Dns. <i>Petr. Toller, Presb.</i> <i>Dns. Job. Torne.</i>	Dns. <i>W. de Mallory, mil.</i> Idem.	per mort.
20 Maii, 1498.	Mr. <i>Tho. Bakehouse, Pr.</i>	Idem.	per mort.
23 Sept. 1521.	Mr. <i>Humph. Gascoigne, A.B.</i>	Dns. <i>Job. Mallory, mil.</i>	per mort.
3 Maii, 1540.	Dns. <i>Wm. Cumberland, Cap.</i>	Idem.	per mort.
8 Dec. 1570.	<i>Anthony Proctor, Diac.</i>	Assign. <i>Ric. Norton, arm.</i>	per resig.
30 Aug. 1607.	<i>Tho. Squire, Cl. A. M.</i>	<i>Jac. Rex.</i>	per resig.
11 Feb. 1607.	<i>Ric. Burton †, Cl. A. M.</i>	Idem.	per mort.
14 Apr. 1615.	<i>Henr. Hoyle, Cl. A. M.</i>	Idem.	
29 Aug. 1621.	<i>Job. Akeroyd, Cl. A. M.</i>	Idem. ‡ ob. 1653.	per mort.

\* From the names of the patrons I suspect these two incumbents to belong to the one mediety.

† He was the only person that held both the medieties; for it is plain that this is the same person with the Ric. Burton mentioned in the former catalogue, as both the medieties were filled at the same time after his decease; for he died in March, 1615.

‡ In Torre's MS. Akeroyd appears as Rector of the one mediety; but in the list of West Riding Clergy, 4 Car. Nalson's MS. of Tenths and Subsidies, as of the other, and I think the latter account is right.

Thomas



*Thomas Lancaster*, ob. 1700.

per mort.

*James Roberts*, ob. 1733.

per mort.

*Benjamin Smith*, B. D. ob. 1776.

per mort.

*Christopher Naylor*, A. M.

per resig.

*John Preston*, A. M.

The following account of the Rev. Benjamin Smith, B. D. late Rector of the one mediety of Linton, was communicated to the author by a respectable and learned friend, who was personally \* acquainted with him.

“ Benjamin Smith was nephew, by the half-blood, to Sir Isaac Newton.—Robert Newton, of Colsterworth, father of that great man, died soon after the birth of his son ; Mrs. Newton then married the Rev. Benjamin Smith, Rector of North Witham ; and one of her sons, by her second husband, was father to the subject of this narrative.

“ He was born at or near Stamford, about the year 1700. When about eighteen years old his uncle sent for him, and at his house he chiefly resided, till the death of Sir Isaac, in the year 1726.

“ In many conversations with him on the subject I could not learn much more than was known already with respect to Sir Isaac’s habits, company, &c. ; but he generally confirmed what had been told by others †. He said that his uncle, when advanced in years, was rather corpulent, but not so much so as to diminish his activity ; that he was in general silent and reserved ; but when he gave his opinion on subjects of literature it was peremptory and decisive. He confirmed the account, that the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, when Sir Isaac, from his age and infirmities, could not wait upon her, frequently visited him : that Dr. Samuel Clarke, whom he called his chaplain, dined at his table very often ; and that of all Sir Isaac’s intimate friends he should say he (Sir Isaac) had the greatest regard for Dr. Clarke. Mr. Smith himself always mentioned Dr. Clarke’s mild accommodating manners and lively conversation, and particularly his condescending attentions to himself with much respect and gratitude.

“ He said that Dr. Bentley was, when in town, frequently at Sir Isaac’s table ; and that his behaviour was singularly haughty and inattentive to every one but Sir Isaac himself ; that he had heard his uncle mention Roger Cotes with much regret, and Dr. Halley with disapprobation, on account of his infidelity and licentious conduct.

“ A little before Sir Isaac’s death Mr. Smith was admitted Fellow Commoner at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and went to reside there for a short time.

“ Sir Isaac left him about £ 500. *per annum* ; consisting, so far as I understood him, of estates in Nottingham and Rutlandshire.

“ Soon after Sir Isaac’s death he left England, and resided at Paris about two years ; there he became acquainted with Mr. Philip Yorke, afterwards earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Chancellor. He then went to Rome, where he staid about three years more.

\* The Rev. William Sheepshanks, A. M. Prebendary of Carlisle.

† Voltaire, in a small treatise on the character of Newton, ascribes his promotion in the Mint to an improper attachment of lord Halifax to Mrs. Conduit. In order to investigate this point, I asked Mr. Smith what was the age of his cousin, Miss Smith, afterwards Mrs. Conduit. He answered, she was born in the same year with himself. — He always declined to tell his age ; but allowed me to conclude that it was within two or three years of 1700 ; and, upon being told of Voltaire’s calumny, said, that, when his uncle was made warden of the Mint by king William, Mrs. Conduit was not born ; and when he succeeded to the office of Master, she was only a child. S.

“About the year 1732 he returned to England, having greatly diminished his fortune, and sold whatever interest remained in his estate to Sir Robert Clifton, a Nottinghamshire baronet, for an annuity of £ 200 *per annum*, for their joint lives—a bargain which might have left him without bread to eat.

“As another resource to increase his scanty income, he took orders; and having in his possession the MS. of Newton’s Commentary on Daniel, he was advised by his friends to publish, and inscribe it to the Lord Chancellor, assured that the dedication of any work written by an author so illustrious would procure for him some good preferment in the church.

“Soon after the publication lord King, the Chancellor, sent for him, and addressed him as follows: ‘The Rectory of the one mediety of the Rectory of Linton, in Yorkshire, stated to me as worth £ 100. *per annum*, is now vacant: will you accept it?’ Mr. Smith remained silent some minutes. The Chancellor repeated exactly the same words in a stronger tone of voice. He now saw this was the only thing he should ever have offered, and that, from the look and tone of his patron, he had nothing farther to expect.

“He, therefore, accepted the living; but always mentioned the interview and the offer as a cruel mockery, having fixed his own expectations upon £ 500. at least, and that in a situation more fitted to what he thought of his own taste and manners.

“In 1742 \*, compelled by necessity, he came to reside at Linton, and, after boarding in his own house three or four years, he took it into his own possession, and, fitting up a chamber for a study, with a bed room adjoining, and a closet contiguous to it, for a man-servant, continued to live in it, with little variation, for the remainder of his life.

“He always kept an attendant, who could read to him Greek and Latin. When he could not sleep, he rung his bell; his reader then arose, procured a light, and read to him two or three hours, till he found himself disposed to sleep. This was his custom five or six nights a week for many years.

“Circumstances now fell out, which drove him to the necessity of a long course of law to recover his annuity; and, during seven years of poverty and distress, he frequently applied to the Lord Chancellor, then lord Hardwicke, for additional preferment; but always met with a refusal. These repulses he never mentioned but with great asperity and indignation.

“It seems probable that lord Hardwicke disapproved of his conduct and character in early life.—In no part of his life, so far as I know, had his conduct been so regular as that a patron, who was acquainted with it, could find any satisfaction in promoting him.

“His temper was very unamiable: he always considered his situation at Linton as a species of banishment. He despised his parishioners, and took no pains to conceal his contempt for them. Their habits, their general poverty, and, above all, their dialect, were the perpetual objects of his derision. He called them “baptized brutes;” and they, in return, regarded him with dislike, and treated him with disrespect †.”

Among Mr. Smith’s papers were several letters from Sir Isaac Newton. In these he addressed his nephew by the familiar name of Ben. and pressed him to chuse a profession. There was some vulgar phraseology in them, which induced me to burn them, when I arranged his papers after his death.”

He died in January 1776, and was interred in the chancel of his own church.

\* In 1746 he took the degree of B. D. at Cambridge, under the statute “De his qui majores 24 annis, &c.”

† As a contrast to this let the reader turn to my account of father Tempest, under Bracewell.



The church of Linton, dedicated to St. Michael, is a living in charge, of which the two medietyes are valued in the King's Books at £ 16. each ; an estimate which, having been made when much more corn was grown in Craven than at present, has disappointed many successful candidates.

In the village are two parsonage-houses, nearly adjoining to each other.

The glebe has certainly been no more than one oxgang to each mediety ; for, as the whole town consisted of forty oxgangs, and the gaits on the common pasture amounted to 160, each Rector had an allotment of four. But the glebe belonging to the Rector of the first mediety consists nearly of fifteen acres ; and that of the second eleven ; which is to be accounted for by supposing that the first portionist stands in the place of the original incumbent of the benefice, and therefore the herbage of the churchyard and the church-holme adjoining were permitted to remain with him. The tithes are equally divided.

The two incumbents discharge the duty alternately, week by week, and each performs it from his own stall, at the entrance of the choir ; but the first portionist, for the reasons already assigned, has the right-hand stall. There is only one pulpit.

The church has been placed in a solitary situation, on the South bank of the Wharf, for the equal accommodation of the different townships which compose the parish. Nay, before the foundation of the parish of Burnsall, which is generally understood to have been taken out of it, the situation of Linton church was almost equally central. Of that fact, beside the tradition, there is very strong circumstantial evidence ; for one third of the corn-tithe in Burnsall and Thorp is still paid to the Rectors of Linton ; a modus of £ 1. 5 s. out of Hartlington, for corn and hay ; of 6 s. 8 d. out of Appletrewic ; of 13 s. 4 d. from the demesne of Rilston Hall ; and 6 s. 8 d. for hay in Thorpe ; besides that one house in Appletrewic is now in the parish of Linton, and pays Easter dues accordingly \*.

But to return.

The basis of the church of Linton has been a low Norman building, without tower or clerestory, with a nave, single choir, and North aisle only.

On the North side are two semicircular arches, supported by a short cylindrical column, and a demicolumn of the same shape and proportion inserted in the square pier West of the choir.

The font is of the same shape and antiquity.

These are the remains of the primitive church.

In the reign of Henry VIII. this church, like most of its neighbours, underwent a thorough repair, and was greatly enlarged. The south aisle and clerestory of the nave were added ; but no tower was ever built.

The choir is low, but spacious, with a flat roof, neatly moulded, and of the same date.

There are a North and South chapel, with the original railing still entire †.

* Baptisms at Linton.	Burials.
1600. 18.	16.
1700. 24.	23.
1800. 32.	29.

An increase entirely confined to the town of Grassington, out of which, in 1700, were baptized 3, and buried 6 ; but, in 1800, baptized 17, buried 12.

† Without the aid of the press, posterity, and no very late posterity, would be at a loss to know what parish-churches once were.—Alas, since this paragraph was written all the lattice-work and railing of this church have been swept away by the rude hands of modern innovators. At the same time, the handsome fluted oak-roof of the choir has been covered by a ceiling of plaster!

In the South wall of the nave are two arched recesses, and one in the North wall, for tombs; of which, however, there are no vestiges.

A church of this antiquity would, no doubt, have been rendered more interesting by cumbent statues of its ancient patrons, or rich brasses \* of its incumbents; but, in the place of these durable and costly works of art, true taste will contemplate with equal pleasure a series of frail memorials incised to youth and innocence.

These are paper garlands, carried at the funerals of young unmarried women, inscribed with the name and age of the deceased, which are hung in this and most other churches of Wharf-

\* One brass, however, though neither rich nor ancient, deserves to be copied, for the merits of the man whom it covers.

M. S.

Matthæi Hewitt, clerici,  
Unius mediætatîs hujus parochiæ Rectoris,  
Qui novissimo suo testamento  
Ludum literarium instituit atque ditavit,  
Necnon eleemosynam perpetuam annuatim  
Pauperibus distribuendam dedit;  
Atque etiam quatuor scholaribus succedaneis  
In collegio Divi Johannis  
Cantabrigiæ instituendis exhibitiones  
In perpetuum solvendas donavit  
Ejusdem ipse Collegii quondam alumnus.  
Ricardus Hewitt nepos illius  
Hunc lapidem amoris ergo posuit  
Ob. 4to die Maii,  
An. Sal. M DC LXXIII.

In the church-yard, on a black marble slab, is the following inscription, which I am compelled to quote from memory, and have forgotten the dates; though I well remember, and greatly esteemed, the subjects of it.

Hic situs est  
Ricardus Sheepshanks  
Vici de Linton indigena et per totam vitam  
Incola perpetuus.  
Optimo parenti  
Septem filii superstites  
H. M. P.  
Ejusdem tumuli, ut olim lecti  
Particeps individua,  
Hic quoque sita est  
S. S.  
Prædicti Ricardi uxor fidissima  
Et in liberis, quos ei pepererat,  
Fovendis, regendis, provehendis  
Mater provida, sagax, strenua.  
Harum memores virtutum  
Eidem filii, pari in utrumque parentem observantiâ,  
Hunc titulum incidi curaverunt.

dale,



dale, upon the lattice-work of the choir. Shortlived as these records are they have been substituted, as more durable, to the garlands of flowers, which were anciently used on the same occasion, not only in the middle ages of Christianity, but among the Romans themselves :

——— “ Sertisque sepulchrum

“ Ornabit custos ad mea busta sedens \*.”

In the earlier times of Christianity this custom was indeed forbidden †; but at a later period the specific practice of crowning the heads of virgins at their interment is mentioned by Cassalion ‡: “ Fuit quoque mos ad capita virginum apponendi florum coronas.” These too were the Virgin Crants §—the maiden strewments allowed to Ophelia||.

From this circumstance, however, little can be inferred with respect to the transfusion of the rites of Paganism into those of the Christian Church.

Poets of every age and country have delighted to compare the frailty of human life to that of the flowers of the field; the Christian Scriptures have not disdained to adopt the same idea; and where is the wonder, if, without traduction, without communication of any kind, successive religions should have been led to express their regret for those who are cut off in the *flower* of youth and beauty by emblems so natural and affecting?

This work aspires, at least, to be an history of ancient manners in the district of which it treats: and in that view some new lights have been thrown on the habits of the religious houses and of our old nobility. Another part of the subject yet remains in the antiquated and almost forgotten modes of life which prevailed till within the last eighty years among the yeomanry of Wharfedale. These may be illustrated by the manners of Linton in particular, and may to some readers appear equally curious with either of the former.

\* Propertius.

† As appears from a passage which I recommend at once to the classical and the Christian Reader; to the one for its elegance, to the other for its solemnity: “ Nec mortuos coronamus. Ego vero in hoc vos magis miror quemadmodum tribuatis aut sentienti facem, aut non sentienti coronam; cum et beatus non egeat, et miser non gaudeat floribus. At enim nos exequias adornamus eadem tranquillitate quâ vivimus, nec adnectimus arescentem coronam, sed a Deo æternis floribus vividam sustinemus, quieti, modesti, Dei nostri liberalitate securi, spe future felicitatis, fide præsentis ejus majestatis animamur.”

Minucius Felix in Octavio, juxta Emend: Ouzelii—in Animadv. p. 211.

‡ Not to commit the paltry fraud of quoting from a book which I have never seen, I am bound to acknowledge that this passage is taken at second hand from Burn's *Antiquities of the Common People*, 1st edit. p. 57.

§ To confirm the reading of the old quarto editions, which had been displaced by bishop Warburton, and was restored by Dr. Johnson, I must inform the reader, that in the Islandic, or old Danish, Krans signifies a garland.—The practice is alluded to in the Bride's burial:

“ A garland fresh and fair,

“ Of lilies there was made,

“ In sign of her virginity,

“ And on her coffin laid.”

Dr. PERCY's *Old Songs*, vol. III. p. 150.

For the kindred practice of strewing graves with flowers, see Walton's *Life of Dr. Donne*, ed. Zouch, p. 101. and *Cymbeline*, act. IV. scene 5.—There is something pathetically pleasing in this tribute of affection. It is still continued in the churches of North Wales; and such, in some instances, is the fidelity of surviving grief, that I have seen it annually renewed on gravestones of forty years standing.

|| Hamlet.

I suspect

I suspect them to be of high antiquity: for though the race of independent yeomanry, the happiest, and probably the most virtuous condition of life in the kingdom, arose in Wharfedale, partly from the dispersion of the estates of monasteries, and partly out of the vast alienations made by the Cliffords; yet, before either of those æras, the tenantry lived in so much plenty and security, the tenements descended so regularly from father to son, and the controul exercised over them by their lords was of so mild a nature that the transition from occupancy to property would not be marked by any violent change of manners and habits.

There was then in the first place a considerable quantity of hemp, and more anciently of line or flax, from which the place derives its name, grown within the township of Linton, which the inhabitants spun, and prepared for themselves. Almost every woman could spin flax from the distaff or rock as it was called, and card and spin wool from the fleece. The women were principally dressed in their own home-spun; they wore no ribbons, and the men no shoe-buckles. There were no poor's rates and no public-houses. In 1740 every house-keeper in the township excepting one kept a cow. The estates were small, and the number of little freeholders considerable in proportion; almost all of these farmed their own property, and lived upon the produce.

At this time tea was scarcely introduced; for I remember a very sensible man, who declared that when he first saw the schoolmaster drinking this beverage he could not conceive what refreshment he was taking.

Every land-owner had a small flock of sheep, and fatted one or two hogs every winter. They all grew oats, which formed the principal article of their subsistence: the kiln in which the grain was parched previous to its being ground belonged to the township at large, and when in use was a sort of village coffee-house where the politics of the place and the day were discussed.

Of oatmeal their bread was invariably made, and most of their puddings; and this, mixed with milk, or water when milk was scarce, supplied them with breakfast and supper. Each land-owner too grew his own barley, and manufactured his own malt. The large steeping trough which belonged to the village in general remained within my recollection. Very little fresh meat was eaten excepting at their annual feasts, when cattle were slaughtered and sold by persons who never exercised the trade at any other time. Indeed under such a system of manners there could scarcely be any tradesmen; every man exercised, however imperfectly, almost every trade for himself. The quantity of money in circulation must have been inconceivably small. One great advantage of these simple habits was, that superfluous wealth and abject poverty were equally excluded.

The number of openly profligate characters also bore a much smaller proportion to the general mass than at present.

One circumstance, however, I am bound to mention, as it militates against my own system—namely, that from the parish registers of baptisms bastardy seems to have been no less frequent during the first century or century and half after their commencement than it continued to be in our own memory, till the introduction of manufactories bore down before them all remains of virtue and all restraints of shame.

But



But to return.

Almost every thing was in common. There was a stone called the *batting stone*, where the women of the town beat their linen with *battledores* after having rinsed it in the brook; a necessary process, as it had been previously washed in a certain animal fluid, a very disgusting substitute for soap and water. Their linen was rarely smoothed with heated irons\*.

Their early hours rendered the consumption of candles, excepting in the depth of winter, very trifling, and those were merely rushes partly peeled and dipped in coarse fat.

Cheeses were almost universally made at home; but, as few kept a sufficient number of cows for this purpose, village partnerships were formed, and the milk of several farms thrown together in succession.

Few hired servants, male or female, were kept, but where this was done little distinction was kept up between the family and the servant; they invariably ate and worked together, the only effectual method to ensure diligence and prevent waste in dependents. The wages of labourers were very low, not exceeding twopence halfpenny a day with board. Another advantage attending such a state of society was, that few would be illiterate where the facilities of learning were so great. The price of a day school was two shillings *per* quarter, and an excellent writing master attended for some weeks at the free-school for sixpence a week *per* scholar. Young people of both sexes availed themselves of his instructions, and it was considered as a sort of Carnival.

But to proceed to the subject of Amusements.

The Catholic religion was admirably calculated to lay hold on the imagination and senses of the vulgar. It was a religion of shews and festivities. Nor was its influence forgotten in Craven at the end of two centuries after the Reformation. Such as the great holidays of the church, the feast of the patron saint, parochial perambulations and religious epochs in private families, baptisms, thanksgivings after child-birth, marriages, and even burials, were all celebrated with carousing. To these may be added the masks, mummeries, and rude dramatic performances, which evidently arose out of the mystery plays anciently exhibited in the parish church by the minister and his clerks. And when we take into the account another class of feastings purely rustic, such as the sheep-shearing, hay-getting, and harvest-home, it cannot be denied that the life of a Craven peasant was sufficiently diversified and cheerful.

Many of these festivities, at least of the former kind, are well enumerated by an old poet in the dialect of the North of England.

At Ewle we wonten, gambole, daunce, to carol, and to sing,  
To have gud spiced sewe and roste, and plum pies for a king;  
At Fastes Eve Pampuffes; Gangtide Gates † did alie Masses bring,  
At Paske begun oure Morris, and ere Pentecoste oure May,  
Tho' Roben Hood, liell John, Frier Tucke and Marian deftly play,  
And Lard and Ladie gang till Kirk with lads and lasses gay;

\* Heated irons for the purpose of giving a gloss to clean linen are rather a late invention. About the reign of Elizabeth and James I. large stones inscribed with texts of scripture were used for that purpose. The late Sir Assheton Lever had one of these, and another was remaining in an old house in this neighbourhood when I was a boy.

† Gangtide Gates are Perambulations. For "alie" I was once inclined to read 'halie,' *i. e.* holy; but on such occasions, even when accompanied with some of the forms of Religion, there is usually a greater abundance of ale than sanctity. The old reading, therefore, is not to be solicited.

Fra Masse and Een song sa gud cheere and glee on ery greene,  
 As, save oure wakes twixt Eames and Sibbes, like gam was never seene.  
 At Baptis day, with ale and cakes bout bonfires neighbors stood ;  
 At Martlemas wa turn'd a crabbe thilke told of Roben Hood,  
 Till after long time Myrke when blest were windowes, dares, and lightes,  
 And pailles were fild, and harthes were swept, gainst Fairie elves and sprites ;  
 \* Rock and Plow Monday gams sal gang with Saint feasts and Kirk sights †.

The amusements of the people, derived from this source, were neither gross nor altogether inelegant; some of them, which were not connected with it, had a very pastoral and pleasing air.

The cows of the village being fed in a common pasture were placed under the care of a single herdsman, and driven morning and evening to the Green Loaning †, to be milked during the Summer months.

Once every Summer was "gud cheere and glee upon the greene;" vast syllabubs being mixed in pails at the place of milking; to which all the inhabitants contributed; and of which, if they thought proper, all partook. At the same time the young people danced upon the greensward, and the innocent intercourse of the two sexes promoted by these means was favourable to the morals of both.

Among the seasons of periodical festivity was the rush-bearing, or the ceremony of conveying fresh rushes to strew the floor of the parish-church. This method of covering floors was universal in houses while floors were of earth; but is now confined to places of worship. The bundles of the girls were adorned with wreaths of flowers, and the evening concluded with a dance.

Merry nights, as they were called, were often holden in private houses, where young people were admitted without any particular invitation, and often danced in masks. The habits of the great always descend, and this was once a regal amusement. The maskers were very ludicrously dressed, and brought with them, as the *tessera* of admission, what was called a pass; viz. a copy of verses, which they delivered in writing.

But the most popular of their amusements was the practice of acting old plays; continued, I have no doubt, from the old "Kirk Sights," and Clerk plays, though I can trace it in Craven no farther than 1606, when I find the following article in the accounts of Francis earl of Cumberland:

"Item, paid to the yonge men of the town, being his l'ps tenants and servants, to fit them for acting plays this Christmas, IIII s."

In the interval of a century from this time it does not seem that they had much improved their stock of dramas; for, within the recollection of old persons with whom I have conversed, one of their favourite performances was "The Iron Age," by Heywood, a poet of the reign of James the First, whose work long since became scarce, and almost forgotten, had probably been handed

\* St. Rocke's day, as I learn from the *Enchiridion* of the church of Sarum, printed by Kerver in 1528, was August the 16th (equivalent to the 27th now), which, I suppose, was celebrated as a general harvest-home: "For," saith the Calendar of that work:

"The goodes of the erthe be gathered here more

"In August."

St. Rocke was also an *antiseptic* Saint; from a marginal note in a Missal once belonging to Whithy-abbey, and now in my possession, that whosoever will saye ys prayer following to God and St. Rock, shul not dye of y<sup>e</sup> pestilence, by y<sup>e</sup> grace of God.

† Warner's *Albion's England*, p. 121. ed. 1597.

‡ Flowers of the forest.

down



down from father to son, through all that period. But, in every play, whether tragedy or comedy, the Vice constituted one of the *dramatis personæ*, and was armed, as of old, with a sword of lath, and habited in a loose party-coloured dress, with a fur-cap and fox's brush behind. In some parts of Craven these personages were called clowns, as in Shakespeare's time, and too often and too successfully attempted to excite a laugh by ribaldry and nonsense of their own; a practice which is very properly reprehended in Hamlet.

In the "Destruction of Troy" this personage easily amalgamated with Thersites; but he was often found in situations where his appearance was very incongruous\*. These rustic actors had neither stage nor scenes, but performed in a large room, what is called the "house" of an ordinary dwelling.

Sometimes they fabricated a kind of rude drama for themselves; in which case, as it is not likely that the plot would be very skilfully developed, the performers entered one by one, and each uttered a short metrical prologue, which they very properly chose to call a forespeech. For why should these honest Englishmen be indebted to the Grecian stage for a word, when they were certainly beholden to it for nothing else?

In these fabrications, I believe, the subjects were frequently taken from printed plays; but the texture was of very inferior workmanship. For this I must beg my reader to give me credit; though if all readers had the same relish for what in the language of dulness is called low with Dr. Farmer and Mr. Warton, I could excite more than a smile by their Travestie of the Merchant of Venice. An old inhabitant of this place, whom I well knew, had the reputation of a dramatic manufacturer, though he had, in reality, no talents beyond those of an actor. But his fame, however, drew upon him an awkward application, which, as the stated price of these services was three half-crowns, he parried very dextrously by demanding half a guinea. Thus much for the chapter of Amusements.

The great ornament of this village is an hospital founded by Richard Fountaine, Esq. a native of the place, who, having acquired a large fortune in London, by will dated July 15, 1721, ordered an estate to be purchased, out of which £26. *per annum* should be equally divided among six poor men or women of this parish, to be appointed by his executors, and their representatives for ever.

He also left the sum of twenty pounds to the minister or ministers of the parish of Linton, provided they constantly reside in the parish, and read prayers twice every week to the poor persons in the hospital.

He also directed the building to be erected on his estate at Linton, and the expences to be defrayed out of his personal effects.

This was accordingly undertaken, and finished within a few years after the founder's decease. Though rather heavy, and in Sir John Vanbrugh's style, it is an handsome building, of red moor stone, with a centre, two wings, and a lofty cupola in the middle. Beneath is a small well-proportioned chapel, now neglected and in decay. On each side are comfortable apartments for the poor people, with little gardens behind. It is said to have cost £1500.

Craven does not want a due proportion of eleemosynary foundations: it would be well; however, if the funds allotted to their support were always administered aright. But such is human

\* As *ex. gr.* in George Barnwell.

nature, that the appointment of active and honest trustees seems to be attended with difficulties almost insuperable. It implies no ordinary measure of virtue to unite unrewarded attention to the concerns of others, more especially of the ignorant and unprotected, with fidelity and honour. The two last of these qualities may indeed be secured, or at least their opposites may be avoided, by the appointment of men of rank; and the name of a Duke, a Chancellor, or an Archbishop, while it soothes the vanity of a founder, will always sound well in the recital of a foundation-deed. But this is nearly all; for it is not in the nature of things that persons in these exalted stations, the two last of which are also situations of continual engagement, should take a frequent or active part in trusts so numerous and unimportant.

On the other hand, *attention* in trustees may easily be obtained by nominating persons of small property upon the spot, rendered keen and vigilant by habits of minute investigation into their own concerns. But what will be the probable object of that attention? Their own accommodation and emolument.

In this view the worst of all trustees are the founder's kin; who, generally conceiving themselves to be robbed by the foundation itself, have few scruples to restrain them from robbing the trust in return, to reimburse their own families.

Neither, as it will sometimes happen, ought trustees of any rank to be situated at too great a distance; as, in this case, the administration of the charity will generally be committed to some inferior retainer of the law; who, if inaccessible to a pecuniary bribe, may not be entirely free from the poet's imputation (so unjustly applied to the magistracy of the kingdom),

“ Wild-fowl or venison, and his errand speeds \*.”

After all, amidst so many difficulties, the most eligible persons for the discharge of these trusts are gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood; men who, to some sense of honour, unite habits of business; who will neither take profitable leases of hospital-estates to themselves; nor, by their negligence, permit others to do so; who will neither employ without wages the almsmen and women under their charge, nor connive at such a conduct in their agents. These hints will be *vocal to the intelligent*.

Adjoining to Linton is;

#### THRESHFIELD *with* SKIRETHORNS.

One of the ancient manors of the Nortons; which was surveyed, in 1603, as follows:

A.	R.	P.	Old Rent.			Clear Value.			Fee Simple at 15 years purchase.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Threshfield,	872	2	30.	33	7	6	112	12	1	2188	18	5

The ancient customs of the manor were, that at every change of the lord one year's rent was paid by way of fine; and at every change of tenant an arbitrary fine, as lord and tenant could agree. Heriots were paid as at Linton. The tenement always descended to the eldest son, or, failing male issue, to the eldest daughter of the deceased.

Here was a town-ing, or meadow; an arable town-field, a common-pasture, and common right on the moors.

In Threshfield, including Skirethorns, there were forty-two tenements. The oxgang averaged nearly sixteen acres.

\* Cowper.

Here



Here the Nortons had a park, noticed by Harrison in his Description of Britain, where they kept their fallow-deer, of which, in 1603, the number was 120. The park measured eighty acres, and must have been filled with valuable wood, as it was estimated at no less than £400. While in the Crown, Sir Stephen Tempest was Ranger. After it came into the possession of the Cliffords, it was still preserved.

\* In 1634 I find a servant of Sir John Hotham's † sent to kill deer in Threshfield Rise ‡ for his master; and, in 1639, £2. 10 s. were paid by the earl of Cumberland's agents at Skipton for toils to catch the deer at Threshfield; and then it was, in all probability, that they were finally destroyed.

I have now done with the Norton Lands, of which I have only to add, that they were alienated, partly in fee simple, and partly for long terms of years, by the two last earls of Cumberland.

But, during the siege of Skipton Castle, I find that the old rents of these lands, payable to the Crown, were levied by Sir John Mallory §, under the king's warrant, for the use of the garrison. After which the Parliament's Commissioners thought proper to demand them again. This produced the following petition.

“ To the Hon'ble Co'mittie for the Publicke Revene.

“ The humble petition of us underwritten

“ Sheweth,

“ That your petitioners, being awed by y<sup>e</sup> power of Skipton garrison, paid their rents due for y<sup>e</sup> yeares 1643, 4, and 5, unto such officers as that garrison sent to collect them, which they durst not refuse, for feare of greater mischief.

“ That y<sup>r</sup> petic'ors suffered much by living under the power of that garrison, being plundered both by Scotch || and English of all sides, and paide double sessments a great space during the warre and two several seeges of Skipton Castle; notwithstanding all which, your petic'ors are now threatened with a second leavy of those rents by order from this co'mitte, bearing date Feb. 8, 1650.

\* From the Family Account Books.

† The following extract from the MS memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, who suffered for his loyalty under the Usurpation, will prove the earl of Cumberland's intimacy before the civil wars with the elder Hotham, as well as throw considerable light on the character of the latter:

“ I have often heard my lord of Cumberland say, that he (Hotham) would be often talking to him many years before, when we were happy in knowing nothing, and secure in believing never to find the effects of it here, that, if he had Hull, he would bring all Yorkshire into contribution. But it seems my lord of Newcastle knew how to work upon his distemper when he once found his pulse. But I rather think it was his son's journey, and disagreeing with my lord Fairfax, that made him weary of being of one side, and more easily drawn to hearken to reason. He was one that was not easily drawn to believe as another doth, or hold an opinion for the author's sake, not out of judgment, but faction; for what he held was clearly his own, which made him but one half the Parliament's: he was mainly for the liberty of the subject and privilege of Parliament; but not at all for their new opinions in church government.

‡ Rise is properly a wood, from the Islandic *hryr*. I take this opportunity of retracting my etymology of Crook-rise, which I have now no doubt was so called, qu. the crooked or stunted wood. Chaucer used the word for a single bush: “ As white as is the blossome on the Rise.”

§ See this warrant under Skipton.

|| Perhaps by Leslie's army, in 1644, and duke Hamilton's, in 1648.

“ The

“ The pr<sup>m</sup>ises considered, y<sup>r</sup> peti<sup>c</sup>ors humbly pray, y<sup>t</sup>, in considerac<sup>o</sup>n of their great impoverishn<sup>t</sup> by the late warre, as also that though your peti<sup>c</sup>ors lived under the power of y<sup>e</sup> garrison, yett they were alwaies well affected to the Parliam<sup>t</sup>, &c. &c.

“ Signed by,

“ GEO. HEWETT,

EDW RADCLIFFE,

“ THO. LUPTON,

FRANCIS HEWETT,

“ JA. ATKINSON,

from Threshfield.

“ and six others from Linton.”

Much is not to be inferred from the latter clause of this petition with respect to the principles of the petitioners. It was now their interest to say that they had been always well affected to the Parliament, and therefore they chose to say so.

The principal grantees of the Threshfield estate from the Cliffords seem to have been the Hammonds and Hewitts; of which latter family was Matthew Hewitt, Rector of one mediety of Linton, who founded a Grammar School at Threshfield, endowing it with £ 20. *per annum* for the master, and £ 10. for the usher, and four exhibitions of £ 12. each to scholars of St. John's College in Cambridge. But the great depreciation of money which has taken place in the last century proves the impolicy of such pensionary endowments; and the school has been so little distinguished, either for able masters or hopeful scholars, that it has not been unusual in St. John's College to apply to it the text, “ Out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.” In this opprobrium the author of the History of Craven must be content to partake. Yet a few exceptions might be mentioned. The late bishop of Elphin, Dr. Dodgson, as well as the present learned and venerable master of St. John's College \*, were among the number of Hewitt's exhibitioners; and, if delicacy would permit me to pay so public a tribute to private friendship, I could name a whole family of very superior talents who owe their education to this poor neglected seminary. But vigorous plants are often seen to thrive under every disadvantage of soil and exposure.

#### GRASSINGTON.

Were I to say that this word signifies the Town of Grassy Ings, almost every reader would acquiesce in the conjecture. But it has been variously written Garsington, Gersinton, or Girsington, and I have already shewn the syllable “ing,” in the composition of English local names, to be generally epenthetical. It is vulgarly pronounced Girston; which comes nearest to the truth. But the word is really Garston, the town of Garr or Garri, a personal Saxon name, from which Gargrave is also derived. The surname Garrs is yet remaining in Craven.

Grassington is of the Percy Fee; but the first mesne lords after the Conquest were the Plumpton. Of these the first on record was Nigel, who, from the known date of his grandson's death, must have been born about the year 1140. He had a brother Gilbert, who, in the 21st of Henry II. committed something like an Irish marriage with the heiress of Richard de Warelwast, and thereby incurred the displeasure of Ranulph de Glanville,

\* Dr. William Craven, born at Gowthwaite-Hall, in Netherdale.



Great Justiciary, who meant to have married her to a dependent of his own. Plumpton was, in consequence, indicted and convicted of a rape at Worcester; but at the very moment when the rope was fixed, and the executioner was drawing the culprit up to the gallows, Baldwin bishop of Worcester, running to the place, forbad the officers of justice, in the name of the Almighty, to proceed, and thus saved the criminal's life\*. An odd exertion of episcopal authority!

The grandson, either of Nigel or this Gilbert, was another Nigel, to whom R. de Stutevil granted leave to hunt in his forest of Knaresborough, reserving to himself *Cerfe et Bisse* †, *et Chevrail*. Nigel died 55 Hen. III. The roe was therefore extant on the borders of Craven at that time; and if so, probably in the forests of Craven itself. His son was Robert, who obtained a charter of free warren in Grassington, 9 Edward I. about which time I find there were many Neifs in that town. A figure with yellow hair and armour, marked with the letter R, and ascribed by the family to this person, was remaining in the windows of the chapel at Plumpton, in 1613; but I suspect it to be of much later date. What I know further of him is, that he obtained licence to have a chapel in his manor-house of Nesfield, on condition of offering annually a pound of frankincense on the high altar of the parish church of Ilkley.

This Robert had William, who had another Robert, who being on-board the King's fleet, 46 Edward III. was licensed to return home, on account of bad health, with his Esquire and two valetts.

His son was another William, who suffered in the same cause with archbishop Scroope, and was interred at Spofforth, with this epitaph:

*Viles exim dudum Plompton Willim vocitatus,  
Præsulis atque nepos Le Scroopi hic tumultus.  
Mortis causa suae mihi causa fuit moriendi,  
Mors capitis quippe nostri male præstat utrunque.  
Anno milleno quat' centum sit quoque quinto  
Pentecostes me lux crastina sumpsit ab orbe.*

Robert son of this William was killed in France, 9 Hen. V. leaving a son William, who, in the 27th of Hen. VI. as saith the Chartulary, engaged and routed 300 men of the cardinal of York, who were plundering the foresters of Knaresborough, on which occasion no less than 1000 arrows were discharged. In the 39th of the same reign he was commissioned, along with lord Clifford, to assemble as many men as possible, and fight the King's enemies. He died in 1480.

Sir Robert Plumpton his son seems to have been active in suppressing the Yorkshire insurrection, in which the fourth Earl of Northumberland lost his life at Cock Lodge; for to that event, I suppose, the following letter addressed to him by Hen. VII. to refer:

“ TRUSTIE AND WEL BELOVED, &c.

“ Wher we understande by o'r squyer N. K. y<sup>e</sup> true minde and faithful leegiance towards us, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>r</sup> diligent acquittal for y<sup>e</sup> reducyng our people ther to o'r subjection and obediunce, wee heartilee thanke yo' for y<sup>e</sup> same, assuring yo' y<sup>e</sup> by this y<sup>r</sup> demeyning yo' have ministryd unto us cause as gaged to rememb'r yo' in anie thinge y<sup>e</sup> male be for y<sup>r</sup> p'ferment; and as anie

\* This story is told by Roger Hoveden, Plumpton's countryman. In anno 31 Hen. II.

† The Hind.

office in o'r gifte ther falles voide, wee shal reserve them unto suche tyme as wee maye bee informyd of suche men as maie be meet and able for y<sup>e</sup> same; prayinge yo' y<sup>t</sup> if ther shal happen anie indisposition of o'r seid people y<sup>e</sup> wyl, as ye have begon, endeavor, from tyme to tyme, for y<sup>e</sup> spedie redressing therof.

“ Yeven under signett, at o'r man'r of Sheene, the xxx Oct. (no year.)

This Sir Robert seems to have had two sons, William and Robert, the latter of whom lost the manor of Grassington; for, after a long contest with three heirs female, one of whom was Margaret wife of Sir John Roccliffe, Richard Fox bishop of Winchester, and others, chosen arbitrators between the parties, awarded the manor of Plumpton alone to Sir Robert, and eighteen other manors to the heirs general. Among these Grassington became the purparty of Margaret, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Ingram Clifford, younger son of the first earl of Cumberland.

Margaret was daughter of William, who appears to have been elder brother of Robert, the other party; and the point at issue was, whether the manors in question were or were not entailed upon the male line\*.

Lastly, Sir Ingram Clifford entailed the manors of Grassington and Steeton on the issue of his own body, remainder to Henry earl of Cumberland his brother, who, by will, dated May 8, 1569, devised the said remainder to George afterwards the third earl, and his heirs.

This nobleman first mortgaged all the tenements in the township to the respective tenants, and afterwards sold the equity of redemption for the most part to the same persons. And this is the origin of all the titles to estates within Grassington.

The manor, however, was reserved, together with Grass Wood (the ancient Silva Gars of the Chartulary), the latter for the browse of deer, perhaps, in Threshfield-park, to which I find, from the Skipton Papers, it continued to be applied in 1609.

I cannot discover from the Chartulary, or any other authority, at what time prædial slavery ceased in this manor. In 1579 it was wholly demised to tenants for life, each of whom paid a Gressom at the end of every five years.

Immediately before the alienation, two surveys of this manor were taken, from which I extract the following particulars.

The township then (A. D. 1603 and 1604) consisted of thirty-eight tenements. Many hemp-plots are mentioned; whence I conclude that plant to have been in general cultivation. The old crofts about the houses were called Cagarths, that is, Calf-garths†. Cattle gates were valued at 5s. each, and sheep gates at 6d. Does not this prove the breed of cattle to have been large, and that of sheep small?

The number of oxgangs was sixty and an half, besides a pasture sold separately. The price of each oxgang, with three exceptions only, was £ 80. The whole rental was £ 415. 6s. 8d. of which twenty marks are deducted for Grass wood; and the other woodlands reserved for the browse of deer. The purchase-money for the whole township, with this single exception, amounted to £ 5279. 13s. 4d.

The rents appear to have been racked, as they are much above the average of the times.

\* All these particulars are extracted from the Chartulary of Plumpton. Townley MSS. G. 24.

† Ca, in the language of the Scottish ballads, is a calf:

“ And sax poor cas stand in the sta.” Border Minstrelsy, vol. I. p. 100.



The reservation of the manor was a fortunate circumstance. In 1638 the clear profit of the lord's portion to Francis earl of Cumberland was £308. 15 s. 10 d. In some years it may since have exceeded this in a five-fold proportion.

At what time lead-mines were first wrought in Craven I have no means of being informed. From a pig of that metal, discovered on Knaresborough Forest, the Romans appear to have carried on such works at no great distance; but they have left no vestiges of their industry in Wharfedale \*. Neither is it probable that these treasures were disturbed during the uninquisitive æra of the Saxons and Danes. But the Norman churches and chapels in this valley are uniformly covered with lead, which, for such humble foundations, would scarcely have been purchased at a dear rate, or conveyed from any great distance.

About the end of Edward the First's reign we have seen that the canons of Bolton had lead-mines within their own estates. From the accounts of the Percy Fee it appears that they were wrought in the upper parts of Wharfedale in the reign of Henry VII.

I can discover no vestiges of these works at Grassington before the reign of James the First, when, from circumstances (one in particular, which I do not hold myself at liberty to disclose), I believe them to have been first undertaken, and principally by miners from Derbyshire.

The first discoveries of this valuable metal consisted in great perpendicular trunks of ore called pipes, which sometimes appeared on the surface, and conducted the fortunate adventurer to sudden wealth without skill, and almost without effort.

When these were exhausted, the spirit of adventure, which they had excited, continued, as, indeed, it still continues, to the ruin of many families. For henceforward the veins of ore, irregular and capricious in their ramifications, gradually diminished, while the cost of pursuing them increased.

Expensive levels also became necessary, of which it is difficult to conceive how they were conducted before the application of gunpowder to the purposes of mining; an improvement of infinite importance, which, though it had taken place in subterraneous works for military purposes at least two centuries before, was unknown among the miners in Staffordshire and Derby-

\* The ancients were certainly unskilful miners. It has even been conjectured, from some appearances about their works in Derbyshire, and elsewhere, that they wrought only in open trench. But this is impossible, as not an hundredth part of the metals which they used could have been thus obtained. Besides, Pliny assures us, that the silver got in Spain was generally brought up *per puteos* (lib. xxxiii. 6.)—However, their unskilfulness was certainly extreme. The same author mentions (Ib.) a tunnel carried 1500 paces into the side of a hill, and against the water, which they had no method of removing but casting it up with buckets. But the most extraordinary instance of their mismanagement is recorded in the attempt of Claudius to drain the Fucine Lake into the Garigliano, a distance of three miles. Here the workmen, instead of beginning in the bed of the river at the lowest point, and thus tapping the water as they proceeded, chose to work downward from the Lake, which compelled them to raise the water by pumps "in verticem montis." The work was partly open trench, and partly tunnelling, "*partim effosso, partim exciso*," says Tacitus. In this undertaking, if the figures in Suetonius are not wrong, that emperor employed 30,000 men for eleven years. Twenty English miners, by the help of gunpowder, which has given to the moderns a new empire over the mineral as well as animal world, would have accomplished it in a third part of the time. See Sueton. in Claudio, XXI. Tac. Ann. lib. XII. Plin. lib. XXXVI—XV.

shire as late as the reign of James the Second \*. A reasonable inference is, that it was introduced into Craven still later.

From two letters of Charles earl of Burlington to his agent at Bolton, dated in the years 1683 and 1685, I learn that the marquis of Worcester, a great projector in those days, had taken a lease of some of the *rakes* of lead in this manor, the term of which he wished to extend to an hundred years.

The lead on Grassington Moor is extremely rich, a ton of ore sometimes yielding sixteen hundred pounds weight of metal. But it is poor in silver; for a very skilful mineralogist (Mr. Sheffield) lately employed by the duke of Devonshire, after eighty different assays, found that the poorest specimens contained not more than half an ounce of silver per ton of lead, and the richest only four ounces and an half.

I have only to add, that the miners who carry on these works, a *colluvies* from Derbyshire, Alston Moor, &c. have contributed much more to the increase of population than to the improvement of order and good morals.

Excepting, what must always be excepted, the introduction of manufactories, I do not know a greater calamity which can befall a village than the discovery of a lead-mine in the neighbourhood.

A brass celt found some years ago on Grassington Moor was given to me by the late worthy and respectable Thomas Browne, Esq. of that place.

\* See Dr. Plot's remarkable account of the rocks in Staffordshire, which the miners had no means of breaking but by kindling fires upon them. The art of blasting, therefore, must have been unknown in 1686, when that work was published. History of Staffordshire, p. 134.



## PARISH OF KETLEWELL.

**KETELWELL** is the well of Ketel, a personal name often occurring in the earlier charters of this country.

The survey of this manor in Domesday is as follows :

¶ In Chetelewell h̄b Ulf 1 . car' ad gl̄d' Huburgeham . Stamp<sup>dim e'</sup>hotone<sup>dim car</sup>.

It was then a part of the vast possessions of Roger de Poitou ; and soon after alienated to the Percies. By them it was granted out at an uncertain, though undoubtedly an early period, to the family de Arches. At the time of Kirkby's Inquest, which must have been made before the death of Robert de Gray of Rotherfield, or 23d Edward I. it appears that there were eight carucates of land in Kettlewell (an eightfold increase in two centuries), of which Elias de Knol held two of Robert de Gray and the abbot of Coverham, and they of Osbert de Arches, and he of the heirs of Percy, and they of the king *in capite* : and the abbot of Coverham held three other caracutes of Robert de Gray ; and the remaining three caracutes were held of the heirs of the Arches, who held them as before. Robert de Gray was grand nephew of Walter Gray archbishop of York, the founder of this branch of the family. By inquisition, after his death, it is found that he died seised of a moiety of the manor of Kettlewell ; and the monks of Coverham appear to have held the other ; but it no where appears how either the one or the other acquired their portions from the Arches. The remaining three caracutes were held of this family by several inferior proprietors, who granted considerable proportions of them to Fountain's-abbey, which the Arches confirmed.

Free warren in Kettlewell was granted to the abbot and convent of Coverham, 55 Hen. III. and long after, namely, 4 Edw. III. to Sir John Gray of Rotherfield. Each of these, though referring only to its own moiety, is expressed as if it extended to the whole manor. After the extinction of the Grays, of Rotherfield, by the death of the last heir male, 11 Ric. II. leaving an infant daughter Joan, afterwards married to Sir John Deincourt, I find nothing more relating to this moiety of the manor till the reign of Henry IV. when it passed into the family of the Neviles, earls of Westmoreland. No intermarriage took place between that family and the Deincourts which will account for this transfer ; but Sir John Deincourt abovementioned was born at Middleham ; most probably a posthumous child, under the care of the Neviles ; his elder brother, who died s. p. being only one year old at his father's death. I am inclined therefore to believe that this manor was obtained by grant, or purchase, from this young man, by the Neviles ; for, in the Patent Rolls of Hen. IV. an. 6 and 7, and again, in the 11th year of the same reign, are two successive licences granted to Ralph earl of Westmorland, of free warren, in the vill of Kettelwell, in Craven, together with a licence to enclose three hundred acres of land within the same for a park, and to build and kernel a lodge within it.

This is the origin of Sacle Park, now divided into two large enclosures, and so called from a long and steep ascent within it from Craven into Coverdale.

If the Reader will attend to the chronology of these two licences, he will find that John Deincourt was aged about 17 years at the date of the first, and 21 at that of the second. The Nevilles, therefore, had just cause to doubt the validity of their former title, and to ratify it after the full age of Deincourt.

I have only to add, that this portion of the manor continued, without any other alienation, in the Westmoreland family till the attainder of the last unfortunate earl, A. D. 1569, when it became forfeited to the Crown, and has since been broken into many inconsiderable properties.

The other moiety, belonging to the monks of Coverham, was already vested in the Crown; and had, in all probability, been granted out already, as well as the estates in the parish belonging to Fountains. The manor is now claimed by the Freeholders at large, and no considerable family has ever arisen in the parish to unite the dispersed members of it again.

In Kettlewell twelve carucates constituted a knight's fee.

Of the foundation of the church of Kettlewell there is no account. The canons of Bolton had the advowson at a very early period, and continued long after to receive a pension out of it of £ 1. *per annum*. probably in consideration of having released it again to the De Arches, who were probably the founders. It occurs in the earliest registers of the see of York now extant, which commence in the beginning of the 13th century; but before that time are some particulars with respect to it, which I have gathered out of the Townley MSS.

First then appears attesting charters, s. d. Radulphus Decanus de Kettlewella. There are many hints in the Coucher Books of the different abbeys, and elsewhere, of ancient chapels in different parts of this country, some of which afterwards became parish churches, while others fell to decay and were forgotten. It seems probable that Kettlewell was one of the former, served by a Rural Dean.

The next, which points to the æra of married priests, I shall give in the words of the charter itself.

“ *Lecia quondam uxor Alex. clerici de Ketelwel, in purâ viduitate d. &c. Agneti filie Helie de Ketelwell unum toftum inter Domos Canonicorum de Coverham et Domum Randolph' Mutte, reddendo lumini Beate Marie in Ketelwel 1 den. in Natale Domini. Test. Rob. clerico avunculo meo \*.*”

\* Townley MSS.



## RECTORS OF KETTLEWELL.

## ABBOT'S MEDIETY.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
6 kal. Maii, 1229.	<i>Tho. fil. Matbei</i> , nepos.	Ab. et Conv. de <i>Coverham</i> .	
5 Aug. 1280.	<i>Tho. titulo Se. Sabine</i> , Presb. } Cardinalis.	Æ'pus per lapsum.	
6 kal. Oct. 1280.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Blunham</i> , } Subdiac.	Ab. et Conv. de <i>Coverham</i> .	
14 kal. Feb. 1283.	Dns. <i>Rob. de Lydington</i> , Diac.	Idem.	
2 kal. Aug. 1306.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Mirks</i> , vel } <i>Monketon</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per resig.
1307.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Sberburne</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
8 id. Oct. 1310.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Sutton</i> , Acoly.	Idem.	
3 non. Oct. 1315.	Dns. <i>Rog. de la More</i> , Pres.	Idem.	per resig.
2 kal. Aug. 1331.	Dns. <i>Adam de Aynbo</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per res. pro. eccl. de <i>Berningham</i> .
1333.	Dns. <i>Hen. de Ascryks</i> .	Idem.	per resig.
1348.	Fr. <i>Tho. de Burton</i> .	Idem.	

## GREY'S MEDIETY.

4 kal. Jul. 1300.	Dns. <i>W. de Moreby</i> , Presb.	Dns. <i>Joh. Grey</i> , miles, de <i>Rotherfeld</i> .	
3 id. Feb. 1301.	Dns. <i>Baldwin de Stonore</i> , Subd.	Idem.	
2 id. Mart. 1308.	Dns. <i>Joh. Kent de Campedon</i> , } Acolythus.	Idem.	
	Dns. <i>Ric. de Wethby</i> .	Idem.	per resig.
9 kal. Sept. 1339.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Brygenball</i> , } Acolythus.	Idem.	per mort.
29 Aug. 1349.*	Dns. <i>Wm. de Wyntringham</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per resig.
26 Maii, 1362.*	Dns. <i>Wm. Cayham</i> , Presb.	Idem.†	

\* I am unable to reconcile the dates of these institutions with that of the foundation of the mediety.

† By this is only meant that all these presentations run in the same name; but, in the period of sixty-two years, it denoted the grandfather, father, and son.

Thus

Thus much for the rectory of Kettelwell, of which it is altogether uncertain when it was divided into two medietyes: though the probability is, that the separation took place when the two portions of the manor itself were alienated to the Greys of Rotherfield, and the abbey of Coverham, by the family de Arches.

It is remarkable, that no presentation on the part of the Greys appears to have taken place till more than seventy years after the first appointment by the Monks; but this is far from proving that no mediety then existed, as the four nominations by the latter, which took place in that interval, refer to a mediety only. The difficulty may be solved by supposing that the anonymous Institution in the former catalogue (anonymous with respect to the patron as well as the clerk), A. D. 1280, has been misplaced, and belonged to the portion of the Greys.

I must also remark another error in Torre's MS. whence the foregoing catalogue was extracted, as it appears, from the Register of archbishop Zouch, that Askrig was Rector of Gray's mediety; and this observation brings me to the endowment of the vicarage; for, on the 4th of December, 1344, this mediety, which must have been previously bestowed upon the abbey of Coverham by the Greys, was appropriated to the said house after the cession or decease of Henry de Askrig, then rector of that portion, the archbishop ordaining that there should be in the church of Kettelwell a Vicar, presentable by the said house for ever; and that the vicarage should consist in the mansion of the rectory and in seven marks sterling, payable out of the fruits of the said mediety. And, in the year 1388, the whole church was once more appropriated, by the commissary of archbishop Alexander Nevile, who ordained the vicarage to consist in the manse, as above, and in £ 5. sterling, payable by the abbot and convent at Pentecost and Martinmas, in equal portions.

A third endowment, which is the present one, must have taken place; but I have not met with it.



## VICARS OF KETTLEWELL.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vacat.
10 Nov. 1348.	Fr. <i>Tho. de Bruton</i> , Canonicus Domus de Coverham.	} Ab. et Conv. ejusd.	per resig.
24 Aug. 1367.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Ryply</i> , Can. ib'm.		per resig.
29 Maii, 1412.	Fr. <i>Rob. Monkton</i> , Can.	Iidem.	
	Fr. <i>Joh. Cartmell</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per mort.
5 Feb. 1476.	Fr. <i>Joh. York</i> , Confrater Mon. de Coverham.	} Iidem.	per mort.
19 Junii, 1495.	Fr. <i>Tho. Wensley</i> , Can. Dns. de Coverham.		per mort.
30 Maii, 1511.	Fr. <i>Xpber Hilton</i> , Can.	Iidem.	
2 Maii, 1521.	Fr. <i>Joh. Gysburgh</i> , Can. mon. ib'm.	} Iidem.	per mort.
26 Aug. 1521.	Fr. <i>Gerv. Marrick</i> , Can. ib'm.		
	<i>Henr. Hill</i> , Cl.		per mort.
7 Maii, 1585.	<i>John Lyndoe</i> , Cl. A. M.	A'ep'us per laps.	per mort.
4 Jan. 1593.	<i>Edm. Tatham</i> , Cl.	<i>Geo. Lister</i> , Gent.	per mort.
13 Mar. 1603.	<i>Hen. Motley</i> .	Iidem *.	per mort.
7 Maii, 1632.	<i>Ric. Tennant</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Hen. Hoyle</i> , Cl. A. M.	
	<i>Tho. Motley</i> , Cl.		per resig.
27 Aug. 1670.	<i>Henry Motley</i> , Cl.	<i>Wil'mus Currer</i> , Gent.	
1699.	—— <i>Birch</i> .	<i>Will'm Fawcett</i> , Gent.	
1740.	<i>John Currer</i> .	Rex per laps.	
1760.	<i>W'm Tennant</i> , Cl.	<i>Rich. Tennant</i> , Gen.	
178...	<i>Job. Norton</i> , A. B.		

The only testamentary burial which I have met with in this church is of John Cartmell, vicar, by will, dated 4th Oct. 1476.

\* In the 4th of Charles I. Henry Kettlewell was Vicar of this place. Nelson's MS Account of Tenth and Subsidies paid by the Clergy of the West Riding in that year.—I do not know how the omission happened; or whether it were the fault of the Registrar, of Mr. Torre, or of my transcriber.

In the last Compotus of Coverham Abbey the rectory of Kettlewell is valued at £ 8. 10 s. of which £ 6. arose out of the tithes of wool and lamb, and only 15 s. from that of corn.—This shews how small a proportion of land was then in cultivation, though more, perhaps, than at present.

The Vicarage of Kettlewell is a discharged living, valued at £ 22. 11 s. 6 d. clear.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of high antiquity; the nave, in particular, which has neither columns nor side-aisles, has narrow round-headed windows, and cannot be later than the time of Henry I. The whole building is covered with lead, and has no tower. The Norman doorway and capitals of the two side columns remain. As no family of any considerable antiquity or wealth has ever been seated in the parish, here are no sepulchral memorials within the church, or without, which deserve to be recorded.

The font is extremely curious—It is cylindrical, like all others of the Saxon or Norman æra, but with this peculiarity, that it has an aperture in the bottom for the purpose of drawing off the water when it grew foul; beneath is another opening in the floor, by means of which the consecrated element might sink and be absorbed in holy ground; and, in order to keep this too open, the font itself is not placed, as usual, upon a solid base, but is mounted on four square pedestals of stone, with large intervals between them.

This parish consists only of the townships of Kettlewell and Starbotom, anciently Stanerbotom; the latter of which has nothing remarkable about it, but the stony course of a rapid mountain-torrent, from which it derived its name, for Staner, in the dialect of Craven, like Stannary in that of Lancashire, signifies the stony bed of a torrent.

The old Registers of this parish being lost \*, I am unable to derive my account of a dreadful catastrophe which once befel these villages from any clearer source than the *Magna Britannia Antiqua et Nova*, a compilation published about the year 1720, of which the following paragraph may serve as a specimen.

“ In 1686, by a tempest, with thunder, the inhabitants of this village and Starbotton were almost all drowned with a violent flood. These towns are situate under a great hill, from whence the rain descended with such violence for an hour and a half together, the hill on the side opening, and casting up water into the air to the height of an ordinary church-steeple, that it demolished several houses, and carried away the stones entirely;” (after which it) “ filled them with gravel to the chamber-windows, drove the inhabitants away” (they had almost all been drowned before) “ filled the meadows with stones and gravel,” &c. &c.†”

\* For the same reason it is impossible to give a comparative table of baptisms and burials.

† For the clearness and consistency of this story, the writer seems to have been indebted to the old saw:

“ It so fell out they all fell in,

“ The rest they ran away.”



The Northern boundary of Skale Park, which is also that of Craven and the West Riding, has been a deep and broad trench, cut, with infinite labour, out of the lime-stone rock. It seems rather the work of an army, than of common labourers, and to have been intended to defend this important pass between valley and valley. I do not know that it is distinguished by any name; or that there is any tradition with respect to its use or antiquity.

At the bottom of this park, and on the margin of the brook Eastward from the entrance, is Dove Cove, the finest cavern in the district. Its proportions are those of a lofty vaulted Gothic chapel, and the stalactites which adorn the sides and roof prove, I think, beyond controversy, from what source the later enrichments of that order were derived.

From a late attempt to ascertain the height of Whernside, above Kettlewell, by the barometer, it appeared, that the descent of the mercury from that village to the summit of the hill was only one inch five tenths, and consequently that the height of the mountain, from its immediate base, is only  $1305\frac{63}{100}$  feet.

From Bolton Abbey to Kettlewell the mercury fell three tenths, which makes the ascent 255 feet. If, therefore, 150 feet be allowed for the elevation of Bolton above the sea, the whole height of Whernside above the universal level will not exceed 1710 feet.

It has often been matter of regret with me that I have been unable to retrieve any remains of traditionary poetry written by natives of Craven\*. Their country was romantic, their manners pastoral, their dialect poetical†, and their amusements not devoid of imagination. But their efforts of invention seem to have been confined to the composition of rude dramatic performances, such as have been already described. To remedy this defect I shall transgress, if, indeed, it be to transgress, the limits of the present work; for the parish of Kettlewell, since it fell into the hands of the Neviles, has often been considered as a member of the fee of Middleham, and therefore of the honor of Richmond.

This must be my excuse for introducing here an ancient poem, the author of which has told his story, such as it is, with great spirit, and in a vein of flowing and harmonious verse. The manners are strictly correct. A mendicant Friar would fight for a bacon hog as eagerly as a knight would encounter a wild-boar. The manners of Chivalry too are every where kept in view. The circumstances of the poem do not enable me to fix its date. It does not appear when Freer Theobald was warden; and if it did, the poem may have been written long after the incident happened. From the style I should suppose it to be prior to the reign of Henry VII. It is printed from a MS. in my possession.

\* The poetry of the canons of Bolton, already given, is neither traditionary nor of a popular nature.

† At least it is the dialect, which has been made the vehicle of much delightful poetry in the Border minstrelsy, and to which it certainly adds most of its graces.

## The Felon Sowe and the Freeres of Richmonde.

FITTE THE FIRSTE.

Ye men that wylle of auncestors wyne \*  
That late within this land hath bin  
Of on I can yow telle ;  
Of a sowe that was sae strang  
Alas ! that ever shee lived sae lang  
For fell folke did she whell.

Shee was mare than other three  
The grizeliest beast that ever mote bee  
Her hede was gret and gray :  
Shee was bred in Rokebye Woode,  
Ther were few that thither yooede  
That cam on live awaye.

Her walke was endlang Greta Syde,  
Was no barne that colde her byde  
That was fra heven to helle,  
Ne never man that had that myght  
That ever durste com in her syght  
Her force y<sup>t</sup> was so felle.

Raphe of Rokebye w<sup>th</sup> full gode wyll  
The freers of Richmonde yaf her tyll  
Full wele to gar thayme fare ;  
Freer Myddeltone by name  
Hee was sent to fetch her hame,  
Yt rewed hym syne ful sare.

W<sup>th</sup> hym tooke hee wyght men two  
Peter of Dale was on of tho  
Tother was Bryan of Beare  
Y<sup>t</sup> wele durst strike w<sup>th</sup> swerde and knife  
And fyght ful manfully for theyr lyfe  
What tyme as musters wer.

Thes thre men wended at theyr wyll  
This Felon Sowe qwhyl they cam tyll  
Liggand under a tree,  
Rugg'd and rustie was her here  
Scho rase up w<sup>th</sup> a felon fere  
To fight again the thre.

Grizely was scho for to meete  
Scho rave the earthe up w<sup>th</sup> her feete  
The barke cam fro' the tre :  
When Freer Myddelton her saugh  
Wete yow wele he list not laugh  
Ful earnful loked he.

\* I do not understand this expression.

Thes men of auncestors were soe wight  
They bound thayme baudly for the fight  
And strake att her ful sore  
Until a kilne they garred her flee  
Wolde God sende thayme y<sup>e</sup> victorye  
They wolde ask him na meare.

The sowe was in y<sup>t</sup> kiln hole down,  
And they wer on the banke aboone  
For hurting of theyr feete ;  
They were so sauted w<sup>th</sup> this sowe  
That 'mang theym was a stalwarth stewe  
The kiln began to reeke :

Durste noe man nighe her w<sup>th</sup> his hande,<sup>†</sup>  
But put a rope downe w<sup>th</sup> a wande  
And heltered her ful meeke.  
They hauled her furth agayne her wyll  
Whyl they cam until a hill  
A little from y<sup>e</sup> streete,

And ther scho made y<sup>m</sup> such a fray  
As had they lived until Domesday  
They cold y<sup>t</sup> nere forgete.  
Scho brayded up on every syde  
And ranne on thayme gapyng ful wyde  
For nothing wolde scho lete.

Scho gaf such hard braydes at the bande  
That Peter of Dale had in his hand  
Hee might not holde bys feete.  
Scho chased thayme soe to and fro,  
The wight men never wer soe woe,  
Ther mesure was not mete.

Scho bund her boldly for to bide  
To Peter of Dale scho cam aside  
W<sup>th</sup> many a hideous yell  
Scho gaped soe wide and cryed soe high  
. . . . .  
As if a fiend of hell.

(Desunt nonnulla.)

Thou art comed hider for sum trayne,  
I conjure the to go agayne  
Wher thou art wont to dwell,  
Hee signed hym w<sup>th</sup> crosse and creede  
Took furth a booke, began to reade  
Of saint Ihon hys gspell †.

† Which was of approved efficacy on these occasions.

The



The Sowe scho wold noe Latyn here,  
 But rudely rushed at ye Frere  
     Th<sup>t</sup> blinked al hys ble;  
 And when scho shuld have taken holde  
 The Freer lapt as I. H. S. wolde  
     And bealde hym wid a tre.

Scho was brim as anie boare,  
 And gave a griezly hideous roare  
     To thayme y<sup>t</sup> was no bote;  
 On tree and buske y<sup>t</sup> by her stode  
 Scho venged her as scho wer woode  
     And rave y<sup>m</sup> upp byth roote.

He sayde, Alas that I were Freer!  
 I shal be lugged asunder here  
     Hard ys my destinie!  
 Y wist my breder in this houre  
 That I was set in sike a stoure  
     They wolde pray for mee.

This wicked beast y<sup>t</sup> wrought y<sup>r</sup> woe  
 Twan the rope from tother two  
     And then they fled al three;  
 They fledd away by Watling Strete,  
 They had noe succor bud ther fete,  
     It was the more pittye.

## FITTE SECOND.

Whan Freer Myddelton cam home  
 His breder wer ful faine ilchone  
     And thankt God for his lyfe;  
 He tolde thayme al unto y<sup>e</sup> end  
 Howe he had foughten w<sup>th</sup> a fiend  
     And went through mickle strife.

And Peter of Dale wolde never blinn,  
 But as faste as he colde rinn  
     Till he cam till his wyfe:  
 The Warden sayde I am ful woe,  
 That yow should bee tormented soe  
     An had wee w<sup>th</sup> yow bene—

Had wee bene ther yowr brether al,  
 Wee wolde have garred the Carle fal,  
     That wrought yow all this teene.  
 But Myddeltone he answered naye,  
 In faythe ye wolde have ren awaye  
     When most mis-stirre had bin.  
 Yow can al speke wordes at home,  
 The fiend wold ding yow downe ilk one,  
     An y<sup>t</sup> bee as I wene.

He loked soe grizely al y<sup>r</sup> nyght,  
 The warden sayde yon man wol fight,  
     If ye saye ought but gode:  
 The beaste hath grieved hym soe sare,  
 Holde y<sup>r</sup> tongues and speke nae meare,  
     He lukes as he were woode.

The warden waged on the morne  
 Two boldest men that ev<sup>r</sup> was borne  
     I weyne or ere shal bee;  
 Tone was Gilbert Griffin's sonne  
 Full mickle worschip had he wonne  
     Both by land and sea.

Tother a bastard sonne of Spaine,  
 Many a Sarasen had he slain  
     His dint had garred \* y<sup>m</sup> flee.  
 Theis men ye battell undertoke  
 Against the sowe as seith y<sup>e</sup> boke  
     And sealed securitye.

That they should boldly bide and fight,  
 And scomfit her in main and might,  
     Or therfor shuld they dye.  
 The Warden sealed to y<sup>m</sup> agayne,  
 And seid, yf ye in field be sleyne  
     This condition make I.

Wee shall for you syng and reade  
 Untill Domesdaye w<sup>th</sup> heartye speed  
     With al oure progenie.  
 Than y<sup>e</sup> lettres were wel made,  
 The bondes were bounde w<sup>th</sup> seales brade  
     As dedes of armes should bee †.

These men at armes were soe wyght,  
 And w<sup>th</sup> ther armour burnished bright  
     They went y<sup>r</sup> sowe to see;  
 Scho made at y<sup>m</sup> sike a roare,  
 That for her they feared sore,  
     And almost bounde to flee.

Scho cam runnyng them agayne  
 And sawe y<sup>e</sup> bastard son of Spayne,  
     He brayded out his brand,  
 Full spiteously at her he strake  
 Yet, for the fence that he colde make,  
     Scho strake y<sup>t</sup> fro his hande,  
 And rave asunder halfe his shielde,  
 And bare him backwarde in y<sup>r</sup> fiele  
     He mought not her gainstande.

\* *giora, facere*—Danish.

† Alluding to the old indentures of military service, which were executed with every legal formality.

Scho wolde have riven . . . .  
 But Gilbert w<sup>th</sup> his swerde of warre  
 He strake at her ful sore ;  
 In her schulder he held the swerde,  
 Than was Gilberte sore afearde  
 Whan the blade brak in twang.

And whan in hand he had her tane  
 Scho took him by the schulder bane  
 And held her hold full fast.  
 He strave soe stifly in that stowr  
 Scho bit through al his rich armour,  
 Till bloud cam out at last.

Than Gilbert grieved was so sare,  
 That hee rave off the hyde of haire,  
 The flesh cam fro the bane  
 And w<sup>th</sup> force hee held her ther,  
 And wan her worthilie in warre,  
 And band her him alane.

They hoisted her on a horse so hee  
 On two . . . . of tree  
 And to Richmond anon.  
 Whan they sawe the Felon come  
 They sang merrilye Te Deum  
 The Freers evrichone.

They thankyd God and Saynte Frauncis  
 That they had wonne y<sup>e</sup> beste of pris  
 And nere a man was sleyne  
 Ther nev<sup>r</sup> didde man more manlye,  
 The Knyght Marous or Sir Guye,  
 Nor Louis of Lothraine.

Yf\* yow wol any more of y<sup>r</sup>,  
 Ith' Frees at Richmond written yt is  
 In parchment gude and fyne ;  
 How Freer Myddeltone so hende  
 Att Greta Bridge conjured a fiende  
 In lykenes of a swyne.

Yt is well knownen to manye a man  
 That Freer Theobald was warden than,  
 And this fel in his tyme.  
 And Chryst them bles both ferre and nere  
 Al that for solas this doe here,  
 And hym y<sup>r</sup> made the ryme.

Raphe of Rokeby wid ful gode wyl  
 The Freers of Richmond gave her tylf  
 This Sowe to mend ther fare :  
 Freer Myddeltone by name  
 He wold bring the Felon hame  
 That rewed hym sine ful sare.

\* The Gray Friars whose house is thus described by Leland, " At the bakke of the Frenchgate is the Grey Freres a litel withowte the waullis.—Ther house, meadow, orchard, and a litel wood is waullid yn. There ys a conduite of water at the Grey Freres else there ys none in Richemont." Itin, vol. III. p. 109. Had Leland read " the parchment gude and fyne ?"



## PARISH OF ARNCLIFFE.

AT the extremity of the parish of Burnsall the valley of Wharfe forks off into two great branches, one of which retains the name of Wharfedale, to the source of the river; the other usually called Littondale, but more anciently and properly Amerdale, is watered by the Skirfare. The whole of this latter valley, together with that part of Wharfedale, properly so called, which lies north from Kettlewell, constitutes the extensive parish of Arncliffe. Amerdale is unquestionably so named from Amer, Almer, Aylmer, or Almeric (for in so many ways is the word spelt), which probably denominated its first planter in the Saxon times. All the local names of this district are strongly tinged with that language, or the kindred Danish\*. Arncliffe, anciently

\* To have entered into a general investigation of a dialect like that of Craven, would have been disgusting to many readers, and have afforded little satisfaction even to the lovers of etymological research. For many of its peculiarities may be dismissed as modern vulgarisms, a kind of *slang*, which humour and whim are perpetually introducing into the phraseology of the common people.

In the following observations, therefore, I confine myself to words descriptive of local ideas, as being in their own nature more permanent than others.

The Northumbrian kingdom was almost depopulated by the Danes, who, with their colonies, introduced their own barbarous dialect. But, whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain, that throughout the Lowlands of Scotland, the Northern counties of England, and to the Southern extremity of Craven, a similar language prevails, unlike that of any other province in the kingdom. The basis of this I consider as Dano-Saxon.

On the Western side of England, the river Mersey was, properly speaking, the limit between the kingdoms of Northumberland and Mercia; but, Northward from that river, and as far as the N. E. boundary of Lancashire, another dialect prevails, which, in the neighbourhood of Colne, is imperceptibly shaded off into that of Craven. Of this the basis, unquestionably, was the Mercno-Saxon, traces of which are distinctly perceivable, by a skilful ear, in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and even as far as Warwickshire.

It is to be lamented, that the Danish dialect, having been spoken by a people almost wholly illiterate, was seldom committed to writing; but it may be very nearly identified with the Islandic, of which a learned and an accurate account has been given by Runolphus Jonas.

Assuming, therefore, my position of the general identity of those dialects as granted, I shall select from substantives of place, still for the most part found in Craven, a sufficient number to prove the point for which I contend, that, of all the branches from the Teutonic stock, the language of this district approaches most nearly to the Danish.

Barf, BERG, vel BIARG, *saxum*. This example will shew how Craven has been obtained from Cragen; as Dwarf from DUEGGAR. Beck, a Rivulet, BECKUR. Dale, DALUR, Dub, a deep pool in a river, and Dib, a deep valley, AINNIS MÖSS. Goth. et DYE Isl. Cove, a cave, or hollow rock, COFA. Fors, a Waterfall, Foss. Fell, a mountain, FELL. Fleet, a flat Bog, FLOOR. Gnipe, the rocky summit of a hill, GNYPA. Gill, Gully, the narrow course of a torrent, GILL, *hiatus montium*. Groof, an hollow in the earth, GROOF. Haugh, an Hillock, HAUGHUR, *tumulus*. Ing, a meadow, ING *pratium*, Dan. Lin, a waterfall, LIND, *aqua scaturiens*. Rayse, an Heap of stones, as Stan-rayse, Dunmalrayse, REXSA, *erigere*. Lache, a boggy depression in the moors, LAAG, *vallis*. Moor and Moss

a spungy

anciently Erncleve, which has given name to the parish, is evidently derived from *Eapn aquila*, and *clýff rupes*, the Eagles Rock \*, as it affords many secure retreats for that bird in its long ridges of perpendicular lime-stone†. Skirfare is so called in contradistinction to the little collateral streams ‡ which fall into it from the hills on either side, from *Scýpe penitus*, and *þapan permeare*, the stream which traverses the valley throughout ‡. Doukbottom Cove, a well known cavern in the neighbourhood, is evidently from *Doukan subire*; and *copa cavea*. Dernbrook, which runs along an obscure valley from the N. W. is as evidently derived from *Deapman occultare*; and Thorgill, one of the feeders of Dernbrook, carries its etymology along with it: Litton is from *Lýt exiguus*, and *tun villa*, the little town, not from *Littun* a church-yard, which it never had.

The western side of this valley extends to Penigent, on the skirts of which mountain are many ancient places of interment called Giants Graves, which are probably Danish.

The bodies have been enclosed in a sort of rude Kist Vaens consisting of lime-stones pitched on edge, within which they appear to have been artificially bedded in peat-earth. But this substance, in consequence of lying dry and in small quantities, has lost its well-known property of tanning animal substances, for all the remains which have been disinterred from these deposits are reduced to skeletons.

The upper part of Amerdale, stretching to the confines of Longstrothdale on the North and East, was a distinct manor under the Percy Fee, as well as a forest. Though principally inclosed, it is for the most part a bleak and cold valley with very little wood. The Skirfare in its course along a rocky bed in dry seasons alternately merges and re-appears.

a spungy piece of ground, MOOR, gen. Moos. Stank, a boggy piece of ground, STAEN, idem, Scar, SKIER, *scopulus*. Scrogg, Shrogg, a stunted wood. SKOOGUR, *sylva*. Tarn, a lake, Tiorn, idem. Wath and With, often used in composition, as Langwith, Deerwath, &c. a ford, VAD.

Here I will just remark that Fell is often used in composition; as HELGAFELL, the Holy Mountain; SNEEFIOLL, the Snowy Hills; and SKRATTAFELL, the Mountain haunted by Dæmons; which last will shew, that the common people of the North are right in their pronunciation of the name of a certain being which their betters have perverted into "Scratch." After all the labours of Antiquaries to trace the different migrations of Puck, it has not been observed that he is known in Iceland by the name of PUKK. But he seems to have been familiar to all the Teutonic tribes.

To the local words above deduced from the Danish or Islandic dialect I will add a few others of an anomalous kind; as Hope, an Hill, by the change of two gutturals into a labial, from Hough, Swire, a surname only in Craven; the ridge of a hill, Keld, very frequent in old perambulations, the cold summit of a hill; and, lastly, Car, thus explained by Leland, who, I think, is the only writer that mentions it:

"There is a pratty Car, or Pole, in Bishopsdale." Itin. V. p. 115.

If the Roman Verbeia had not fixed the British origin of Wharf beyond a doubt, this dialect would have afforded an excellent etymology, WIR FEN *projicere*—to impel rapidly.

\* As a trait of old ornithology, I must inform the reader, that Craven had formerly two very different birds, 1 since extinct, the eagle and the nightingale. The existence of the first in Wharfdale is proved by the etymology of Arncliffe; that of the latter, in Ribblesdale, by Nichtgale-riding, the name of a place in the parish of Bolton, mentioned in the Coucher Book of Sallay.

† Among which is Arnberg Scar, another instance of the same derivation.

‡ These were called in Islandic "*Thever aa*" amnes, qui vallem non per longitudinem secant qui e montibus ruentes eandem transversim interluunt.

The



The state of the whole forest with respect to wood, deer, &c. may be collected from the following inquisition, taken A. D. 1579, immediately after George the third Earl of Cumberland came of age, which I select for the antique and curious language in which it is expressed :

“ Wee finde (say the Jurors) that the Fleets and Mosses are nott to be estymatyed by Acre Tayle w<sup>th</sup> a saife conscience, bothe for wyllde Hidde \* and closs Lynge, and for that alsoe as wee believe ther ys 1000 acres and more of Fleet, Mosses and Cragg w<sup>ch</sup> ys or maie bee convenient for the Game, and yett more hurtfull then proffitable to my L<sup>ds</sup> Tennants.

“ I<sup>m</sup>, in Upper Hesseldene ther is a Skayling of Wood of Warranty and certain Olde Skrudle Hessels. It<sup>m</sup> in another Gyll in Nether Hesseldene are certein yonge Esshe Spires and Thornes and scrubbie Hessels. It<sup>m</sup>, A certain Thycke or Ryse of Thornes and Underwood and some smal scayling of Wood of Warrant. It<sup>m</sup>, The gret Decaye of my Lordes Woods hathe bene p<sup>tly</sup> by Forraner's and p<sup>tly</sup> by Warrants graunted for bylding and necessarie upholding of Houses now erected on my L<sup>d</sup> Lannd w<sup>ch</sup> are manie—and as for ye Game ye same is sins my olld L<sup>d</sup> deceasyd encresyd dooble ; nev'theless ther hathe bene divers misdemeanors touching the same duryng the Minoritie of my Lorde, y<sup>e</sup> true Knowledge of w<sup>ch</sup> maie bee understanden by p<sup>s</sup>entments sence y<sup>e</sup> decease of myne olld Lord, whose Soule God blesse !”

Following the boundaries of the parish into Wharfdale, we first meet with Buckden, which is not mentioned in Domesday ; Hubberholm is evidently from the Danish Hubba, or Hubber, as the word was differently pronounced. Raisgill from RAA, the Roebuck, in the same language, proves the existence of that animal in Longstrothdale. Yokenthwaite is the division or boundary of oaks, from Eac pronounced as yak, and thwaite ; on which latter word, so general in the composition of local names in the North of England, as it has never been satisfactorily explained, I must be allowed to make a few observations. The word þritan, to divide, or cut, or cut off, is genuine Saxon : it is used by king Alfred in his version of Bede, “ of þæpēylcan rēyfe rponar þrotan,” *ex ipsā aestinā assulas exciderunt* ; by Chaucer, R. R. 933. “ And it was peintyd wel and thwittan ;” and by the common people in Lancashire to this day. Thwaite, therefore, is a participle substantive formed from this verb, and signifies a division or separate district. Next is Deepdale, which, though pure English, is pure Saxon also ; then Beckurmonds, as it is properly spelt in charters, from the Danish BECKUR, a rivulet, and MUND, a mouth † ; and still higher, nearer to the source of Wharf, Oughtershaw, from utter, *extremus*, and skua, *nemus*, the farthest or uttermost wood ‡. The last word, so common in the composition of English local names, runs through almost all the dialects of the Teutonic stock.

The name of this valley is Longstroth, or Longstrother, resembling in sound and origin the Scottish *Strath* §, and probably gave birth to John de Longstrother, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, so greatly distinguished in the wars between the two houses. Longstrother, however,

\* Dan. HEED.

† Thus the outlet of Ulleswater, sometimes spelt the Eeman, and sometimes the Eamot, is rightly pronounced by the common people *Eamont* ; i. e. the mouth of the water.

‡ Or possibly from Uctred.

§ *Strath* is certainly Erse ; but in this instance it seems to have been adopted into the Dano-Saxon with the true Teutonic termination *ur* : perhaps half the substantives in the Islandic end in that syllable.

was not his family name, for I never meet with it in charters, but assumed ; as the regulars, whether ecclesiastical or military, generally took their denominations from the place of their birth.

But it is far more interesting to suggest that from this remote and obscure place probably sprung the two Northern scholars of Soleres Hall, whom Chaucer has made the subject of his Reeves Tale, and whose dialect, evidently not the language of the author, is precisely the modern dialect of Craven. Let the Northern reader judge for himself from the following specimen ; after being told that,

“ Of a town were they both that highte Strother  
Farre in the North can I nat tell where.

Our Manciple I hope he will be dede  
Swa werkes aye the wanges in his hede,  
And therefore is I come and eke Alayn,  
We praye you spede us hemie in that ye maye.]

— Right by the Hopper wol I stand,  
Qd John, and see how gates the corn goth in.  
Alayn answered, Johan, wilt thou sa  
I is as ill a miller as is ye—

I is ful swift as is a Raa,  
He shal nat skape us bathe,  
Why ne hadst thou put the Capel in the Lathe \* ?”

I think the two scholars have by this time pretty clearly ascertained by their tongues the point which Chaucer was doubtful about, namely, where was Strother the place of their birth : and it is material to the present purpose that no other place of the name occurs in the Villare of the Northern counties †. From these circumstances I am inclined to believe the story a real one, or at least that Chaucer had heard the dialect of Alan and John spoken in Solere Hall.

In the reign of Edw. III. it might not be altogether incompatible with academical manners to represent two undergraduates laying a plan in concert with the master of their college to detect the frauds of a miller, or even undertaking to convey in person the college grain to and from Trumpington Mill on a pack-horse.

But even then, as there were different ranks, there would be different manners in the same society ; and perhaps in that age, gross as it was, decorum might require the poet to select for his purpose two scholars of the lowest order, coarse, untaught natives “ of a Town fer in the North ;” but, from their early habits, adroit in detecting frauds.

But to return—

The several manors in the parishes of Arncliffe and Kettlewell at the time of the Conqueror's Survey belonged to Roger of Poitou, but were soon alienated to the Percies, and became part of that great Fee. Litton, however, was surveyed as a Berewick of the manor of Giggleswick ; and Hubberholm and Starbottom as portions of Kettlewell, consisting of half a carucate each.

\* Mr. Tyrwhitt, the sagacious editor of the Canterbury Tales, has observed that this is not the language of Chaucer.

† Yet a place of the name of Green Strother in Northumberland is mentioned in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*.



¶ In Arneclif. Thorfin hñ. IIII. car ad gld.

¶ In Hocheswic. hñ. Gamel. III. car ad gld.

Under the Percies, however, a mesne Lordship arose at Arncliffe, of which the first owners upon record were the ancient family de Arches, in all probability founders of the church. The first person of the name whom I meet with here is Thurstin de Arches, who lived in the reign of king John, and gave four oxgangs of land in Arncliffe to the monks of Fountains. He had a son William, who had Rayner de Arches, who by Sarah his wife had a daughter Beatrice, married to Reginald or Rayner de Knol lord of Helgefild, and, as appears from circumstances, another daughter Maud married to John de Altaripa.

By Fine in the 33d Edw. I. between Reyner de Knol and Beatrix his wife, plaintiffs, and Rob. de Knol, deforciant, of the manors of Knol, Helgefild, and Stanerbottom, with the advowson of the church of Arncliffe, the said manors and advowson are limited to the said Reyner and Beatrice and their heirs, remainder to William de Knol and his heirs, remainder to Helias brother of Reyner as to Knol and Helgefild, then to Helias son of Ric. de Knol and his heirs; remainder as to the manor of Stanerboton and advowson of Arncliffe to Alan de Arches and his heirs. This Alan was probably uncle of Beatrix.

The next transaction \* relating to this advowson will go far towards establishing my conjecture, that the De Arches were founders of the church of Arncliffe: for, by charter s. d. but evidently subsequent to the time of 33d Edw. I. Reyner de Knol grants to Sir Henry de Percy a moiety of the advowson of the church of Arncliffe, which advowson the said Reyner and Sir Thomas de Altaripa held in parcenary of the inheritance of their ancestors. This is accompanied by a release from Elias son of Elias de Knol of all his right and claim in the said advowson. And lastly Sir Thomas de Altaripa confirms to the said Sir Henry de Percy the advowson of this church which Sir Roger (it should be Reyner) de Knol and he the said Sir Thomas held in parcenary.

Still it is possible that the Percies themselves may have been founders of the church before the manor was granted to De Arches: that they either acquired or recovered it by this step from the mesne lords is certain.

Helias de Knol was son of Reyner, the husband of Beatrix; and none of their ancestors had any claim upon this manor and advowson. I am therefore compelled to give the following transaction as I find it, without being able to reconcile the chronology of it with the foregoing transactions.

In the 49th Hen. III. or 1269, is a covenant between Elias son of Elias de Knol and Hawise his wife, on one part, and John de Altaripa and Maud his wife on the other, concerning the inheritance which belonged to Reyner de Arches, by which all the estate of Stanerboton and all that meadow which Reyner held in Longstroth, near the Chapel †, with the homage and service of Arncliffe, were limited to Helias and Hawise and their heirs; and all the estate of the said Reyner in Hapton ‡, and all that Reyner and Sarah his wife held in Rauthmel, was limited to John de Altaripa and Maud his wife and their heirs. And whereas certain disputes had been

\* Dodsw. MSS. V. 83.

† Undoubtedly Hubberholm.

‡ See History of Whalley, under Hapton.

moved with respect to the advowson of Arncliffe, it was farther agreed that Helias and Hawise should present at that time, the church being then vacant, next John and Maud, and so alternately for the future \*.

At all events, their representatives about the end of Edward the First's reign conveyed it to Sir Henry Percy Lord of the Fee. The advowson of Arncliffe continued in this great family till the 21st of Henry VIth, when Henry the second earl of Northumberland, an engraving of whose seal is given in the last plate, as his autograph has been already given, conferred the advowson, together with three acres of land adjoining, upon the master and scholars of University College Oxford †, for the support of three Fellows of that Society, to which, though very inadequate at present, it was fully adequate at that time, as I find from the records of the Society that a lease of this rectory had been granted in 1441, by Thomas Newton rector, to William Abbot of Sallay for £46. *per annum* ‡. The licence of appropriation from Cardinal Kemp bears date March 3d, 1443. Newton died in 1451, having left five marks to the repairs of the chancel, which, I suppose, his conscience accused him of having neglected.

On his decease, possession was given to the college by the archdeacon of York §. I am not sure whether Dixon or Thompson was the first vicar ||.

This church, like most others in the deanery, appears to have been nearly rebuilt, with the addition of a steeple, in the reign of Henry VIIIth. But a single cylindrical column of the original structure remained to bear witness to its foundation about the time of Henry the First, the great æra of church-building in Craven.

I have already had repeated opportunities of shewing that the painted glass in the old churches of this district is universally coæval with their restoration; and the following arms remaining till within the last eight years are certainly of Henry the VIIIth's time, and after the 26th of that reign, when the Percy Fee was settled upon the Clifford family.

1st. Clifford. 2d. Percy. 3d. Or, a cross Sable, Vescy. 4th. Gu. a saltire Arg. Nevill. 5th. Or, a fess between 2 chevrons Gu. Fitzwalter. 6th. Gu. a cinquefoil surrounded by seven small ones Or.

\* Dodsworth, MSS. V. 83.

† It may be worth while to subjoin Wood's account of this benefaction, which is very distinct and satisfactory. "Henricus Percy Com. North. precibus instante Academia (quod attenuatæ adeo jam essent Collegii opes ut Cancellarius reddituum præfecti et sociorum partem præcipuam solvendo æri alieno ac edificiis recreandis addiderit,) Patrocinium Rectoratûs de Arncliffe apud Cravenam com. Ebor. cum IIII fundi jugeribus ibidem jacentibus, donavit 22 Hen. VI. eâ vero lege, ut Collegii sociis Academici tres Artium vel Mag. vel Bac. è diœcesibus Dunelm. Carleol. et Ebor. assumerentur, qui Theologiæ operam darent. Post paulo rationibus id suis conducere advertens Collegium appropriandum sibi prædictum beneficium impetravit annuâ xx marc. summâ vicario in stipendium reservatâ, qua de reservatione Epistolas binas, alteram nempe ad Joh. Kempe Archiepiscopum, ad decanum vero et capitulum Ebor. alteram, transmisit Academia.

‡ Even as late as Henry the VIIIth's reign six pounds *per annum* were accepted by St. John's College, Cambridge, for the endowment of a fellowship. Baker's History of the College, MS.

§ The particulars are extracted from the Archives of that respectable Society, with the perusal of which I have been favoured.

|| No notice is taken of this circumstance in Mr. Torre's MS. from which my catalogue of incumbents is extracted.





123 Arms at Salley Abbey.

4 Arms of the same from Tong's Survey 1530

5 Seal of Bolton Priory

6 Seal of the 2<sup>d</sup> Earl of Northumberland

7 Arms of Kirkstall Abbey at Bertholdswick Church.

8 Seal of Abbot Hugh de Mykelay & Countersal of Kirkstall.

10 Seal of Tickrersand Abbey relating to Milton.

11 Lady Ellenor Brandon.

12 Sir Ingram Clifford.

13 Seal of Isabella de Percy.

14 Seal of Hen. de Lucy Patron of Kirkstall.





## RECTORES DE ARNCLIFFE.

Roger Rector de Arncliffe\* 1230.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
10 kal. Oct. 1302.	Dns. <i>Adam de Mydelton</i> , } acolythus.	Dns. <i>Tbo. de Altaripa</i> , miles.	
9 kal. Maii, 1317.	Dns. <i>Job. de Arundel</i> , Sub- } diac.	Dns. <i>Alianora de Percy</i> .	per mort.
16 kal. Junii, 1331.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Barton</i> , Cl.	Dns. <i>Hen. de Percy</i> , mil.	per mort.
25 Mart. 1345.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Severby de Bar-</i> } <i>ton</i> , Subd.	Idem.	per mort.
11 Junii, 1349.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Newport</i> , aco- } lythus.	Idem.	
17 Mart. 1356.	Dns. <i>Pet. de Richmond</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
1 Nov. 1362.	Dns. <i>Job. Jordan</i> , Cap.	Idem.	
20 Jan. 1394.	Dns. <i>Job. de Wyndhill</i> , Cler. ob. 1433, et sepult. est in Mon. de Alnwick.	Dns. <i>Henr. Percy</i> , Comes North'land.	
	Dns. <i>Tbo. de Neuton</i> .		

## VICARII DE ARNCLIFFE.

7 Oct. 1451.	Dns. <i>Wm. Dixon</i> , Presb.	{ Mag. et Scholares Coll. Univ. Oxon.	per mort.
11 Feb. 1471.	Dns. <i>Rad. Thompson</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
3 Aug. 1472.	Dns. <i>Ric. Fawcett</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per mort.
9 Nov. 1500.	Mr. <i>Edm. Crofton</i> .	Idem.	per resig.
9 Dec. 1506.	Mr. <i>Job. Letbome</i> , pbr.	Idem.	per mort.
19 Mart. 1508.	Mr. <i>Edw. Colyer</i> , M. A.	Idem.	per resig.
9 Junii, 1517.	Dns. <i>Xtoph. Elyson</i> , Presb. †.	Idem.	per mort.
19 Oct. 1552.	<i>Geo. Ellyson</i> ‡, A. M.	Assignati Mag'ri et Coll'i Dunelm. § &c.	

\* Burton, Mon. Ebor. under Fountains.

† By will dated June 9th, 1552, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish church of Arncliffe. Qu. was he father of George Ellyson his successor?

‡ A George Ellison, A. M. was then master of the college. Wood, Hist. and Ant. Ox. L. 2. p. 60.

§ The great Benefactor and in reality the Founder of this College was William Archdeacon of Durham; whence, saith Wood, this William, by whose money an adjoining hall was purchased, *cognomen ei nonnunquam impertierit*, Wood L. 2. P. 57.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
	<i>Dns. Anthonius Tophane</i> *.	<i>Iidem</i> Assignat.	per resig.
27 Oct. 1585.	<i>Hen. Tophane</i> , Cl. A. M.	<i>Iidem</i> .	per mort.
5 Jul. 1608.	<i>Arthur Coldwell</i> †, Cl. A. M.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
	<i>Marmaduke Lambert</i> .	{ Mag. et Scol. Coll. Univers. Oxon.	per resig.
13 Aug. 1661.	<i>Josiah Lambert</i> , Cl. sep. } Oct. ult. 1681.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
	<i>Milo Tennant</i> , A. M. sep. } Dec. 24, 1732.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
	— <i>Kay</i> , A. M.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
1737.	<i>Joh. T. Chapman</i> , A. M. } sep. Nov. 8, 1764.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
	<i>Henr. Tennant</i> , A. M. sep. } Jun. 26, 1779.	<i>Iidem</i> .	
	<i>George Croft</i> , D. D.	<i>Iidem</i> .	per mort.

## Baptisms at Arncliffe including Hubberholm.

## Burials at Do.

1680, 13,	In 1669, as the register is defective,	- 5.
1700, 17,	- - -	13.
1800, 16,	- - -	10.

Arncliffe is a discharged living, dedicated to St. Oswald, and returned as of the clear value of £39. 12 s. The shell of an handsome vicarage house was erected by the last incumbent; and the church itself growing ruinous was lately taken down, excepting the tower, and rebuilt with all the attention to œconomy and all the neglect both of modern elegance and ancient form which characterizes the religious edifices of the present day.

If the disposition of our ancient churches cannot be adhered to, if modern art can no longer imitate the solemn effect produced by clustered columns and pointed arches, by the dignified separation of family chantries, the long perspective of a choir, and the rich tracery of its ramified window; surely the genius of an establishment calls for something in its most frugal erections more imposing than bare walls and unbroken surfaces, something at least that may inform a stranger at his entrance that he is not putting his head into a conventicle.—Even the rubric requires that chancels shall remain as they have done in times past.

It would be well if all plans for the erecting of new churches, or the rebuilding of old ones, were subject to the cognizance of the ordinary or the archdeacon. At present the business is usually transacted between a selfish vestry and a *junto* of ignorant masons, while the faculty is granted as a matter of course by those who have no object but their fees.

\* An Anthony Tophan, parson of Marton, bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of Arncliffe, Dec. 25, 1590.

† Otherwise Coldcal.



The following passage in an old Historian, while it confirms my conjecture as to the foundation of most of the Craven churches in the reign of Henry the First, tempts me to extend my observations on the different æras of church-building in this and the neighbouring districts, beyond the hints already given in the introduction to this work :

“ Narrationi nostræ perhibent evidens testimonium novæ basilicæ et multa oratoria nuper condita per vicos Angliæ et operosa claustra cœnobiorum, cum aliis officinis monachorum quæ constructa sunt Henrici regis tempore. Omnis enim ordo religiosorum pace fruens et prosperitate in omnibus quæ ad cultum Deitatis pertinent intus et exterius suam diligentiam satagit exhibere. Unde templa domosque fervens fidelium devotio præsumit prosternere, eademque meliorando et renovando iterare. Prisca ergo ædificia quæ sub Edgardo, vel Edvardo, aliisque Christianis regibus, constructa sunt dejiciuntur, ut amplitudine, vel operis elegantia, ad laudem Creatoris competenter emendentur \*.”

To apply this passage to the subject of the present work :

The Craven churches which are known to have existed before the Conquest were, Ilkley, Long-Preston, Kirkby Malghdale, Kildwick, and Bernoldswick; to which may probably be added Bolton in Wharfedale. I am now inclined to defer more to the authority of Domesday than heretofore; and am disposed to consider the silence of that record with respect to the existence of any other churches within the district as decisive. If, in the next place, there were no more churches, neither were there any other parishes. But how, it may be asked, were the several claims of patrons, incumbents, &c. compromised, in order to allow of so many new and independent foundations? This difficulty will be removed by reflecting, that shortly after the Conquest this whole district became united into two or three great Fees, the paramount lords of which might assume to themselves, upon every avoidance at least, a right of parceling out the primitive parishes at pleasure. And when this work coincided with the fashion of the age, was considered as meritorious, and supported by the ordinary, there can be little doubt but that they would actually exercise this right either in person or by permitting the mesne lords to erect and endow churches for themselves. We know, that at this very time Bracewell and Marton, and perhaps Thornton, were taken out of Bernoldswick. Gisburne too was founded within the Percy Fee; and there is no difficulty in supposing that the other parishes within it (most of which may be traced up nearly to the time of Henry I.) as Gargrave, Giggleswick, Bolton juxta Bowland, nay perhaps Arncliffe and Kettlewell, were parts of those two primitive parishes, and severed from them upon the same principle.

Another and opposite reason of the subdivision of the primitive parishes was, that their members consisted of two Fees; an idea which has been illustrated in the case of Linton and Burnsall.

With respect to the fee of earl Edwin—out of the Saxon Cure of Bolton, pretty certainly arose the parishes of Skipton with Carlton † (long since separated), and that of Addingham; the first of the foundation of the lords paramount, the latter of the mesne lords; and all in this very reign of Henry I. as appears either from written or architectural evidence.

\* Orderici Vitalis Angligenæ cœnobii Uticensis Monachi, Eccl. Hist. l. 10.

† Carlton was within the Percy Fee, and probably separated from the mother church of Skipton the earlier on that account.

Of the original and properly Saxon structures of these churches it is needless to say that not a vestige remains. They were probably leveled to make way for those more spacious and elegant buildings of which Ordericus speaks as having been so universally substituted to the others in the reign of Henry I.

On this authority therefore, as well as the many striking appearances of their architecture, I assign the interval between 1100 and 1135, as the first great æra of church-building in Craven.

Still further to illustrate the Historian, I shall shew that the fashion was equally prevalent at the same time in the adjoining districts.

There is the strongest evidence that in this reign the parish of Halifax was severed from the ancient Saxon parish of Dewsbury. And if the parish of Blackburn were endowed a little earlier, and that of Alvertham a few years later, Rochdale is almost certainly to be referred to the reign of Henry I. In point of architecture, the churches of Whalley and Rochdale, as well as the chapels of Clitheroe and Colne, contain indubitable marks of the same period. The fact seems to have been this, that in addition to Ordericus's reason, namely, the general tranquillity of the age, property was now consolidated, the scars left by the Conquest were healed, and the Norman lords, feeling themselves at home, began to indulge their piety and their taste without controul or apprehension.

In this state our churches continued at least four centuries; when, either from increase of population or change of fashion, a general enlargement in their structures took place. At the same time many new chapels were founded and endowed. Of these, in the parish of Whalley four were certainly, and two others probably, erected during the reign of Henry VIII.; besides that, six were enlarged and altered according to the new model. Of the twelve chapels in the parish of Halifax six were founded in the same reign.

From that time to the beginning of the present reign, a period of about 250 years, little farther change took place; but within the last forty years eight chapels have decayed, and been rebuilt, in the parish of Whalley; four in that of Halifax; and three in Rochdale. Nearly uniform in their style, as well as contemporary in their foundations, all these might seem to have been set by their builders, like so many time-pieces, to go and to run down together.

The present reign, therefore, may be considered as the third great æra of church-building amongst us.

Of the style and marks belonging to the two former periods enough has already been said.—Of the last, what can be said, but that, excepting simple deformity, it has no character at all?—A plain, oblong, ill-constructed building, without ailes, choir, columns, battlements, or buttresses; the roof and wainscoting of deal; the covering of slate; the walls running down with wet, and the whole resembling a modern conventicle, which this year may serve as a chapel, and the next as a cock-pit.

It is but lately that this spirit has shewn itself in Craven; and, indeed, the church of Arncliffe is as yet the only perfect specimen of it. In the shape of repairs it has made no small devastation.

But



But how, it may be asked, are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt, or how restored?—Certainly not with a puerile affectation of what is called Gothicism, while it really consists in nothing more than piked sash-windows, which every other feature of the place belies. This, as it costs little, and makes one step to meet ancient prejudice, is perpetually attempted in the most frugal ecclesiastical works.

But I am no advocate for what is called modern Gothic of a more expensive and elaborate kind.—The cloven foot *will* appear; for modern architects have an incurable propensity to mix their own absurd and unauthorized fancies with the genuine models of antiquity. They want alike taste to invent, and modesty to copy. Neither am I so superstitiously addicted to what however I extremely venerate, the *forms* of our ancient churches, as to maintain that they ought not in any case to be abandoned. No modern, even though a good Catholic, perhaps, would go all the lengths of Durand, who can discover a spiritual sense in nave, side-aisles, choir, columns, and arches; nay, who can find types in mullions, and mysteries in the weather-cock \*. But so much is surely due to ancient prejudice, that where there is no powerful reason to the contrary, the old distribution of parts ought to be adhered to. How many, from the want of these, have found their piety damped, and have contracted an incurable aversion to modern churches!

But, to be more distinct :—

What I recommend upon a small scale is precisely what was done upon a large one at the rebuilding of St. Paul's, which, by the judicious adoption of the form of a cross, instead of becoming an Heathen temple, remained a Christian cathedral. And whoever wishes to see the same reverence for antiquity in the form, united with unavoidable modernism in the manner, and that upon an imitable scale, may turn to Dr. Plott's two views of the churches of Ingestree and Okeover, in Staffordshire, restored in the reign of Charles the Second. In such erections, how much of the old effect is preserved by round arches, broken surfaces, and variety of light and shade!

The case of repairs is next to be considered.

Awakened by the remonstrances of their ecclesiastical superior, a parish discovers that, by long neglect, the roof of their church is half rotten, the lead full of cracks, the pews falling down; the windows broken, the mullions decayed, the walls damp and mouldy. Here it is well if the next discovery be not the value of the lead. No matter whether this covering have or have not given an air of dignity and venerable peculiarity to the church for centuries. It will save a parish assessment; and blue slate will harmonize very prettily with the adjoining cotton-mill.

However, the work of renovation proceeds—the stone tracery of the windows which had long shed their dim religious light is displaced, and with it all the armorial achievements of antiquity, the written memorials of benefactors, the rich tints and glowing drapery of Saints and Angels. In short, another Dowsing seems to have arisen. But, to console our eyes for these losses, the smart luminous modern sash is introduced; and if this be only pointed at top, all is well; for all is Gothic still. Next are condemned the massy oaken stalls, many of them capable

\* This is no exaggeration. “Gallus supra ecclesiam positus prædicatores significat. Virga ferrea in quâ Gallus sedet rectum representat prædicantis sermonem, ut non loquatur ex spiritu hominis, sed Dei.” But this is nothing to Durand's account of sand and gravel used in church-building. “Calx Charitas fervens est, quæ sibi conjungit sabulum—id est terrenum opus,” &c. Yet is his work styled a Rationale!

of repair, as many wanting none. These are replaced by narrow slender deal pews, admirably contrived to cramp the tall, and break down under the bulky. Next, the fluted wood-work of the roof, with all its carved enrichments, is plastered over. It looked dull, and nourished cobwebs. Lastly, the screens and lattices, which, from a period antecedent to the Reformation, had spread their light, and perforated surfaces from arch to arch, are sawn away, and, in the true spirit of modern equality, one undistinguishing blank is substituted to separations which are yet canonical, and to distinctions which ought yet to be revered.

Whereas, if these works were conducted with a proper regard for antiquity, the failing parts restored on the same model, and with the same materials, as those which remained, and no feature of either concealed or removed, posterity would thank us, not only for transmitting to them with fidelity many venerable remains of ancient art, but in a state more durable, and less likely to become burdensome to themselves, than the frail and unskilful substitutions of the present day.

It will not be long before the justice of these remarks comes to be acknowledged.

To the first style of church-architecture in this and the adjoining districts I have allotted a duration of four centuries; to the second, two and a half; to the third, it will be enough to assign a single century.

The long duration of the Norman architecture is to be ascribed to two causes: the narrow dimensions of the buildings themselves, and the perpendicular pressure of the semicircular arch.

But the pointed arch universally, and especially the broad flat arch of Henry the Eighth's time, has a strong lateral pressure, and, being sustained on slender columns, has a perpetual tendency to throw them and the adjoining walls, in one direction or other, out of the perpendicular\*. It is to this cause, almost exclusively, that the decay of so many churches and chapels of that period which have failed within my recollection is to be ascribed. And of those which were enlarged at the same time from the old Norman structures, I will venture to predict, that, if left to themselves, the remains of the original building will long outlast the additions.

For my last opinion, that a single century is adequate to the probable duration of our modern churches, I have even now the support of fact: their walls are slight, and pervious to every shower; their roofs of slender deal timber, already bending under their pressure; and the ends of the beams rotting off, even in the first twenty years, from the cause already assigned. The only church in Craven which is now actually rebuilding, or requires to be rebuilt, was completely restored in the modern style about eighty years since.

Let this prediction be remembered; and let it serve as a warning to parishes, to repair their churches on the old model; but never, without extreme necessity, to pull them down.

The church of Arncliffe has two dependent chapels, Halton-Gill and Hubberholm. Of the antiquity of the former I know nothing more than that it is mentioned in Harrison's Description of Britain, A. D. 1577. It was rebuilt in 1636; but has no church-yard or interments.

\* It was for this reason that the pointed arch introduced buttresses, the projection of which gradually increased as the arch became more obtuse.



Among the singular characters of this country it will now give pain to no one if I notice Mr. Wilson, formerly curate of Halton Gill, and father of the late Rev. Edward Wilson, canon of Windsor.—He wrote a tract entitled “The Man in the Moon;” which was seriously meant to convey the knowledge of common astronomy in the following strange vehicle: A Cobler, Israel Jobson by name, is supposed to ascend, first to the top of Penignt; and thence, as a second stage, equally practicable, to the Moon; after which he makes a tour of the whole solar system. From this excursion, however, the traveller brings back little information which might not have been had upon earth, excepting that the inhabitants of one of the planets, I forget which, were made of pot-metal. The work contains some other extravagances; but the writer, after all, was a man of talents, and has abundantly shewn, that, had he been blessed with a sound mind and a superior education, he would have been capable of much better things. If I had the book \* before me, I could quote single sentences here and there, which, in point of composition, rise to no mean degree of excellence.

Mr. Wilson had also good mechanical hands, and carved well in wood; a talent which he applied to several whimsical purposes. But his *chef d'œuvre* was an oracular head, like that of Friar Bacon and the disciple of the famous Escotillo †, with which he diverted himself, and amazed his neighbours, till a certain reverend Wiscacre seriously threatened to complain of the poor man to his Metropolitan as an Inchanter. After this the oracle was mute.

The chapel of St. Michael, of Hubberholm, bears marks of very high antiquity. Several Norman arches remain entire, though the square piers of some of them were drest away to slender octagons, when the chapel underwent a general repair, which seems to have been about the reign of Henry VIII. The steeple is of the same period, if not still later.—Over the entrance of the chancel is an entire and curious roodloft of oak, very handsomely wrought, and painted with broad red lines, like the screen of Skipton church, and the roof of the nave at Bolton Abbey.

On the front of this work, towards the West, is the following inscription:

“ANNO D'NI M<sup>o</sup> CCCCCLVIII. HOC OPUS ERAT WILL<sup>mi</sup> IAKE CARPE'T.”

This Benefactor was very idly employed; for in that same year, 1558, the death of queen Mary put an end to the worship of images, and therefore to the use of roodlofts in English churches.

This is a sequestered and interesting place, situated on the Northern bank of the Wharf, shaded by tall trees on the East, and overhung by a steep and lofty wood beyond. I know few scenes better adapted to quiet and contemplation.

And when we take into the account, that from the Conquest nearly to the present day this humble edifice has been the only resort of the foresters of Longstrother for public worship, and the only deposit of their dead, that its foundation long preceded the stately piles of Fountains,

\* It is rarely to be met with, having, as I am told, been industriously bought up by his family. I have only seen one copy, and my recollection of what I read in it is not very particular.

† See Don Quixote, b. IV. c. 10.

Bolton, Kirkstall, and Sallay, and has much longer survived their fall, it is neither easy nor desirable to avoid a train of reflections on the instability of wealth or greatness, and the security which ever accompanies remote and unambitious indigence.

At Hubberholm there is a tradition of a flood, which inundated the church-yard, and left behind it many fish in the church. This is not absolutely incredible; but whoever observes the depth of the torrent beneath will have a lively idea of the devastation which must in that case have been committed on the plain and skirts of the valley.

The story probably refers either to the great inundation of 1686, mentioned under Kettlewell, or to one equally formidable which happened in September 1673\*.

In Arncliffe 27 carucates made a knight's fee; a single exception to the general rule within the Percy Fee, where the knight's fee was 12 carucates.

Beneath Arncliffe, on the Skirfare, is Hawkswicke, a word which requires no explanation.—This was in very early times a mesne-manor of the Mauleverers; holden, I apprehend, of the Skipton fee; for, as early as 1175, William son of Helte de Mauleverer, the latter of whom was one of the witnesses to the donation of Kildwick to the priory of Bolton, gave to the Abbey of Fountains one carucate here, called Gnip; and this grant was confirmed by Aaliza de Rumelli. It is now become impossible to explain how or when the distribution of the lands of Roger of Poitou took place between the houses of Percy and Rumelli. Gnip is probably a Danish word, for Gnipa † in the Islandic is *summitas montis*.

The last circumstance which I shall mention with respect to Hawkswic is extremely curious: William de Helte (by which I suppose is meant William son of Helte de Mauleverer) gave to the monks of Fountains the *firmatio* of his two bridges, one over Skirfare, the other over Werh, with a way of thirty feet wide between them. On this account I have to observe, first, that at this early period, or about 1175, there was a bridge in this neighbourhood over the Wharf, though it may be difficult to ascertain its site. It was evidently the property of this William, which renders it improbable that it was the same either with that of Coniston or Kettlewell, where he had no estates.

Secondly, The word *firmatio*, if I understand it, means rent; and if this conjecture be right, it will follow, that the Mauleverers had built the two bridges in question, and imposed a toll upon them, which they first let to tenants, and then bestowed the profits upon the monks of Fountains. The idea was perhaps too rational, and implies too advanced a state of society, for the twelfth century; but I know not what other account can be given of the word *firmatio*.

The present lords of this village are the duke of Devonshire and the devisee of the late John Tenant, Esq.

\* This is recorded in the Parish Register of Otley as follows: "On the 11th day of this month there was a wonderful inundation of waters in the Northern parts. This river of Wharf was never known within the memory of man to be so big by a yard in height. It overturned Kettlewell, Burnsall, Barden, Ilkley, and Otley bridges."—The dates of the present bridges, which were rebuilt by the West Riding, prove the correctness of this account.—Grassington bridge appears to have stemmed the torrent.

† Runolphus Jonas, Dict. Isl.



I have purposely reserved to the last place in this account the transactions of the Percies and Cliffords, as chief lords of the fee, in connexion with the parish of Arncliffe, to exhibit them in one view.

First, then, Richard de Percy gave Litton and Littondale to the monks of Fountains; but this must be understood to except two oxgangs, and pasture for 300 sheep in this place, given by Agnes de Percy to Salley Abbey. No notice, however, is taken of this exception in the general confirmation of Richard the First, which, in terms the most comprehensive, assures to the former house "*Litton cum toto Littondale, et cum omnibus logiis et locis suis ib'm, et cum totâ forestâ suâ de Gnoup et Dernbrook, et libertate omnium ferarum et avium ib'm, simul cum omnibus logiis et locis suis in eâdem forestâ \**."

But the Percies appear to have allowed and contested these extravagant grants alternately, as devotion or self-interest happened to prevail; for John son of William de Percy quit-claimed to Fountains Abbey all his right in the vale and forest of Litton, which was confirmed by Galfrid son of Galfrid de Percy; but long afterwards Henry de Percy disputed this concession; in consequence of which it was finally agreed, in 1294, that the said Henry should confirm all the grants of his ancestors in this place, but that the abbot and convent should release to him in return all kinds of wild beasts and birds of prey in Littondale, and that his chief forester should have the care of them. They also quit-claimed to him all their meadows and pastures in Bukkeden and elsewhere within the bounds of Longstrother, with the wild-beasts of that chase; and agreed to pay to the said Henry the sum of 600 marks in three years †.

It was evidently not the territorial rights, but those of the forest, about which this ancient baron was solicitous.

Seventeen years after this transaction, viz. 4 Edward II. the same Henry de Percy ‡ obtained a charter of free-warren within his demesnes of Arncliffe and Bukkeden; and died in the eighth year of the same reign, completely reconciled, as it should seem, to the monks, for he was allowed to repose in the holy earth of Fountains.

From the time of this agreement the manerial and forest rights of Littondale and Longstrother were vested in the Percies till after the marriage of Margaret daughter of the sixth earl of Northumberland with Henry first earl of Cumberland; in consequence of which they were settled on Henry lord Clifford, the issue of that match, 26th Henry VIII. and are now the property of his Grace the duke of Devonshire, as representative of the last male line of the Cliffords.

\* Mon. Angl. in Fontanense Cœnobio.

† See the particulars in Dr. Burton's Mon. Ebor. under Fountains.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, under Percy.

About the end of queen Mary's reign, or the beginning of Elizabeth's, the estates of Fountain's Abbey, in Litton, and Longstroth-dale, were purchased from the Gresham family by the second Earl of Cumberland, who, in addition to his superiorities and forest rights, thus became possessed, excepting, perhaps, some trifling freeholds about Arncliffe, of the whole parish, a tract not less than fifty square miles in extent. But these acquisitions, and many others, melted away in the hands of his two sons, among whose alienations I distinguish that of Hesseldene, including great part of Pontigent, by earl George, in 1604, for little more than £ 1100. and Greenfield, by earl Francis, to Thomas Heber, of Marton, Esq. At Greenfield, the *forest* of Longstroth commences, and extends half a mile below Buckden; but Longstrothdale extends a mile lower, and joins upon the manor of Kettlewell. All the forest is within the manor of Buckden, and all the hamlets within it are included under that township.

I have reason to think that the deer were finally destroyed in the latter end of the reign of Charles the First.

This may be a proper place to introduce a few memorials from papers at Bolton Abbey, dated in the minority of the third Earl of Cumberland, as they principally relate to Littondale.

1579, Christopher Tennent petitions the earl "to be gude lord to him for a tenement in Holton Gyll, alledging, that my layte lord yowr father dede lye at Brome Castel, and dede send a lettre to W'm Ferrand at Skipton Castell (promising the petitioner a renewal of the lease, and requiring him to provide the fine) at St. Luke's day, before the insurrection of the Erlls (Northumberland and Westmoreland in 1569), and then it plessed Gode to call unto his mercy my sayt l'd yowr father."

The following is a singular relic of feudal subjection.

A widow's petition for licence to marry again.

"To the Right Hon'ble Anne Countess of Cu'berlande.

"Humblely shewethe unto yo'r honor, yo'r poore supplyantis Jeane Lawson, wedowe of Lodge, w'th consente of hir children's frends, most humblie beseching y'r honor to grant lycens unto hir y'or saide suppliantis to tayke a husbande, and marrye to y<sup>e</sup> tenem't y<sup>t</sup> was hir husbands, during the minoritie of y<sup>e</sup> said children; that shee maye be the more able to occupye y<sup>e</sup> said ten't, and alsoe to agre w'th y<sup>e</sup> lorde towchinge y<sup>e</sup> fyne when tyme servith. Which thyng to doe w'thout y'r hon'rs favor and lycens shee is not able, but rather to goe a begginge. Thus craveing y'r hon'rs favorable answer as y<sup>e</sup> cawse nedefully requeteth—shee shal dailye praye unto God for yo'r good p'servation of y'r honor, and all yo'rs in highe felicitie longe to endure."

Answer.

"Towching theys marradg, hir la' wyll not be agaynst: but she wyll not gyve leave that they shal marry to y<sup>e</sup> fermald."



The following letter from the same lady to her son's counsel, in behalf of a poor widow whose lease had been stolen by breaking open her chest during a fit of sickness, does honour to the writer.

" I rem'ber, that before now I wyll'd you that ther sold some order have bene toke for some reamedy and realeafe for the poore wydoo w't'yn named, wherof I thought not to have hard further co'pleynt, w'ch, yf y<sup>e</sup> be not doone, as I think yt ys not well, so my pleasure ys, that ye tak so' order to that effect; and so fayre ye well.

" *Barden, the 2nd of August, 1579.*

Your Frend,

" ANNE CUMBERLAND."

In this humane but mandatory epistle may be discovered much of the style and spirit of the writer's granddaughter lady Pembroke.—Those were good days, when great peeresses resided in the country, and were accessible to the complaints of the poor and oppressed.

From the same collection of papers I find that one Tristram Knowles, of Arncliffe-cote, then living (1579), and his father, had occupied their tenement upwards of 120 years! Such is the privilege of longevity often denied to greatness, while it is generally attached to a life of obscurity, temperance, and labour.—These two men had seen six generations of the Cliffords, and nine sovereigns of England.





## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> I.

*Catalogue of the rarer Plants growing in CRAVEN, in the County of YORK.*

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“ These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,  
“ Almighty ! MILTON.

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### AUCTORES CITATI.

- Flo. Brit.* Flora Britannica. Auctore Jacobo Edwardo Smith, M. D. Societatis Linnæanæ Præside, &c.  
Tom. I. II. III.  
*Huds.* Gulielmi Hudsoni Flora Anglica.  
*With.* Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, 1796, 8vo.  
*Eng. Bot.* English Botany, or Coloured Figures of English Plants, 8vo.  
*Raii Syn.* Joannis Raii Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum, 8vo, 1724.  
*Dill.* Historia Muscorum (Joannis Jacobi Dillenii), 4to, 1741.  
*Ach. Prod.* Lichenographiæ Suecicæ Prodomus, Auctore Erik Achario, M. D. &c. 1798.  
*Bolt. Fil.* Filices Britannicæ, by James Bolton, of Halifax, 2 vols. 4to.

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### MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- CHARA VULGARIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 4.  
*C. HISPIDA.* *Id.* 5.  
Var. *C. tomentosa.* *Huds.* 398. *With.* 2. nec  
Linn.  
In the brook which runs from Malham Tarn before  
it falls into the ground.

### DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- CIRCEA LUTETIANA.* *Flo. Brit.* 13.  
Moist hedges and woods.  
*VERONICA MONTANA.* *Flo. Brit.* 21.  
In Ravenroyd wood, near Bingley.

- VERONICA SCUTELLATA.* *Flo. Brit.* 21.  
In boggy places, upon Rumbald's Moor, near Helwick.  
*Pinguicula vulgaris.* *Flo. Brit.* 27. *Eng. Bot.* 70.  
Gordale. Near the watering trough by the road side  
at Hawcliffe turnpike.

### TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- SCHÆNUS COMPRESSUS.* *Flo. Brit.* 44. *Eng. Bot.* 791.  
Plentifully adjoining to the rivulet between Malham  
Tarn and the Cove.  
*SCIRPUS CÆSPITOSUS.* *Flo. Brit.* 49.  
Upon most of the high moors.  
*S. LACUSTRIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 52.  
Eshton and Giggleswick Tarns.

ERIOPHORUM

*ERIOPHORUM VAGINATUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 58.

Frequent upon peat moors.

*E. POLYSTACHION.* *Flo. Brit.* 59. *Trans. Lin. Soc.* vol. II. 289.

Near Malham Tarn.

*E. ANGUSTIFOLIUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 59.

Common upon the moors.

#### DIGYNIA.

*MILIUM EFFUSUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 75.

Bingley woods.

*AIRA CRISTATA.* *Flo. Brit.* 83.

Settle Rock. *Mr. Hustler.*

*MELICA NUTANS.* *Flo. Brit.* 92.

Helks Wood, by Ingleton. Woods about Settle.

*SESLERIA CÆRULEA.* *Flo. Brit.* 94. *Cynosurus cæruleus.* *Huds.* 59.

Upon the rock at Settle. Crevices of the Limestone Rocks at the foot of Ingleborough. *Dr. Stokes.*

Upon the rocks at the Strid near Bolton.

*POA AQUATICA.* *Flo. Brit.* 95.

In the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, between Stock Bridge and Silsden.

*P. SUBCÆRULEA.* *Eng. Bot.* 1004, var. *P. pratensis.*

*Knapps. Gram. Brit.* tab. 118. *Poa humilis Flo. Brit.* 1387.

*P. NEMORALIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 106.

In the woods about the Strid.

*FESTUCA OVINA.* *Flo. Brit.* 113. *y. Fes. tenuifolia.* *Sibth.* 44. *With.* 155.

*F. VIVIPARA.* *Flo. Brit.* 114. *Fes. ovina B. Spec. plant.* 108. (Var. 4.) *With.* 152.

On Ingleborough, Ryeloaf, &c.

*F. BROMOIDES.* *Flo. Brit.* 117.

Bellbank Wood near Bingley.

*BROMUS PINNATUS.* *Flor. Brit.* 137. *Trans. Lin. Soc.* 4 vol. 301. *Festuca pinnata, With.* 158.

Under the walls of Skipton Castle.

*AVENA PRATENSIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 141.

About Skipton.

#### TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*SCABIOSA COLUMBARIA.* *Flo. Brit.* 171.

About Skipton.

*ASPERULA ODORATA.* Plentifully in the hedges and woods about Bingley.

*A. CYNANCHICA.* *Flo. Brit.* 172. *Eng. Bot.* 33.

About Malham.

*GALIUM SAXATILE.* *Flo. Brit.* 175. *G. procumbens, With.* 187.

*GALIUM PUSILLUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 177. *Eng. Bot.* 74.

In plenty about Malham.

*G. BOREALE.* *Flo. Brit.* 180. *Eng. Bot.* 105.

Upon the rocks at the Strid.

*PLANTAGO MEDIA.* *Flo. Brit.* 183.

About Skipton, Thornton, &c.

*P. MARITIMA.* *y. Huds.* 64.

Mountains near Settle. *Mr. Teesdale.*

#### TETRAGYNIA.

*POTAMOGETON DENSUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 194.

Giggleswick Tarn.

#### PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*ANCRUSA SEMPERVIRENS.* *Flo. Brit.* 215. *Eng. Bot.* 45.

By the road side between Settle and Ingleton, *Mr. Teesdale.*

*PRIMULA FARINOSA.* *Flo. Brit.* 224. *Eng. Bot.* 6.

Covering whole meadows with a fine pinky colour about Conistone and other parts of Craven. *Mr. Caley in Withering.*

The British Flora cannot boast many more beautiful productions than this elegant *Primula*, which adorns the rills and wet pastures most abundantly in the romantic neighbourhood of Malham.

*MENYANTHES TRIPOLIATA.* *Flo. Brit.* 225.

In the bogs upon Rumbald's Moor, near Helwick, in the parish of Bingley.

*LYSIMACHIA NEMORUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 228. *Eng. Bot.* 527.

In Woods.

*ANAGALLIS TENELLA.* *Flo. Brit.* 230. *Eng. Bot.* 530.

In a bog on the right of the road leading between the Vicarage and Greenhill near Bingley.

*CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 233.

Skipton, &c.

*POLEMONIUM CÆRULEUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 234. *Eng. Bot.* 14.

"Found by Dr. Lister, in Carlton Beck, in the falling of it into the river Aire; but more plentifully both with a blue flower and a white one about Malham Cove, a place so remarkable that it is esteemed one of the wonders of Craven. It grows there in a wood on the left hand of the water as you go to the Cove from Malham, plentifully; and also at *Cordil*, or the Wern, a remarkable Cove, where comes out a great stream of water near the said Malham." *Rail Syn.* 288.

Above the Cascade at Gordale.

*CAMPANULA LATIFOLIA.* *Flo. Brit.* 236.

Between Clapham and Settle.

*JASIONE MONTANA.* *Flo. Brit.* 241.

*VIOLA*



*VIOLA VERTA.* *Flo. Brit.* 244. *With.* 260.

Amongst the Limestone Rocks, on the common above Gordale, in going from thence towards the Tarn.

*V. PALUSTRIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 246.

In Ravenroyd Wood near Bingley, in a boggy place on the left of the foot-path.

*CHIRONIA CENTAURIUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 257. *Eng. Bot.* 417. *Gentiana Centaurium*, *Spec. Plan.* 332; and *Huds.* 102.

In barren places about Eshton, &c.

*EUONYMUS EUROPEUS.* *Flo. Brit.* 262.

Skinethorn Wood.

#### DIGYNIA.

*GENTIANA PNEUMANANTHE.* *Flo. Brit.* 285. *Gentiana palustris angustifolia*, *Raii Syn.* 274.

A quarter of a mile beyond Clapham, in the field going the middle way to Ingleton. *Ray.*

*G. AMARELLA.* *Flo. Brit.* 287. *Eng. Bot.* 236.

About Gordale, below the waterfall, *Mr. Wood in Withering.* About Settle, *Mr. Hustler.*

*G. CAMPESTRIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 288. *Eng. Bot.* 237.

Amongst the high rocks above the waterfall at Gordale. *Mr. Wood in Withering.*

I have found *G. Amarella* among these rocks, but not the *Campestris*. *S. H.*

*HYDROCOTYLE VULGARIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 290.

In swampy ground upon Rumbald's Moor, and upon Cottingley Moor in the parish of Bingley.

*SANICULA EUROPEA.* *Flo. Brit.* 291.

About Gill, Greenberfield, and in the woods about Bingley.

*PEUCEDANUM SILAUS.* *Flo. Brit.* 305.

Gargrave.

*MEUM ATHAMANTICUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 308. *Æthusa meum*, *Sys. Veg. edit.* 14, 287. *With.* 305.

In the mountainous parts of the West Riding sparingly. *Teesdale.*

*OENANTHE CROCAT.* *Flo. Brit.* 319.

On the side of the canal between Silsden and Bingley, and by the turnpike gate at Hawcliffe near Steeton.

*SCANDIX ODORATA.* *Flo. Brit.* 323.

In the meadows between Morton and Rishforth, certainly a native. *Dr. Richardson.*

Growing very plentifully in the meadows, and upon the sides of the brook near Glusburn, certainly wild.

#### TETRAGYNIA.

*PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 340. *Eng. Bot.* 82.

About Skipton, Settle, &c. in boggy places, and at Gordale.

#### HEXAGYNIA.

*DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.* *Flo. Brit.* 346. *Eng. Bot.* 867.

Upon Gilstead Moor, near Bingley.

#### HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*ALLIUM CARINATUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 357.

This I observed on the scars of the mountains near Settle. *Ray.* Among rocks at Conystone and Kilnsey. *Curtis.*

*ORNITHOGALUM LUTEUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 362. *Eng. Bot.* 21.

Under Malham Cove. *Mr. Wood in With.*

*CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 370.

In moist woods in Craven. *Mr. Caley in With.*

*C. POLYGONATUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 371.

Fissures of rocks near Wharf, Settle, and Skipton. Helks Wood. *Mr. Teesdale.* Sykes Wood. *Mr. Caley.*

#### POLYGYNIA.

*ALISMA PLANTAGO.* *Flo. Brit.* 400.

In the dam belonging to the Mill at Bracewell.

#### HEPTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*TRIENTALIS EUROPEA.* *Flo. Brit.* 406. *Eng. Bot.* 15.

On Rumbald's Moor, about a mile above Helwick, in a flat boggy place on the left of the road leading to Otley.

Invenit T. Willisel, ad orientalem extremitatem Rumbald's Meer, prope Helwick, in comitatu Eboracensi, loco paludoso inter juncos.

*Raii Syn.* 286.

#### OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 409.

Ingleborough. *Pennant.* Among the rocks above Gordale.

*E. ALPINUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 419. *With.* 368.

Near Settle. *Mr. Teesdale.*

*VACCINIUM VITIS IDÆA.* *Flo. Brit.* 415.

Upon Rumbald's Moor, in the parish of Bingley.

*V. OXYCOCCOS.* *Flo. Brit.* 416.

In boggy places upon Rumbald's Moor, near Helwick, &c.

#### TRIGYNIA.

## APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup> I.

### TRIGYNIA.

- POLYGONUM AMPHIBIUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 423. *Eng. Bot.* 436.  
In the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near Silsden, and  
in dams and pools near Skipton.
- POLYGONUM VIVIPARUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 428. *Eng. Bot.* 669.  
In a moist spot of ground a little below the Culms  
near Horton in Craven. *Mr. Bingley in Eng. Bot.*

### TETRAGYNIA.

- PARIIS QUADRIFOLIA.** *Flo. Brit.* 431. *Eng. Bot.* 7.  
In the woods about Bingley, and particularly near  
Rishforth.
- ADOXA MOSCHATELLINA.** *Flo. Brit.* 432.  
Bellbank Wood near Bingley.

### DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA.** *Flo. Brit.* 444. *Eng. Bot.* 213.  
*Mr. Tenant's Wood near Kilnsey. Curtis.* I am appre-  
hensive that this plant has been taken for *P. minor*,  
and that this Habitat applies to the latter. Vide  
*Flo. Brit.* 445. *S. H.*
- P. MINOR.** *Flo. Brit.* 444. *Eng. Bot.* 158.  
Near Clapham. *Teesdale and Withering.*

### DIGYNIA.

- SAXIFRAGA UMBROSA.** *Flo. Brit.* 449. *Eng. Bot.* 663.  
On a rocky bank near a rivulet half-a-mile west of  
Mrs. Foster's house, in Hestleton Gill, betwixt  
Arnelcliffe and Horton. *Mr. Bingley in Eng. Bot.*  
Reddins Gill near Keighley. *Mr. Knowlton.*
- S. OPPOSITIFOLIA.** *Flo. Brit.* 449. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 9.  
Ingleborough.
- S. AIZOIDES.** *Flo. Brit.* 452. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 39. *S. au-*  
*tumnalis. Huds.* 180.  
Ingleborough.
- S. GRANULATA.** *Flo. Brit.* 453.  
About Malham Cove plentifully.
- S. TRIDACTYLITES.** *Flo. Brit.* 454.  
Upon the walls and buildings at Barnoldswick, Coats-  
hall, &c. Common in Craven, but rare in Lan-  
cashire. *Mr. Caley in With.*
- S. HYPNOIDES.** *Flo. Brit.* 457.  
About Gordale and Malham, and plentifully on the  
rocks at the Tarn.

### TRIGYNIA.

- STELLARIA NEMORUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 473.  
In Ravenroyd Wood near Bingley.

- ARENARIA VERNA.** *Flo. Brit.* 481. *A. Saxatilis. Huds.*  
*ed.* 1. 168. Var. 3. *A. laricifolia. With.*  
On the Malham road above Settle. *Mr. Hustler.*  
Mountains about Settle. *Teesdale. Ray.*  
At the Strid above Bolton Park. *S. H.*  
About the Ebbing and Flowing Well beyond Giggles-  
wick in plenty. *Bolt.*
- A. LARICIFOLIA.** Var. 3. *Flo. Brit.* 482.  
About the Lead Mines at the bottom of Ingleborough  
towards Horton and Ribblesdale. *Bolt. MSS.*  
1768.

### PENTAGYNIA.

- SEDUM TELEPHIUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 485.  
In a small glen on the right of the road as you turn  
to go over the fields to Gordale from Malham.
- S. VILLOSUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 488.  
On the moist rocks about Ingleborough Hill, as you  
go from the Hill towards Horton in Ribblesdale,  
in ground where peat is got in great plenty. *Raii*  
*Syn.* 270. In et juxta montem Hinklehaw prope  
Settle. *Dr. Richardson.*  
Close by Wethercoat Cave at the foot of Inglebo-  
rough. *Mr. Woodward in With.*  
At Settle. *Mr. Hustler.*
- SPERGULA NODOSA.** *Flo. Brit.* 503.  
Plentifully in the moist ground below Gordale Bogs  
about Settle. *Curtis in With.*  
Malham Cove. *Mr. Hustler.*

### DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- LYTHRUM SALICARIA.** *Flo. Brit.* 510.  
In the fields adjoining to the river at Steeton, and  
upon the edges of the canal there.

### ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

- PYRUS ARIA.** *Flo. Brit.* 534. *Cratægus aria. With.* 458.  
Grass Wood, and Dib near Coniston.
- SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA.** *Flo. Brit.* 535.  
Near Skipton.
- ROSA VILLOSA.** *Flo. Brit.* 538.  
Grass Wood near Kilnsey. *Curtis.* In the Craven  
part of Yorkshire. *Mr. Wood in Withering.*
- RUBUS IDÆUS.** *Flo. Brit.* 541.  
Bingley Woods.

RUBUS



**RUBUS SAXATILIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 344.

In the North-west part of Yorkshire. *Ray.* 261.  
Woods about Settle and Ingleton. *Curtis.* In the  
wood beyond the Strid at Bolton.

**R. CHAMÆMORUS.** *Flo. Brit.* 545.

Ingleborough and Hinclehaugh near Settle. *Ray.*  
Sides of the highest mountains about Settle and  
Ingleton.

**POTENTILLA VERNA.** *Flo. Brit.* 550.

Giggleswick, near the Ebbing and Flowing Well.

**GEUM RIVALE.** *Flo. Brit.* 555.

Settle, Ingleton, Gargrave, &c.

**DRYAS OCTOPETALA.** *Flo. Brit.* 555. *Eng. Bot.* 431.

Arncliffe Clowder, near Kilnsay. *Curtis.* Near  
Settle. *Dr. Fell.* Stonecliffe in Littondale. *Mr.*  
*Wood in With.*

**COMARUM PALUSTRE.** *Flo. Brit.* 556.

Giggleswick Tarn, In a bog called Maud's Stable,  
upon Cottingley Moor in the parish of Bingley.

#### POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

**ACTÆA SPICATA.** *Flo. Brit.* 562.

In dumetis infra Malham Cove juxta murum Aquilo-  
nem versus prope rupes, ubi Fraxini juniores  
crescunt, reperiuntur hujus plantæ nonnullæ. *Dr.*  
*Richardson.* *Raii Syn.* 262. In a wood near  
Clapham. Upon Ingleborough. *Mr. Woodward.*  
And in the fissures of the very curious natural  
pavement of lime-stone at the foot of it. *Dr.*  
*Stokes.*

I found it growing among the Lime-stone Rocks in  
passing over the common from Gordale to Malham  
Tarn.

**CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.** *Flo. Brit.* 563.

Bolton Abbey, &c.

**CISTUS HELIANTHEMUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 575.

Plentiful about Malham, &c.

#### PENTAGYNIA.

**AQUILEGIA VULGARIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 578.

Upper part of Girling Trough near Conistone.  
Kilnsey. *Curtis.*

#### POLYGYNIA.

**THALICTRUM MINUS.** *Flo. Brit.* 584.

Plentiful under the water-fall at Gordale. Abundantly  
at Malham and Settle. *Ray.* Kilnsey. *Curtis.*

**TROLLIUS EUROPEUS.** *Flo. Brit.* 597.

Moist woods about Settle. *Curtis.* About Malham  
Tarn.

#### DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

**GALEOPSIS VERSICOLOR.** *Flo. Brit.* 630. *Eng. Bot.* 667.

*G. cannabina.* *With.* 529.

Amongst corn in the fields about Bingley and  
Keighley.

**G. LADANUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 628.

Settle. *Mr. Hustler.*

**GALEOBDOLOM LUTEUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 631.

In Bellbank Wood near Bingley.

**ORIGANUM VULGARE.** *Flo. Brit.* 639.

Skipton.

**THYMUS SERPYLLUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 640.

Var. *Serpyllum vulgare hirsutum.* *Raii Syn.* 231.  
Malham Tarn, Skipton, &c.

#### ANGIOSPERMIA.

**SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA.** *Flo. Brit.* 663.

In Lord Thanet's canal at Skipton.

#### TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

**DRABA INCAÑA.** *Flo. Brit.* 678.

About Settle. *Curtis.*

**D. MURALIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 679.

Arnbar Scar near Arncliffe, Littondale. *Curtis.* A  
little below Malham Cove. *Mr. Caley.* On the  
sides of the mountains in several parts of Craven.  
*Raii Syn.* On Malham Cove. *Mr. Hustler.*

**THLASPI ALPESTRE.** *Flo. Brit.* 686.

Pastures about the Ebbing and Flowing Well at Gig-  
gleswick. Also in many places of the mountainous  
pastures between Settle and Malham. *Raii Syn.*  
Growing with *Arenaria verna* near Settle. *Curtis.*

**COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 688.

Var. *C. groenlandica.* *With.* 573. *nec Linn.*  
Ingleborough Hill. *Mr. Teesdale.*

**C. ARMORACIA.** *Flo. Brit.* 690.

Upon the banks of Skipton Beck and in Eolland in  
Craven. *Raii Syn.*

#### SILICUOSA.

**CARDAMINE IMPATIENS.** *Flo. Brit.* 697.

About Settle. *Mr. Hustler.* Giggleswick Scar.

CARDAMINE

## APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup> I.

**CARDAMINE AMARA.** *Flo. Brit.* 699.

Crosshills near Kildwick. *Mr. Hustler.*

**ERYSIMUM PRÆCOX?** *Flo. Brit.* 707.

I insert this rare plant upon the authority of my much esteemed, much valued, and ever to be lamented friend William Hustler, Esq. who brought me a specimen from the neighbourhood of Settle, but the precise place I have forgot.

**CHEIRANTHUS FRUTICULOSUS.** *Flo. Brit.* 709. *C. Cheiri.*  
*With.* 586.

Bolton Abbey, Skipton Castle, &c.

**TURRITIS HIRSUTA.** *Flo. Brit.* 716.

Common about Skipton, Bolton Abbey, &c. Settle.

### MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

**ERODIUM MOSCHATUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 723. *Geranium moschatum.* *With.* 609.  
Gargrave. *Mr. Hustler.*

### DECANDRIA.

**GERANIUM PRÆM.** *Flo. Brit.* 729.

In woods about Settle and Ingleton. *Teesdale.*  
About Clapham. *With.* Beckfoot Lane near Bingley.

**G. SYLVATICUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 731.

About Settle and Ingleton. *Teesdale.* Plentifully in the woods about Bolton Abbey.

**G. LUCIDUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 733.

**G. PYRENAICUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 735.

On the bank of the river Aire between Bingley and Keighley. *Huds.* I have not been able to find this plant in this place.

**G. SANGUINEUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 738.

At Gordale.

### DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

**FUMARIA CLAVICULATA.** *Flo. Brit.* 752.

Bingley Woods and Hawcliffe Wood near Steeton.

### DECANDRIA.

**GENISTA ANGLICA.** *Flo. Brit.* 756.

Upon Rumbald's Moor above Morton.

**ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA.** *Flo. Brit.* 759.

In Craven. *Mr. Caley.* Malham.

**VICIA SYLVATICA.** *Flo. Brit.* 768.

Malham. *Woodward in Withering.*

**HIPPOCREPIS COMOSA.** *Flo. Brit.* 777.

Limestone Rocks about Malham, Settle, Giggleswick, Kilnsay, and Wharf.

### POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

**HYPERICUM MONTANUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 803.

Near Ingleton.

**H. HIRSUTUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 804.

At the foot of Ingleborough near to Hurtle Pot, and in many other places in Craven.

### SYNGENESIA. POLYGAMIA EQUALIS.

**TRAGOPOGON PRATENSIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 812.

About Settle, Giggleswick, &c.

**PRENANTHES MURALIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 821.

About Bingley. In the Springs Skipton, and about Malham.

**HIERACIUM MURORUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 830.

Bolton Abbey.

Var. B. *Hieracium macrocaulon hirsutum folio rotundiore.* *Raii Syn.* 169.

Gordil. *Dr. Richardson.*

**H. PALUDOSUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 831.

Ravenroyd Wood near Bingley.

In pratis humidis et juxta rivulos Craveniæ montosos abundat. *D. Richardson in Syn. Raii* 166.

**H. VILLOSUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 833.

Near Meer Gill at the foot of Ingleborough.

**HYPOCHÆRIS MACULATA.** *Flo. Brit.* 840.

Near Ottermine Cave. Settle. Malham Cove. *Eng. Bot.* 225.

**SERRATULA TINCTORIA.** *Flo. Brit.* 845.

Malham Cove.

**CARDUUS HETEROPHYLLUS.** *Flo. Brit.* 853. *C. helenioides.* *With.* 702.

Coppice near Giggleswick, in Skirrit Wood, and in the pastures about Bordley near Malham.

**CARLINA VULGARIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 857.

Near Clapham, Giggleswick, &c.

### POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

**GNAPHALIUM DIOICUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 869.

Ingleborough, Gilstead Moor near Bingley.

**ERIGERON ACRE.** *Flo. Brit.* 877.

Bingley Locks.

**TUSSILAGO HYBRIDA.** *Flo. Brit.* 879.

Near the River Wharf between Ilkley and Skipton.

SENECIO



*SENECIO SARACENICUS.* *Flo. Brit.* 887.

About Clapham and Ingleton. *Huds.*

*S. TENUIFOLIUS.* *Flo. Brit.* 884.

Gargrave.

*SOLIDAGO VIRGAUREA.* *Flo. Brit.* 889.

*Y. S. cambrica.* *With.* 728.

On the rocky precipice on the summit of Ingleborough to the North West. *Mr. Woodward in Withering.*

#### GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA:

*SATYRIUM ALBIDUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 929.

Moist meadows about Malham. *Ray.*

*OPHYRS CORDATA.* *Flo. Brit.* 933.

On Ingleborough. On Rumbald's Moor near Helwick.

*O. MUSCIFERA.* *Flo. Brit.* 937.

Near Settle. *Mr. Hustler.*

*CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS.* *Flo. Brit.* 941.

About Arncliffe, Kilnsay, Litton, and Kettlewell. In Helks Wood by Ingleborough. *Raii Syn.* But I believe it is now nearly eradicated there by the rapacity of collectors.

*SERAPIAS LATIFOLIA.* *Flo. Brit.* 942.

*B. helleborine altera atro rubente flore.* *Raii Syn.* 383.

On the sides of Mountains about Malham and Settle.

*S. ENSIFOLIA.* *Flo. Brit.* 945.

Woods at Settle and Ingleton. Helks Wood.

*S. RUBRA.* *Flo. Brit.* 946.

About Clapham and Ingleton. *Huds.*

#### MONOECIA TRIANDRIA:

*CAREX DIOICA.* *Flo. Brit.* 963.

Rumbald's Moor near Helwick.

*C. CURTA.* *Flo. Brit.* 967. *C. brizoides.* *Huds.*

Plentiful on Rumbald's Moor near Helwick.

*C. TERETIUSCULA.* *Flo. Brit.* 977.

Abundant in Salterforth Moss.

*C. DISTANS.* *Flo. Brit.* 992.

Giggleswick Tarn. *Curtis.*

*C. VESICARIA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1005.

Salterforth Moss.

*C. AMPULLACEA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1006.

Giggleswick Tarn, Rumbald's Moor near Helwick.

#### POLYANDRIA.

*POTERIUM SANGUISORBA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1025.

Plentiful about Skipton, Thornton, &c.

#### DIOECIA DIANDRIA.

*SALIX HELIX.* *Flo. Brit.* 1040. *S. monandra.* *With.* 45. About Thornton, Broughton, and by the canal side between Skipton and the latter place.

*S. TRIANDRA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1044.

*S. AMYGDALINA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1045.

*S. PENTANDRA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1046.

*SALIX MYRSINITES.* *Flo. Brit.* 1054.

On the slope of a high hill between Kilnsay and Arncliffe. *Curtis.*

*S. HERBACEA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1056.

Ingleborough. *Pennant, Teesdale.*

*S. RETICULATA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1057.

On the rocks on the uppermost part of Ingleborough, on the North side, and on Whernside over against Ingleborough on the other side the subterraneous river. *Ray.*

#### OCTANDRIA.

*RHODIOLA ROSEA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1082.

On a rock on the summit of Ingleborough to the North West. *Mr. Woodward.*

#### MONADELPHIA.

*TAXUS BACCATA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1086.

In a truly wild state growing out of the clefts of the rocks on Giggleswick Scar, and Gordale.

#### CRYPTOGAMIA. FILICES:

*EQUISETUM HYEMALE.* *Flo. Brit.* 1105.

Skipton and other parts of Craven. *With.*

*OSMUNDA LUNARIA.* *Flo. Brit.* 1107.

Near Settle, Meer Bank by Sykes Wood in Ingleton.

*O. REGALIS.* *Flo. Brit.* 1108.

Near Keighley.

*LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 1108.

Plentiful upon Rumbald's Moor.

*L. SELAGINOIDES.* *Flo. Brit.* 1109.

Upon the Moor before you come to the Tarn from Malham in abundance.

*L. SELAGO.* *Flo. Brit.* 1111.

Near the top of Ingleborough.

*L. ALPINUM.* *Flo. Brit.* 1112.

Near the top of Ingleborough and other high hills in that part of the county. Upon Rumbald's Moor.

*POLYPODIUM*

## APPENDIX, N° I.

**POLYPODIUM VULGARE.** *Flo. Brit.* 1113.

y. *P. vulgare lobis proliferis.* *Bolt. Fil.* t. 2. f. 5. b.  
In a wood near Bingley. *Dr. Alexander.*

**P. PHEGOPTERIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 1116.

In the woods about the Strid near Bolton.

**P. DRYOPTERIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 1116.

Bingley Woods and particularly in those South of St. Ives.

**POLYPODIUM CALCAREUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1117. Poly. Dryopteris. Var. *With.* 781. *Bolt. Fil.* 53. tab. 1.

White Scars near Ingleton.

**ASPIDIUM LONCHITIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 1118. Polypodium lonchitis. *With.* 773.

Near Bingley. *Huds. edit.* 1. but I believe the Polypodium aculeatum has been taken for this plant and that Hudson's habitat is an error.

**A. ACULEATUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1122. Polypodium aculeatum. *With.* 777, and *Huds.* 459.

Plentiful in Bell Bank Wood and the other woods about Bingley.

**A. DILATATUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1125. Polyp. cristatum. *With.* 778.

Bingley, Keighley, &c.

**ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES.** *Flo. Brit.* 1126.

Skipton Castle.

*B. trichomanes foliis eleganter incis.* *Dill. in Raii Syn.* 120.

Ingleborough Hill.

**A. VIRIDE.** *Flo. Brit.* 1127.

On Ingleborough. Plentiful in the crevices of the Limestone Rocks about Malham. On walls and Rocks about Settle.

Var. *B.* *A. Trichomanes ramosum.* *Bolt. Fil.* 25. Tab. 2. fig. 3. *Raii Syn.* 119.

On Ingleborough, and on Limestone Rocks in the neighbourhood of Settle and Ingleton.

**A. SEPTENTRIONALE.** *Flo. Brit.* 1129. Acrostichum septentrionale. *With.* 764.

On Ingleborough.

**A. LANCEOLATUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1132.

On a wall in the village of Wharf. *Bolt. Fil.* 31. Bolton must have made a mistake in referring to the village of Wharf as there is no such place, what village he meant I cannot even guess.

**SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE.** *Flo. Brit.* 1133. Asplenium scolopendrium. *With.* 766.

Plentiful in Bell Bank Wood, and at the foot of the wall as you enter Skipton Castle.

**S. CETERACH.** *Flo. Brit.* 1134. Asp. Ceterach. *With.* 766.

Rocks about the Tarn at Malham, where it was observed by Ray.

**PTERIS CRISPA.** *Flo. Brit.* 1137. *Osmunda crispa.* *Huds.* 450.

Ingleborough.

**CYATHEA FRAGILIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 1139. Polypodium fragile. *With.* 779.

Malham Cove, Gordale, &c.

Var. *B.* Polypodium rhoeticum. *With.* 780. Gordale.

**HYMENOPHYLLUM TUNBRIDGENSE.** *Flo. Brit.* 1141.

Trichomanes Tunbridgense. *With.* 781.

On the Rock called Foal Foot on Ingleborough Hill.

Var. *B.* Trichomanes pyxidiferum. *Bolt. Fil.* 56. tab. 30.

Bell Bank Wood near Bingley at the head of a remarkable spring. *Ray.* In a little dark cavern under a dripping rock in the same wood. *Bolt.*

*Mr. Teesdale* also found this rare plant in September 1782, in the same place as mentioned by Ray, but it is not now to be found, and I suspect has been extirpated by the rapacity of those who do not deserve the name of botanists.

### CRYPT. MUSCI.

**ANDRÆA ALPINA.** *Flo. Brit.* 1179. *Jungermannia alpina.* *With.* 882. *Dill.* 506. t. 73. f. 39.

Ingleborough.

**GRIMMIA APOCARPA.** *Flo. Brit.* 1200. *Bryum apocarpum.* *With.* 809.

On trunks of trees and rocks.

**DICRANUM SCOPARIUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1201. *Mnium scoparium.* *With.* 799.

In woods.

**D. GLAUCUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1216. *Mnium glaucum.* *With.* 801.

Bell Bank Wood, but I never detected it in fruit.

**D. ADIANTOIDES.** *Flo. Brit.* 1234. *Hypnum adiantoides.* *With.* 844.

Springs and wet woods.

**TORTULA RIGIDA.** *Flo. Brit.* 1249. *Bryum rigidum.* *With.* 813.

On Ingleborough.

**NECKERA CRISPA.** *Flo. Brit.* 1273. *Hypnum crispum.* *With.* 847. *Eng. Bot.* 617.

On rocks and trunks of trees in the woods about the Strid.

**HYPNUM UNDULATUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1294. *Eng. Bot.* 1181.

In Bingley Woods. *Dr. Smith* in English Botany observes that it rarely produces fructifications. I cannot say I have found the fruit so rare.

HYPNUM



# APPENDIX, N° I.

9

**HYPNUM PROLIFERUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1297. *With.* 853.  
Plentiful in Bell Bank Wood.

**H. MOLLUSCUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1335. *Eng. Bot.* 1327.  
*H. crista-castrensis.* *With.* 854.  
Upon the rocks about Gordale.

**FONTINALIS SQUAMOSA.** *Flo. Brit.* 1337. *With.* 788.  
In the brook which runs from the Tarn to the Cove  
at Malham. *Mr. Mellor.*

**BARTRAMIA POMIFORMIS.** *Flo. Brit.* 1340. *Bryum po-*  
*miforme.* *With.* 822.  
Woods and fissures of rocks.

**B. FONTANA.** *Flo. Brit.* 1342. *Mnium fontanum.* *With.* 799.  
Bogs and wet places.

**BRYUM HORNUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1360. *Mnium hornum.*  
*With.* 804.  
In shady woods.

**POLYTRICHUM COMMUNE.** *Flo. Brit.* 1372.  
Bogs, &c.

**P. ATTENUATUM.** *Flo. Brit.* 1373. *Eng. Bot.* 1198.  
In turfy bogs.

## CRYPT. HEPATICÆ.

**JUNGERMANNIA SINUATA.** *Dill.* 74. *With.* 869.  
Very plentiful at the head of Elm Cragg Well; in  
Bell Bank near Bingley.

This is one of those proliferous plants which seldom  
form fructifications; and Mr. Wood in Withering  
suspects the fructification of this plant had never  
been found in England; but in April, 1801, I was  
so fortunate as to detect a plant in fruit in this place.

**J. PINGUIS.** *Dill.* 74. *Eng. Bot.* 185.  
Bell Bank near Bingley.

**J. ASPLENIODES.** *Dill.* 69. 5. 6. *With.* 870.  
Bell Bank. Springs behind Skipton Castle.

**J. VITICULOSA.** *Dill.* 69. 7. *With.* 873.  
Malham Cove.

**J. BIDENTATA.** *Dill.* 70. 11. *With.* 871.  
Bingley Woods.

**J. NEMOROSA.** *Dill.* 71. *With.* 875.  
Bingley Woods.

**MARCHANTIA POLYMORPHA.** *With.* 884.  
Bingley Locks.

**TARGIONIA HYPOPHYLLA.** *Eng. Bot.* 287. *With.* 883.  
Near Keighley. *Mr. Knowlton.*

## CRYPT. ALGÆ.

**LEPRARIA ANTIQUITATIS.** *Lichen antiquitatis.* *Ach.*  
*Prod.* 5. *With.* vol. 4. p. 3.

Upon walls and Limestone Rocks about Malham.

**L. FLAVA.** *Eng. Bot.* 1350. *Lichen flavus.* *Ach. Prod.* 6.  
Upon trunks of trees.

**LEPRARIA ALBA.** *Eng. Bot.* 1349. *Lichen albus.* *Ach.*  
*Prod.* 7.

Rocks, trees, mosses, &c. Gordale.

## VERRUCARIA.

**LICHEN PERTUSUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 17. *With.* vol. 4. 15.  
On the bark of trees and upon stones.

**L. HYMENIUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 80.

On a young ash tree in the springs behind Skipton  
Castle.

## OPEGRAPHÆ.

**L. VULGATUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 21. **L. rugosus.** *With.* 4.  
Bark of trees.

**L. SCRIPTUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 25.  
Bark of trees.

## VARIOLARIA.

**L. FAGINEUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 27.

Trunks of trees and particularly the beech.

## URCEOLARIA.

**L. HOFFMANNI.** *Ach. Prod.* 31. **L. rupicola.** *With.* 13.  
Walls about Skipton Castle.

**L. SCRUPOSUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 32.  
On walls and stones.

**L. CINERIUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 32. *Eng. Bot.* 820.  
Walls beyond Skipton Castle.

**L. GEOGRAPHICUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 33.  
On rocks.

**L. EXANTHEMATICUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 35. *Act. Lin. Soc.*  
*tom. 1. tab. 4. fig. 1. Eng. Bot.* 1184.

This rare Lichen I found upon the lime-stone rocks  
passing from Gordale to Malham Tarn.

## PATELLARIA.

**L. PARELLUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 35. *With.* 17.  
Rocks, walls, and stones.

**L. TARTAREUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 37.  
Plentiful upon rocks and walls about Bingley.

**L. CERINUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 40. *With.* 24. *Eng. Bot.* 627.  
On the trunks of trees, Bingley Woods.

**L. AURANTIACUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 44. **L. flavorubescens.**  
*With.* 15.

On the bark of trees and upon stones about Skipton.

**L. HÆMATOMMA.** *Ach. Prod.* 45. *Eng. Bot.* 486.  
Var. **L. coccineus.** *Eng. Bot.* 223.

Upon rocks in Holden Wood near Silsden.

**L. DISPERSUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 49.  
Limestone Walls.

**LICHEN VERNALIS.** *Ach. Prod.* 51.

Bark of trees.

**L. ULMI.** *Ach. Prod.* 54. **L. marmoreus.** *Eng. Bot.* 739.

Upon rocks near Gennetts Cave at Malham.

**L. SULPHUREUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 58. *Eng. Bot.* 1186.

Upon walls about Malham.

**L. CALCARIUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 60.Limestone Walls about Gargrave, Eshton, Airt-  
ton, &c.**L. LAPICIDA.** *Ach. Prod.* 61. **L. coucentricus.** *Trans.*  
*Lin. Soc.* vol. 2. *Eng. Bot.* 206.

Walls about Broughton.

**L. PARASEMUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 64.Upon the trunks of trees in the springs behind Skip-  
ton Castle.**L. SANGUINARIUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 65.

Upon stones.

**L. SILACEUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 66. *Eng. Bot.* 1118.

Crinah Bottom, Ingleborough.

**L. TEPHROMELAS.** *Ach. Prod.* 67. **L. ater.** *With.* 18.  
*Eng. Bot.* 949.

Walls about Malham, &amp;c.

**L. IMMERSUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 70. *Eng. Bot.* 193.

Rocks, walls, and stones, about Malham.

**L. QUERNEUS.** *Eng. Bot.* 485.

Upon oaks and other trees in Hoiden Wood.

**L. CALVUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 72. *Eng. Bot.* 948.

Rocks at Malham and Ingleborough.

**BCEOMYCES.****L. ERICETORUM.** *Ach. Prod.* 91. *Eng. Bot.* 372.

On turfey heaths.

**L. BYSSOIDES.** *Ach. Prod.* 82. *Eng. Bot.* 373.On rotten wood, stones, heaths, &c. plentiful in  
Beckfoot Lane near Bingley.**PSOROMA.****L. NIGER.** *Ach. Prod.* 92.

Upon Limestone Walls about Malham.

**L. CANDELARIUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 92.

Stones, walls, and trunks of trees.

**L. VESICULARIS.** *Ach. Prod.* 94. **L. cœruleo-nigricans.**  
*Eng. Bot.* 1139.

Gordale.

**L. CRASSUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 97. *Huds.* 530. **L. cartila-**  
**gineus.** *With.* 29.

About Malham.

**PLACODIUM.****LICHEN SYMPAGEUS?** *Ach. Prod.* 105. **L. flavicans?**  
*With.* **L. murorum?** *Ach. Prod.* 101.

Limestone Walls about Bank Newton, &amp;c.

**IMBRICARIA.****L. INCURVUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 107. *Eng. Bot.* 1375. **L.**  
**multifidus.** *Dicks. and With.*Malham Tarn, upon the rails by the canal side at  
Broughton.**L. STELLARIS.** *Ach. Prod.* 111. *With.* 31.

Bark of trees.

**L. AIPOLIUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 112.

Trunks of old ash-trees, &amp;c.

**L. PULVERULENTUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 112. Var. 2d. **L.**  
**stellaris.** *With.* 31.

On sycamore, lime, and willow trees.

**L. OMPHALODES.** *Ach. Prod.* 114. *With.* 34. *Eng.*  
*Bot.* 604.

Rocks and stones.

**L. SAXATILIS.** *Ach. Prod.* 115. *Eng. Bot.* 603.

Rocks and stones. Holden Wood.

**L. PHYSODES.** *Ach. Prod.* 115. *Eng. Bot.* 126.

Bark of trees.

**L. CAPERATUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 119. *Eng. Bot.* 654.

On stones, rocks, trees, pales, &amp;c.

**L. PARIETINUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 121.

Common on walls, stones, houses, and trees.

**L. OLIVACEUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 121.

On the bark of trees.

**COLLEMA.****L. MARGINALIS.** *Ach. Prod.* 127. *With.* 34.

On walls near Settle.

**L. HYDATERPUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 129. **L. fluviatilis.** *With.*  
*and Huds.*On stones in the river which comes from under  
Malham Cove.**L. FASCICULARIS.** *Ach. Prod.* 129. *Eng. Bot.* 1162.

On walls about Malham.

**L. LACERUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 133. **L. tremelloides.** *With.* 72.On the ground and upon walls mixed with mosses  
about Skipton, Malham, and most parts of Craven.**ENDOCARPON.****L. MINIATUS.** *Ach. Prod.* 141. *With.* 66. *Eng. Bot.*  
593.Upon rocks in a deep glen on the right hand as you  
pass to Gordale from Malham.



LICHEN COMPLICATUS. *Ach. Prod.* 142. *L. miniatus.*  
var. 2. of Lightfoot.  
Upon stones in the river under Malham Cove.

## LOBARIA.

*L. PULMONARIUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 152. *With.* 54. *Eng.*  
*Bot.* 572.  
Upon the trunks of trees in the woods about the strid  
near Bolton.  
*L. PERLATUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 153.  
Upon the trunks of trees.

## PELTIDEA.

*L. HORIZONTALIS.* *Ach. Prod.* 160.  
Bingley and Stecton Woods.  
*L. CANINUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 160.  
In moist shady places upon the ground.  
*L. APTHOSUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 161. *With.* 70.  
Ingleborough Hill and other places.  
*L. POLYDACTYLUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 162. *With.* 69.  
Rumbald's Moor near Helwick. *Richardson and*  
*Dilleneus.*  
*L. SACCATUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 165. *With.* 67.  
About the mouth of Yordas Cave in Ingleborough.  
*Dr. Smith.* Gordale.

## PLATISMA.

*L. GLAUCUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 167.  
Beckfoot Lane near Bingley.

## PHYSCIA.

*L. ISLANDICUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 170. *With.* 54.  
Ingleborough.  
*L. TENELLUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 172. *With.* 56.  
On the bark of trees and upon stones.  
*L. CILIARIS.* *Ach. Prod.* 173. *With.* 55.  
On trees and stones.  
*L. FURFURACEUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 173.  
Stones and trees about Skipton and various other  
places.  
*L. PRUNASTRI.* *Ach. Prod.* 174.  
Trees.  
*L. FRAXINEUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 175.  
Upon oak and ash trees.

LICHEN FASTIGIATUS. *Ach. Prod.* 175.

*L. CALICARIS.* *Ach. Prod.* 176.  
*L. FARINACEUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 177.  
Upon trees.

## SCYPHOPHORUS.

*L. ALCICORNIS.* *Ach. Prod.* 184. *Eng. Bot.* 1392. *L.*  
*foliaceus.* *With.*  
Gordale.  
*L. PYXIDATUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 186.  
*L. COCIFERUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 187.  
*L. DEFORMIS.* *Ach. Prod.* 189.  
In shady places upon the earth, among moss, &c.

## CLADONIA.

*L. UNCIALIS.* *Ach. Prod.* 201.  
*L. RANGIFERINUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 202.  
Heaths, woods, &c.  
*L. SPINOSUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 205.  
Ravenroyd Wood near Bingley.

## SPHAEROPHORUS.

*L. GLOBIFERUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 210.  
Rocks and stones.  
*L. FRAGILIS.* *Ach. Prod.* 211. *Eng. Bot.* 114.  
Rocks in the woods near St. Ives in the parish of  
Bingley; and, though it is observed in *Eng. Bot.*  
to be very rarely found in fructification, I have  
very frequently observed it in that state even in  
the driest seasons.

## SETARIA.

*L. JUBATUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 219.  
Rocks and trees in Bingley Woods and Beckfoot  
Lane.  
*L. CHALYBEIFORMIS.* *Ach. Prod.* 220.  
Rocks in woods near St. Ives.

## USNEA.

*L. FLORIDUS.* *Ach. Prod.* 224.  
*L. hirta.* *With. Huds.*  
Upon oak, beech, elm, &c. in Bingley Woods.

## OBSERVATION.

EPIMEDIUM ALPINUM, *Eng. Bot.* 438, is said by *Dr. Richardson*, in *Blackstone* 19, to grow in Bingley Woods. I believe the Doctor was imposed upon, for it certainly is not now to be found there, nor do I believe it to be indigenous to this country.

## APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup> II.

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*Catalogue of Minerals found in CRAVEN, by W. E. SHEFFIELD, Esq.*

### COPPER, &c. ORE OF.

**COPPER PYRITES.** Copper combined with Iron and Sulphur.

**MARTIAL PYRITES.** Sulphur combined with Iron, with Baroselenite Foliated and Crystallized, found in a mine at Beggarman's, to the North-West of Buckden.

### LEAD, ORES OF,

**GALENA,** Lead combined with Sulphur, the common blue Lead Ore.

LEAD mineralized by Oxygen and Carbonic Acid, the White Lead Ore. Crystallized and Compact.

There are many Mines in this part of Yorkshire which produce the above varieties of Lead Ore, in considerable quantities, the Liberties of Buckden, Starbottom, Kettlewell, Coniston, Grassington, Hebden, &c. &c.; but the White Lead Ore has been raised in greatest quantities in the Liberties of Buckden and Grassington.

**GREEN LEAD ORE,** Phosphorated Lead Ores, I have discovered in very small quantity on Grassington Moor.

### ZINC, ORES OF.

**CALAMINE,** Lapis Calaminaris, Zinc mineralized by Oxygen, with or without Carbonic Acid. Compact and stalactitical raised in considerable quantities in the Liberties of Arncliffe, Kettlewell, and several others in that neighbourhood; and at Malham, Lord Ribblesdale's Liberty. There is also found at or near Malham an Oxyd of Zinc in form of a white powder, some of it is rich; this has not been met with in any other part of England that I know of.

### COAL.

A thin Bed of Coal is found on Grassington Moor and other places in that neighbourhood.

The above-mentioned Ores are accompanied in the Vein with Baroselenite, (Cank of some,) Calcareous Spar, or Carbonate of Lime and Quartz, &c.



# APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup> III.

## *Population of the Deanery of CRAVEN in 1802.*

Parishes.	Townships.		Parishes.	Townships.	
Mitton.	Waddington.	— 481	Marton.	Martons Both.	— 322
	Aighton*.	— 810			— 322
	Bayley*.	— 251	Bracewell.	Bracewell, with Stock:	— 173
	Chageley*.	— 199			— 173
	Grindleton.	— 927	Broughton.	Broughton.	— 200
	Mitton with Bashall.	— 552		Elslack.	— 180
		— 3220			— 380
Slateburne.	Newton.	— 378	Long Preston.	Hellifield.	— 237
	Easington.	— 376		Halton West.	— 180
	Slateburn.	— 631		Long Preston.	— 573
		— 1385		Wigglesworth.	— 371
Gisburne.	Salley.	— 552			— 1361
	Horton.	— 109	Giggleswick.	Giggleswick.	— 556
	Pathorne.	— 198		Rathmel.	— 306
	Painley.	—		Settle.	— 1136
	Newsome.	— 78		Stainforth.	— 203
	Midhope.	— 87		Langcliffe.	— 260
	Gisburn and Toside.	— 485			— 2461
	Ditto Forest.	— 396	Horton in Rib- } blesdale.	Horton †.	— 570
	Nappay.	— 32			— 570
	Swinden.	— 52	Bingley.	{ Bingley and Mickleth- waite.	† 4100
	Rimington.	— 487			— 4100
		— 2476	Kighley.	— —	— 5745
Bolton by Bolland.	Bolton.	— 996			— 5745
		— 996	Kildwick.	Kildwick.	— 209
Thornton.	Thornton.	— 1202		Colling.	— 1140
		— 1202		Farnhill, with Cononley.	— 876
Barnoldswick.	Barnoldswick.	— 769		Steeton.	— 510
	Brockden.	— 189		Glusbourn.	— 533
	Salterforth.	— 398		Bradleys.	— 385
	Coates.	— 45		Silsden.	— 1323
		— 1401		Sutton.	— 809
					— 5785

\* In the wapontake of Blackburn and county of Lancaster.

† In Ewecross wapontake.

‡ In Skyrack wapontake.

Skipton.

APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup> III.

Parishes.	Townships.		Parishes.	Townships.	
Skipton.	Skipton. —	2305	Addingham.	Addingham. —	1157
	Embsay, with Eastby.	623		Part of Beamsley in Ad-	} 60
	Stretton, with Thoraby.	134		dingham parish †.	
	Berwick and Draughton.	173			1217
	Bolton Abbey. —	120	Burnsal.	Burnsall. —	142
	Halton East, with Bolton.	152		Thorpe. —	147
	Barden. —	191		Appletreewic. —	244
	Part of Beamsley, in Skip-	} 216		Hartlington. —	105
	ton parish.			Rilston. —	177
		3914		Hetton, with Bordley.	172
Carlton.	Carlton and Lothersden.	845		Cracoe. —	191
		845		Coniston in Kettlewell }	182
Gargrave.	Gargrave. —	728		Dale, with Kilnsey.	
	Flasby, with Winterburne.	120			1360
	Eshton. —	84	Linton.	Linton. —	186
	Banknewton. —	68		Hebden. —	341
	Coniston cold. —	274		Grassington. —	763
		1274		Threshfield, with Skire-	} 201
Kirkby Malghdale.	Kirkby Malghdale.	167		thornes.	
	Calton. —	98			1491
	Airton. —	139	Kettlewell.	Kettlewell. —	437
	Scosthrop. —	90		Starbottom. —	197
	Hanlith. —	31			634
	Malham. —	262	Arnecliffe.	Arnecliffe. —	241
	Malham Moor. —	98		Hawkswick. —	69
	Otterburn. —	26		Litton. —	114
		961		Halton Gill. —	139
Ilkley.	Ilkley *. —	426		Buckden. —	280
	Nesfield and Langbar †.	101			843
		527	Total population of the deanery of Craven.		44643

\* In Skyrack wapontake.

† In Claro wapontake.





## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- P. 16, for "Distic," read "Distich."
- P. 23, l. 10, note. "They were founded in the latter end of the former century, and seem to have acquired many possessions here immediately after."
- P. 29, l. 10, I have just learned that there is near Rimgington a house called Strasergh.
- P. 30, l. 1, for "Monks of Turbary," read, "Monks' Turbary."
- P. 32, note, dele "The estate of Lambert," &c. to the end of the sentence.
- Ib. dele the last paragraph.
- P. 34, l. 28, for "have," read, "having."
- P. 35, l. 24, read, "Ripariensia."
- Ib. l. 32, after "distinguished," insert "one ascribed to."
- P. 38, l. 1, after "prodigious," insert "but."
- Ib. l. 11, for "than," read "save."
- P. 52, "Abbots of Salley;" insert after Benedict, "Galfridus, A. D. 1186. Townl. MSS."
- P. 66, l. 7, for "were," read "was."
- P. 68, l. 19, read, "Orator."
- P. 75, l. 18, before "Gervase," insert "Sir."
- P. 76, l. 4, for "1624," read, "1644."
- Ib. l. 30, for "1641," read, "1621."
- P. 77, l. 24, dele r in "dialectrical."
- P. 79, l. 34, for "Chronologous," read, "Chronologies."
- P. 80, l. 5, for "attention," read "care."
- Ib. p. 26, read, "luminous and handsome."
- P. 85, after "Mr. Guy," insert "Perrot, A. M."
- Next line, for "George," read, "Charles."
- P. 89, l. 25, read, "garrisons."
- P. 95, Pedigree for Park, "read, 'Peel.'"
- P. 109, l. 27, for "Jane," read, "Edwina."
- P. 113, note at bottom, dele, "where."
- P. 118, l. 35, for "families," read, "houses."
- P. 120, l. 24, for "bills," read, "bells."
- P. 121, for "John," read, "Thomas Yorke, Esq."
- Ib. at bottom, In a peat moss, near Long Preston, was found a very curious vessel, which, I am persuaded, is the true old Scottish and Northern English Quaich, or wooden tankard. It is of oak, shaped and put together exactly like a milk-pail, and will contain about two quarts. But it is surrounded with three broad hoops of brass, and has a fluted handle of the same metal; adjoining to which, and covering about a third part of the circumference, is a brass plate rudely embossed with flowers. The wooden vessel, found near Gill Church, was undoubtedly of the same kind, and both the one and the other were more probably a part of the plunder of Craven conveying northward by the Scots, and casually dropped by the way, than utensils brought out of their own country. Those marauders certainly came light-handed, that they might return more heavily laden.
- P. 122, l. 13, dele "itself."
- P. 136, l. penult. This is incorrect. See the Table of Population.
- P. 182, l. 10, dele "the good fortune and dexterity of."
- P. 185, l. 2, for "Characters," read, "Charters."
- Ib. l. 18, I have since discovered a Josceline de Baliol; but my opinion of the Charter remains the same.
- P. 189, l. 18, read "Part of Coniston."
- P. 189, l. 24, for "Manors," read, "Manners."
- P. 208, after "Thompson," insert "John Coates."
- P. 212, l. 36, after "induces," insert "me."
- P. 221, dele, note, "the word is ungayne."
- P. 223, l. 18, after "premises," insert "and."
- Ib. l. 21, insert "and finally."
- Ib. l. 22, for "sometime," read, "sometimes."
- P. 237, note 2, Carr is right; the Greek lecture at this time being read by Dr. Nicholas Carr, of Pembroke Hall, who succeeded Cheke. Vid. Epistolam de Vita & obitu Carri, Lond. 1571; a scarce little tract, obligingly lent me by Mr. Heber.
- P. 245, l. 7, dele "By the Grant of the Nortons' Estates."
- P. 274, l. 14, for "words," read, "works."
- P. 284, first note, dele "built by Rufus."
- P. 297, l. 26, before "intended," insert "probably."
- P. 308, l. 25, dele "them."
- Ib. l. last, for "refer," read, "defer."
- P. 315, l. 12, for "M.D.C.LII," read, "M.D.XLII."
- P. 325, l. 1, put the comma after "upon."
- P. 350, note 3d, dele "They were a Company of the name of Perachi."
- P. 333, note 7, for the first "with," read, "in."
- P. 351, l. 31, invert "Botany and Mineralogy."
- P. 355, last line, for "grey rock," read "grit stone."
- P. 356, l. 29, dele the stop after "pile."
- P. 372, l. 1, for "letters are," read, "latter is."
- P. 376, note last, for "handsome Institution," read, "unhandsome insinuation."
- P. 382, l. 9, for "acquired soon," read, "soon acquired."
- P. 383, note last, after "St." read, "Chad's."
- P. 387, dele "Par. 3."
- Ib. l. 23, for "alienation," read "alienations."
- P. 388, l. 5, for "forensic," read "forinsic."
- P. 389, for "Gurlington," read, "Gurlings."
- P. 395, l. 5, for "one," read, "other."
- Ib. note 1, l. 4, for "it was," read, "he was born."
- P. 396, l. 10, dele "Rectory of the."
- P. 401, l. 22, dele "such as," and insert the words, l. 23, before "Baptism."
- P. 402, l. 35, for "became," read, "become."
- Ib. note, after "Saint," insert "as it appears."
- P. 403, l. 22, dele "however."
- P. 407, l. 29, for "1000," read, "4000."
- P. 408, l. 25, after "Manor," insert, "There were many Neifs in the Reign of Edward I."
- P. 409, note, dele the sentence beginning "However."
- P. 412, l. 1, for "Sacle," read, "Skale."
- P. 413, l. 5, dele "5 Aug. 1280."
- P. 417, l. 28, for "Manners," read, "Ideas and Terms."
- P. 422, l. 2, for "affords," read, "would afford."
- P. 423, l. 27, for "Participle," read, "Participial."
- Ib. l. 30, for "higher, nearer," read, "higher and nearer."
- P. 426, l. 15, dele paragraph beginning "I am not sure."
- Ib. note 2d, l. 7, for "appropriendum," read, "andum."
- P. 432, l. 1, before "as," insert "and."
- P. 435, l. 25, after "Monks," insert "for he was allowed."
- P. 437, l. 1, for "Counsell," read, "Council."

## LIST OF THE PLATES.

Portrait of the Author	—	to face the Title	Bolton Church, Three Plates	—	to face p.	106
<del>Old House</del>	—	—	Hellfield Peel	—	—	118
Gisburne Park	—	34	Malham Cove	—	—	193
— Gateway	—	34	Gordale	—	—	194
— Wild Cattle, Two Plates	—	34	Skipton Castle	—	—	210
— Head of a peculiar Species of Sheep	—	35	Barden Tower, Two Plates	—	—	223
— Old Horn	—	35	Seals of the Cliffords	—	—	224
East Window of Gisburne Church	—	35	Tombs in Skipton Castle	—	—	235
Salley Abbey	—	37	Autographs, Three Plates	—	—	252
Kirkstall Abbey, Two Plates	—	57	Great Portrait in Skipton Castle	—	—	314
Gledstone House	—	71	Bolton Priory, Four Plates	—	—	324
Marton Hall	—	71	Two original Charters	—	—	324
Bracewell	—	75	Kilnsey	—	—	385
Broughton	—	80	Miscellaneous Plate of Arms and Seals	—	—	426

\*\*\* Four other Plates are printed, in their proper Places, on the Sheets of Letter Press.

## SEPARATE PEDIGREES.

Talbot of Bashall	—	to face p.	24	Pudsay of Bolton	—	to face p.	101
Percy	—	—	29	Hamerton of Hellfield	—	—	118
Lister of Gisburne Park	—	—	35	Currer of Kildwick	—	—	152
Marton of Marton	—	—	67	Swire and Garforth	—	—	156
Heber of Marton	—	—	71	Bankes of Bank Newton	—	—	170
Roundell of Gledstone	—	—	71	Coulthurst, Wilson, &c.	—	—	172
Tempest of Bracewell	—	—	75	Midclton of Midclton	—	—	206
Tempest of Broughton	—	—	83	Clifford of Skipton	—	—	209
Malham of Elslack	—	—	91	Yorke of Goulthwayte	—	—	376

















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